

MONITORING GROUP (T-DO)

ANTI-DOPING CONVENTION



Strasbourg, 14 March 2025

T-DO(2025)05
For publication

Application of the Anti-Doping Convention by State Parties

**Evaluation visit to Austria
11-13 June 2024**

**in accordance with the Guidelines regarding the evaluation of States
Parties' compliance with the Anti-Doping Convention**

Evaluation report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
SECTION I	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
GOOD PRACTICES	6
RECOMMENDATIONS	7
SECTION II	9
PART ONE. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS	9
PART TWO. NATIONAL ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATION – STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE.....	10
PART THREE. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS	14
PART FOUR. SPORT ORGANISATIONS	18
PART FIVE. RESTRICTING THE AVAILABILITY OF DOPING SUBSTANCES.....	19
PART SIX. TESTING AND THE ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES	21
PART SEVEN. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	24
PART EIGHT. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES	25
PART NINE. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION.....	27
ANNEXES	28
A. GLOSSARY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES	28
B. EVALUATION TEAM	29
C. PROGRAMME	30
D. NATIONAL REPORT	32
E. COMMENTS BY THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT	163

INTRODUCTION

1. The Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention (hereinafter referred to as '**Convention**' or '**Anti-Doping Convention**') is the longest-established multinational agreement in the anti-doping field. Fifty-two States Parties to the Convention (hereinafter referred to as '**States Parties**') have committed to implement its provisions.
2. A distinctive feature of the Convention is the establishment of the Monitoring Group, this being a forum, within which the States Parties are represented, that oversees the implementation and application of the Anti-Doping Convention¹. The Additional Protocol² to the Anti-Doping Convention supplements the responsibilities of the Monitoring Group by requiring the Monitoring Group to 'supervise the application and implementation of the Convention'³ by the Parties to the Convention.
3. This supervision is achieved through an integrated compliance approach. A significant component of this is the evaluation process, whereby a team of experts appointed by the Monitoring Group examines the implementation of the Convention by a State Party and provides a report (hereinafter referred to as the '**Evaluation Report**' or '**Report**')⁴ to the Monitoring Group. The Evaluation Team will typically undertake this examination by way of a visit to the State Party being evaluated.
4. In May 2024, the Austrian authorities invited the Monitoring Group to carry out an evaluation visit, with the aim of assessing the measures taken by Austria to comply with its commitments under the Anti-Doping Convention. Prior to the visit, the Austrian authorities provided the evaluation team with a national report. The national report and the programme for the visit are annexed to this evaluation report.
5. The team carried out an evaluation visit to Austria to assess the country's anti-doping system from the 11th to 13th of June 2024. The team met with high-level representatives of the Federal Ministries for Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, of Interior (police), of Defence, of Finance (customs), and of Justice. Meetings were also held with the Austrian National Anti-Doping Organisation (hereinafter referred to as '**NADA**')⁵, the Anti-Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf (hereinafter referred to as '**Laboratory**'), Sport Austria, the Olympic and the Paralympic Committees (hereinafter referred to as '**NOC**' and '**NPC**' respectively), as well as other sport related organisations.
6. The Monitoring Group would like to express its appreciation to all staff members, government officials, civil servants, private sector representatives and other persons involved in the preparation and implementation of, as well as join in and contributed to the capacities of the stakeholders in the Evaluation Visit (hereinafter referred to as '**Visit**') of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping

¹ Anti-Doping Convention, see at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treaty-num=135>

² Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention, see at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treaty-num=188>

³ Article 2.1, Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention

⁴ This report.

⁵ Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur Austria GmbH

Convention (hereinafter referred to as '**Monitoring Group**' or '**T-DO**') to the Republic of Austria for the successful completion of the visit.

7. Furthermore, the Monitoring Group would like to express their gratitude to Austria for the cooperation, fruitful discussions and openness during the visit, pre- and post-evaluation processes.
8. The findings, recommendations and good practices identified during the visit are summarised in this report, which will be adopted by the Monitoring Group, and subsequently transmitted to the Austrian authorities for the implementation of its recommendations.
9. This report is divided into two Sections. Section I provides a summary of the conclusions reached by the Evaluation Team, identification of good practices that may be of use and benefit to other States Parties, and recommendations made to the Austrian authorities. Section II provides a detailed set of findings and conclusions of the Evaluation Team.
10. This report summarises the evaluation of the anti-doping measures of Austria based on its respective submissions and evidence presented before, during or after the evaluation visit. While the team has fully considered all the facts, evidence and arguments submitted by the representatives of Austria, the team refers in this report only to those it deems material and necessary to explain the reasoning behind. Any facts, material to the team's opinion, have not been separately and independently investigated on their validity and have been relied upon to the extent the team experts deemed proper.
11. Observations were mainly based on the requirements of the Convention and the recommendations of the Monitoring Group. The evaluation visit and the reporting were guided by the guidelines adopted by the Monitoring Group (hereinafter referred to as '**Guidelines**')⁶. Methodology used during the visit and for the preparation of this report was based on the techniques, such as document analysis (the national report and other submitted documents), unstructured observations (of **Laboratory**) and semi-structured scheduled discussions with key figures in the anti-doping system of Austria.

⁶ Guidelines regarding the evaluation of States Parties compliance with the Anti-Doping Convention, T-DO(2023)10, 27 April 2023

SECTION I

12. This section provides a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation Team, and identification of good practices that may be of use and benefit to other States Parties.

Executive Summary

13. The foundation for the anti-doping framework in Austria is the anti-doping legislation. This legislation is uniformly implemented by all relevant bodies, including the state, federal bodies, and sports organisations. It harmonises anti-doping rules in Austria across the different sporting bodies as well as anti-doping organisations, covering the aspects of doping control procedures, education, legal procedures and more.
14. The anti-doping body in Austria is the National Anti-Doping Agency of Austria, tasks of which are stipulated in the law, and NADA has to execute these tasks. NADA was founded in 2008 as a limited liability company (GmbH) based in Vienna and is a non-profit, national anti-doping organisation. Its task is to carry out anti-doping work in Austria. From the hearing of the stakeholders there is a general and overall appreciation for the NADA's role in the Austrian sports system. NADA is considered active both in terms of prevention and detection and collaborative with the other stakeholders.
15. Strengthening and supporting anti-doping work is one of the key goals of the Austrian Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017. According to the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021, the government, represented by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, shall grant an annual contribution of at least 2 million Euro to NADA Austria for the purposes of covering its administrative costs and carrying out its tasks.
16. The "Bundes-Sport GmbH" is a non-profit organisation of the Republic of Austria with limited liability. Bundes-Sport GmbH promotes sports associations, organisations and institutions in accordance with the Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017.
17. Subsidies under the Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 may be granted to sports organizations only at the conditions on compliance with the rules pursuant the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021. The payment of grants (funding) under the Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 is linked to the obligations set out in the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021, which are imposed on the respective sports organizations. NADA conducts an annual review of each individual federation regarding their compliance with the anti-doping law and submits the report to the government, which conducts funding review accordingly.
18. According to the law NADA works in close co-operation with all public and private stakeholders involved in sports and anti-doping, such as Federal Police/Integrity Unit Police; Criminal Prosecutors; Customs; Sports Austria; Sports Federations; National Olympic Committee; Paralympic Committee; Military/Police athletes. Since 2010, data sharing between NADA and law enforcement has been

possible, enhancing their collaboration. The police have a dedicated unit with a spokesperson to enable fast exchanges, and there is regular communication between NADA and law enforcement. Additionally, whistleblower protection is in place, contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Austrian anti-doping law.

19. The sport movement, including NOCs and NPCs, has a strong focus on education, particularly by reaching out directly to athletes. A key advantage is the compulsory e-learning requirement and additional workshops for the whole delegation (including athletes and athlete support personal) before Olympic and Paralympic Games, European Games, Youth Olympic Games and European Youth Olympic Games. The athlete commission places a high value on education, believing it plays a crucial role in protecting athletes from doping. NADA has established an athlete commission to ensure that athletes' voices are heard and considered in their work.
20. The law contains several provisions that restrict the availability, including trafficking, of prohibited substances as well as the use of prohibited doping agents and doping methods. Moreover, it contains a special information obligation for doctors who treat athletes and regulates the seizure powers of customs authorities.
21. Austria has installed an anti-doping laboratory as part of Seibersdorf Laboratories. The Laboratory can take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff. It can undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods used, or thought to be used, for the purposes of doping in sport and into analytical biochemistry and pharmacology with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the effects of various substances upon the human body and their consequences for athletic performance. The Laboratory is one the leading laboratories worldwide. Its scientific knowledge is of great value for the whole anti-doping community. After the laboratory in Cologne (according to the WADA statistic) they are doing most of the analyses from Anti-Doping Convention Signatories worldwide.
22. Representatives of the Austrian authorities and NADA regularly attend the plenary meetings of the T-DO and CAHAMA and actively contribute to the activities of T-DO Advisory Groups in particular the Advisory Group on education and legal issues.

Good practices

23. The following good practices were identified during the visit:

	Description
Good practice No. 1	The anti-doping law provides that law enforcement authorities and customs must inform NADA about possible doping violations and vice-versa.
Good practice No. 2	The law secures that NADA's annual budget cannot be less than the minimal determined amount, which is an important safeguard

	established by law providing essential financial guarantees to enable the proper and adequate functioning of NADA at all levels.
Good practice No. 3	The Austrian medicine enforcement group (AMEG) has representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Finance, NADA Austria and the Laboratory. It meets twice a year and allows exchanges of information including on anti-doping issues.
Good practice No. 4	The establishment of a police unit dedicated to sport related issues in 2009 following the “Humanplasma” scandal.
Good practice No. 5	The Austrian Medicines Act stipulates specific provisions for the labelling of medical products containing prohibited substances pursuant to the Federal Anti-Doping Act. The QR code, which is placed on medical products, can be scanned via the app of NADA Austria to check whether the product contains prohibited substances or must be applied with prohibited methods.
Good practice No. 6	NADA develops and implements information, education and awareness-raising programmes for the prevention of doping and substance abuse in grassroots sports and recreational sports for employees and customers of fitness centres. Moreover, NADA has an e-learning platform facilitating the learning and allowing to dig further into specific matters and to adapt the training to the need and interest of the athletes.

Recommendations

24. The following recommendations are made with a view to improving the implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention:

	Description
Recommendation No. 1	NADA should strengthen education further, for instance, by launching educational campaigns targeting parents of minor athletes and/or by introducing the teaching of some basic and essential anti-doping principles in the physical and health education programmes in public and private schools.
Recommendation No. 2	NADA should ensure that the members of the Selection Commission do not have any conflict of interest or any influence from sport. Furthermore, NADA may consider, from a practical standpoint, to recruit international experts from the anti-doping community.
Recommendation No. 3	NADA should have jurisdiction over all sports in the country to uphold the harmonisation principle outlined in the Convention.

Recommendation No. 4	NADA should revise the relevant regulations to ensure that athletes are not required to bear the costs for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs).
Recommendation No. 5	NADA should ensure it retains full operational authority over the development of guidelines which creates the set of educational measures to be taken to fulfil the educational purpose provided by the law and the International Standard for Education.
Recommendation No. 6	It is recommended to further enhance the involvement of customs authorities in their co-operation with NADA to strengthen the overall effectiveness of anti-doping efforts.
Recommendation No. 7	It is recommended that a code of conduct be established to define clearly the roles and responsibilities of the Federal High Performance Centre to mitigate effectively any potential conflict of interest arising from the dual role as education instructors for NADA.
Recommendation No. 8	It is strongly recommended that fitness centres participating in the approval programme ensure that their employees are not currently serving periods of ineligibility related to anti-doping rule violations.
Recommendation No. 9	It is recommended to consider implementing Dried Blood Sample testing in Austria as an additional analytical matrix.
Recommendation No. 10	Anti-doping education should, to the extent possible and bearing in mind the independence of universities in designing their curricula subject to applicable regulations, be provided in university offering related subject-matter. The Ministries of education and health should be involved in this process to ensure the quality of the education and maximise the outreach.
Recommendation No. 11	Acknowledging the workshops and continuous exchange of information, it is recommended that the Austrian authorities strengthen their education plan by also targeting officers (police and customs) who work with doping substance cases.
Recommendation No. 12	In the application of anti-doping rules, greater nationwide harmonisation is necessary, as different discretionary (additional) sanctions imposed by some international sports federations can lead to inconsistent treatment within the country.
Recommendation No. 13	To ensure the independence of panels, it is recommended that the appointment of the first instance panel chair and members be conducted within the written independence policy and appointment procedure, and that rules governing their premature dismissal for material reasons be clarified to prevent discretionary decisions by NADA.

SECTION II

25. This section provides a more detailed set of observations, findings, conclusions, good practices and recommendations of the Evaluation Team by reference to the Anti-Doping Convention and in line with the structure stipulated by the guidelines.

Part one. Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions

26. The Republic of Austria is a federal state, which is composed of nine autonomous federal provinces, divided into around 2,095 municipalities. According to the Federal Constitution Law, sport is laid down as a competency delegated to the provinces. Hence, each of the nine provinces has its own sport law. At the same time, there is one federal sport funding law.
27. The foundation for the anti-doping framework in Austria is the anti-doping legislation, officially known as “Anti-Doping Bundesgesetz 2021 (ADBG 2021)” (hereinafter referred to as ‘**anti-doping law**’, ‘**legislation**’ or ‘**law**’). This legislation is uniformly implemented by all relevant bodies, including the state, federal bodies, and sports organisations. It harmonises anti-doping rules in Austria across the different sporting bodies as well as anti-doping organisations, covering the aspects of doping control procedures, education, legal procedures and more.
28. The legislation also governs the cooperation framework of all responsible bodies for anti-doping work in Austria. This includes the coordination with various government departments and law enforcement, national federations as well as with the central body for combating doping in sport, which is the NADA. A distinctive aspect of the anti-doping law is the co-operation between NADA and law enforcement agencies as this is not only encouraged but structured within the legislation. Sharing information is the key element of such collaboration, which brings the confidence and trust in sharing the data. The legislation also mandates data sharing as a fundamental aspect of co-operation among all parties involved. This requirement ensures that all relevant bodies have access to the necessary information, fostering a cohesive approach to anti-doping efforts across the country.
29. The law secures that governmental as well as non-governmental (such as the federations or NADA) organisations comply with the anti-doping rules. It also secures funding for the organisations involved in anti-doping. Furthermore, the law includes a robust procedure for withholding public funding, if any organisation fails to comply with the regulations. This *quid pro quo* mechanism ensures accountability and strict adherence to its provisions.
30. The World Anti-Doping Code (hereinafter referred to as ‘**Code**’ or ‘**WADC**’) is implemented in the law. The Austrian authorities are aware of the necessity to regularly modify the legislation to comply with the evolution of the Code. The Evaluation Team suggested that the Authorities prepare an implementation plan with the relevant bodies involved regarding the 2027 Code to prevent any risk of non-compliance.

31. In addition, the law is effective in the ways to restrict the availability (including provisions to control movement, possession, importation, distribution and sale) as well as the use in sport of banned doping agents and doping methods and in particular anabolic steroids. The prohibited list adopted by the Monitoring Group is incorporated into the law. Additionally, the legislation about anti-doping provides the Anti-Doping Limit Quantity Ordinance⁷, which regulates the permissible quantities for the purposes of limiting availability.
32. The Monitoring Group is of the opinion that anti-doping legislation is a well-functioning basis in Austria that is executed by all parties involved. The “Aderlass” operation conducted by Austria and Germany is one good example of the solid framework and international co-operation in anti-doping work. It also served the Authorities to strengthen their national anti-doping system. It harmonises anti-doping work in Austria and has a good impact on the anti-doping work in Austria, amongst other considerations, on public acceptance.

Part two. National Anti-Doping Organisation – Structure and Governance

33. The anti-doping body in Austria is the National Anti-Doping Agency of Austria, tasks of which are provided in the law, and NADA has to execute these tasks. NADA was founded in 2008 as a limited liability company (GmbH) based in Vienna and is a non-profit, national anti-doping organisation. Its task is to carry out anti-doping work in Austria. The law on companies regulates structure of NADA.
34. As a private organisation, 55 % of the shares belong to the federal state and 45 % to the 9 provinces. NADA has 18 office staff members and approximately 100 DCOs on a contractual basis. NADA is managed by executive management, chaired by a CEO, as well as a Board of Trustees and the General Assembly. The resolutions reserved for the shareholders under the Federal Anti-Doping Act and the Articles of Association of NADA are passed at the General Assembly. The General Assembly consist of representatives of the federal state and provinces, it meets at least once a year. It is the task of the General Assembly to supervise the CEO of NADA. The CEO reports quarterly to the General Assembly on NADA activities.
35. The overall annual budget⁸ of NADA is financed almost entirely by the Federal Austrian Government⁹. Important to note is that the amount financed by the Federal Government exceeds greatly the share owned (55 %). According to the Federal Law the NADA annual budget cannot be less than 2 million EUR. This is an important safeguard established by the Federal Law providing essential financial guarantees to enable the proper and adequate functioning of NADA at all levels. The budget is divided as follows: 50 % for testing, 25 % for education, 10 % for legal and 15 % for administrative costs.
36. As a private company, NADA is bound by law to execute anti-doping work in Austria, including testing, educational initiatives, granting Therapeutic Use Exemptions (hereinafter referred to as ‘TUE’), and

⁷ See at: <https://ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20009052>

⁸ 3.700.000 EUR

⁹ 9 Provinces provide 370.000 EUR

handling legal anti-doping matters, which are forwarded to the Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'ÖADR') and the Independent Anti-Doping Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'USK') as appeal body. In terms of investigations, NADA Austria collaborates closely with law enforcement agencies. For testing, education, and TUEs, it works in partnership with sports federations, as well as the police and military. The team notes that the private company structure offers advantages, such as greater flexibility and reduced bureaucracy.

37. Although the private status of NADA provides certain beneficial flexibilities, NADA's General Assembly includes a representative of sport governance, and it is governed by the law on companies, which in turn provide exclusive authorities to the General Assembly as to decide on any matter and have access to any material of the executive body of NADA.
38. Internally, NADA has different commissions that support NADA in its work. Within the range of commissions, the team emphasised its attention to the selection commission, which has the jurisdiction to support NADA in developing and updating the test distribution plan (hereinafter referred to as 'TDP'), according to the law. The affiliation of commission members to sport was unclear, and whether there might be any potential conflict of interest, bearing in mind that sport authorities cannot interfere in anti-doping and NADA's operational independence shall be secured both *de facto* and *de jure*. In order to avoid any risk of conflict of interest, NADA could envisage to include international experts in the selection commission.
39. According to the law NADA works in close cooperation with all public and private stakeholders involved in sports and anti-doping, such as Federal Police/Integrity Unit Police; Criminal Prosecutors; Customs; Sports Austria; Sports Federations; National Olympic Committee; Paralympic Committee; Military/Police athletes.
40. According to the law, NADA must report immediately to the Integrity Unit Police/Criminal Prosecutors each anti-doping violation (e.g., when the athlete tested positive etc.), which qualifies as the criminal activity. On the other hand, Police/Integrity Sports Unit/Criminal Prosecutors shall communicate the violation at their discretion when they consider it is appropriate for the purposes of the investigation.
41. There is a highly productive relationship between NADA and police. This collaboration is strengthened through monthly meetings that involve NADA, the Police Integrity Unit, criminal prosecutors, and customs officials. These regular meetings focus on updating and exchanging information, fostering effective communication and coordination among the parties involved.
42. The central office of the Federal Criminal Police in Vienna (BK) currently employs 800 people. The Integrity in Sports Unit currently employs 10 of these investigators. In the nine Austrian provinces, trained 'anti-doping officers' at the state criminal investigation offices (LKA) support the 'Integrity in Sports Unit'. These twenty officers receive training on current trends at annual workshops.

43. In the realm of education, the impact is assessed as highly positive. Educational efforts have been instrumental in reducing the number of anti-doping rule violations (hereinafter referred to as '**ADRV**'), both intentional and unintentional. These initiatives have also facilitated the testing process, as athletes are now more prepared and less reluctant to undergo testing. They are more aware of the risks and consequences associated with refusing an anti-doping test, leading to greater compliance and co-operation during the testing procedures.
44. Austria facilitates an educational programme and information campaigns emphasising the dangers to health inherent in doping and its harm to the ethical values of sport through its NADA and also through its sporting federations. The holistic approach includes all different target groups, athletes and entourage. Different measures such as an app, e-learning, website, onsite workshops (Linked Learning) are included in the programme.
45. Education is as an essential measure of prevention. Although, the anti-doping education programmes are working well, the team is of the opinion that there is room to strengthen them further, for instance by launching educational campaigns targeting parents of minor athletes and/or by introducing the teaching of some basic and essential anti-doping principles in the physical and health education programmes in public and private schools. The aim is to spread awareness from a young age through a multi-level education and training approach.
46. With respect to education, on one occasion the team was concerned about the operational independence in the meaning of approving the educational guidelines. According to the anti-doping law, NADA develops a doping prevention plan, including the measures to be taken to fulfil the educational purpose provided by the law and the International Standard for Education (hereinafter referred to as '**ISE**'). In this regard, the law stipulates that the Federal Minister for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport adopts guidelines on creating these sets of measures. Guidelines consist of instructions by the Ministry on the education program, target audience and the topics to be promoted, as well as evaluation of the anti-doping education program. Even if the Federal Minister for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport issues guidelines on creating these sets of measures, this is explicitly done on the basis of NADA's expertise.
47. With respect to the testing, NADA conducts tests in Austria and outside the country. Also, the team was made aware that NADA does not have any jurisdiction over individuals who are not registered as an athlete or person of a sports federation (for example, they are not competent for MMA or e-sport). Consequently, NADA cannot test these individuals (ex., bodybuilders), except in the cases whereby those individuals participate in races and competitions (e.g. cycling races, marathons on a daily licence), at which NADA has the power to carry out tests.
48. During the visit, the hearing of NADA's experts has pointed out a possible regulatory loophole: a person not registered as an athlete of a sport federation, if tested positive in a doping control in a marathon or in a cycling race who works, for example, as a gymnastics teacher is not liable to receive any specific suspension or sanction by the Ministry of Education (consequently the teacher can

continue to carry out his professional activity). There is no legal provision that obliges NADA to report this situation to the relevant authorities responsible for education for imposition of appropriate measures. It seemed to the team that this is a grey area, in which people, who are in close contact with young students as teachers, can easily be involved with the use of prohibited doping methods and substances. The team, therefore, considers, that appropriate measures should be taken to penalise such behaviour by those who carry out important tasks dedicated to the training and the education of young people.

49. Furthermore, national legislation provides that athletes requesting a TUE must pay a fee of 114 EUR for the examination, otherwise they cannot benefit from such exemption. The team was concerned that the payment of a fee for a TUE produces significant deflationary effects, discouraging many athletes from requesting a TUE. In addition, this raises the reasonable question on the barrier-free application of the Code, whereby Article 4.4 of the Code and Articles 4, 5 and 5 of the ISTUE stipulate that the athletes must apply for a TUE in any case where they are in need (athletes must have accessible routes to apply for a TUE to one of the anti-doping organisations in a timely manner) and that the NADO must have an established body, which is obliged to review TUE applications.
50. International cooperation is an important element for NADA. It has an impact on the global anti-doping community. It leads the organisation, named as “Central European Anti-Doping Organization” (hereinafter referred to as ‘**CEADO**’)¹⁰, participates in the WADA Expert Advisory Groups, and is involved in several other international anti-doping groups. Additionally, NADA Austria contributes to research initiatives, being part of at least one ERASMUS+ research project, and actively promotes research in the field of anti-doping.
51. From the hearing of the stakeholders there is a general and overall appreciation for the NADA’s role in the Austrian sports system. NADA is considered active both in terms of prevention and detection and collaborative with the other stakeholders.

Good practice No. 1: *The anti-doping law provides that law enforcement authorities and customs must inform NADA about possible doping violations and vice-versa.*

Good practice No. 2: *The law secures that NADA’s annual budget cannot be less than the minimal determined amount, which is an important safeguard established by law providing essential financial guarantees to enable the proper and adequate functioning of NADA at all levels.*

Recommendation No. 1: *NADA should strengthen education further, for instance, by launching educational campaigns targeting parents of minor athletes and/or by introducing the teaching of some*

¹⁰ Although “CEADO” is neither an anti-doping organisation in the meaning of the Code, nor the regional anti-doping organisation, it has been established with the main objectives of promoting co-operation and the exchange of information and experiences among members. See at: <https://www.ceado.org/en/about>

basic and essential anti-doping principles in the physical and health education programmes in public and private schools.

Recommendation No. 2: *NADA should ensure that the members of the Selection Commission do not have any conflict of interest or any influence from sport. Furthermore, NADA may consider, from a practical standpoint, to recruit international experts from the anti-doping community.*

Recommendation No. 3: *NADA should have jurisdiction over all sports in the country to uphold the harmonisation principle outlined in the Convention.*

Recommendation No. 4: *NADA should revise the relevant regulations to ensure that athletes are not required to bear the costs for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs).*

Recommendation No. 5: *NADA should ensure it retains full operational authority over the development of guidelines which creates the set of educational measures to be taken to fulfil the educational purpose provided by the law and the International Standard for Education.*

Part three. Public Authorities and Other Organisations

Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport

52. Strengthening and supporting anti-doping work is one of the key goals of the Austrian Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (*BSFG 2017*). According to the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (*ADBG 2021*), the government, represented by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, shall grant an annual contribution of at least 2 million Euro to NADA Austria for the purposes of covering its administrative costs and carrying out its tasks.
53. The “Bundes-Sport GmbH” is a non-profit organisation of the Republic of Austria with limited liability. Bundes-Sport GmbH promotes sports associations, organisations and institutions in accordance with the Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (*BSFG 2017*).
54. All Sports Federations and Associations entitled to receive public funds, subsidies and contributions must be fully compliant with the anti-doping rules. Every sport organisation receiving any public funding must include anti-doping rules and obligations in its regulations. NADA conducts an annual review of funding for each individual federation to ensure compliance with the law. For example, federations must provide proof of the implementation of educational measures. NADA then writes a report assessing compliance, which is presented to the Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport. If a federation is found non-compliant, the Ministry will withhold funding as a last escalation step, giving federations the opportunity to rework and improve before cutting off money entirely. In cases of non-compliance, federations may also be required to re-imburse funds already received.

Federal Criminal Police, Federal Ministry of Finance (Customs), Federal Ministry of Justice

55. All stakeholders during the visit emphasised the importance of the close cooperation between public and private authorities, including NADA, the Integrity Sports Unit, Criminal Prosecutors and Customs of the Austrian anti-doping system, remarking a concrete and productive approach based on direct connections between the people in charge. This collaboration is marked by a productive approach based on direct connections.
56. The Integrity Sports Unit and NADA play an essential role. The transfer of doping substances or the use of prohibited methods to third parties is considered a criminal offence under the Austrian Anti-Doping Act, which can be punished with a prison sentence. The Austrian Penal Code defines that any person who commits a fraud causing more than merely minor damage by deceiving about the use of one of the prohibited substances or methods set out in the Appendix to the Anti-Doping Convention, for the purpose of doping in sports is liable to imprisonment. The threat of punishment depends on the amount of damage. Prosecution is mandatory when an offence is committed, and there is a close cooperation with NADA in the collection of evidence. A notable case is the “Aderlass” operation, which shows a very interesting and positive example of co-operation between criminal investigation departments of Germany and Austria, as well as other countries.
57. According to Austrian Criminal Law there is nothing to require any additional sanction to members of the medical profession who are involved in a doping case. Referring to the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021, reference is made to the provisions of Section 27 regarding the regulations for doctors, dentists and veterinarians, the penal provision in Section 28 and the provision in Section 31 regarding the professional consequences of doping. The legally regulated health professions are obliged under professional law to practise their profession *lege artis* (in accordance with scientific knowledge and experience). In addition, if health professions violate legal provisions, they may lose the trustworthiness and thus their professional licence. In general, doctors are professionally obligated to practice in accordance with scientific knowledge and established standards, as outlined by the principle of *lege artis*. They are expected to uphold both ethical and professional standards. Any breach of legal provisions or professional misconduct can undermine trustworthiness, which is essential in the medical profession. While the Medical Practitioners Act 1998, Federal Law Gazette I No. 169/1998, does not specifically address violations related to doping, any legal infringement can lead to a loss of trustworthiness and may result in disciplinary action. The Disciplinary Council of the Austrian Medical Chamber is responsible for addressing such violations and determining the appropriate disciplinary consequences, which, in the most serious cases, may include the revocation of the medical license. According to the Austrian law if a public servant is punished with at least 1 year of imprisonment, a “justified dismissal” is applicable.
58. *Intentionally left blank*
59. There is a strong co-operation between state institutions and private companies with NADA on information sharing. NADA also organises educational events for law enforcement agencies to ensure

they are aware of the anti-doping rules, changes of the prohibited substances and models of best practice.

60. Since 2010, data sharing between NADA and the law enforcement agencies has been possible, enhancing their collaboration. The police have a dedicated unit with a spokesperson to enable fast exchanges, and there is regular communication between NADA and law enforcement. Additionally, whistleblower protection is in place, contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Austrian anti-doping law.

Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior

61. The presentations about both Military and Police athletes highlighted some common points. Sport is emphasised as a critical part of the daily routine, especially for a growing number of people. The elite sports promotion within the Federal Ministry of the Interior primarily supports individual sports featured in the Olympic Games, disciplines with a connection to law enforcement, and those with high public regard and interest. The elite sports support program of the police is aimed at people aged 18 and older; men are required to have completed their mandatory military service.
62. A zero-tolerance policy for doping is in place, which is based on three main pillars: information and education (essentially run by NADA); unannounced doping control; and dismissal from the Army or Police. Athletes tested positive are expelled from the Army. If applicants make it into the elite sports squad of the Ministry of the Interior, they are subject to a special contract and decree.
 Special contract for elite athletes of the Federal Ministry of the Interior - regulations concerning anti-doping: if an athlete behaves in a way that damages the public's trust, especially if they break the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 or the World Anti-Doping Code, their training relationship can be ended with two weeks' notice.
 Decree for elite athletes of the Federal Ministry of the Interior: If there is reasonable suspicion that an athlete's behaviour could harm the reputation of the Federal Ministry of the Interior or essential interest, funding can be suspended until investigations clear the suspicion.
 Disciplinary issues must be examined on a case-by-case basis.
63. For anti-doping purposes, the Army appoints a dedicated officer as point of contact for all anti-doping topics and relations with the other stakeholders. For both military and police athletes the education and information are run by NADA, which conducts workshops in-person or webinars for groups of athletes (both military and police athletes). Periodically, these athletes receive anti-doping knowledge and evaluation tests to assess the level of preparation on anti-doping.
64. The athletes (military/police) are allowed to get personal sponsors for financial support, though these sponsors are vetted. The anti-doping tests are carried out for both military and police athletes without any differences. However, there is no anti-doping pre-screening for recruitment of personnel into the army or police. Both army and police do not promote recruitment campaigns of athletes.

65. The military places significant importance on communicating the work they do in sports to attract people and enhance their image, making a functioning anti-doping system highly relevant. They have a sport science division, with the competitive sport division (including Olympic and military sports) being of particular interest. Currently, around 500 athletes are employed within the military, receiving a salary and insurance. At the age of 40, the contract as an athlete ends automatically, but the dual career system serves as a fallback strategy. Athletes who wish to continue competing must leave the military.
66. Unannounced doping tests can be conducted in military areas even if the DCO has to sign in at the entrance. If athletes in the military or customs, commit an anti-doping rule violation, they will lose their jobs. However, there is no check to see if athletes have committed an anti-doping rule violation when they first enter the military, as they often join at a young age.
67. The police fall within the scope of the Ministry of the Interior. Currently, there are about 90 athletes. The elite sports program of the Federal Ministry of the Interior is structured as a dual support system. It allows athletes to compete at the highest level while also receiving vocational training. Through a special contract and a specific elite sports decree, the Federal Ministry of the Interior provides the top athletes with leave allowances for training and competition. These special regulations enable optimal training and competition on one hand, while the five-year training program offers athletes social and professional security during and after their careers.
- In return, the athletes represent the organization nationally and internationally as a high-performing police force, positively shaping the image of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. After their training, athletes are taken into police service and assigned to a regional police directorate (*LPD*). The opportunity to compete at an international level remains available during their police service, provided they meet the annual evaluation criteria.
- The Federal Ministry of the Interior sensitizes athletes to their duties as squad athletes from the beginning of the application process. Regarding anti-doping, applicants must confirm in their application documents that they comply with the rules of NADA and WADA and also include the NADA anti-doping licence with their application. If the applicant makes it into the elite sports squad of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, they are subject to a special contract and decree. These two contracts are the legal foundation and regulate anti-doping rules and measures for doping offences.

Good practice No. 3: *The Austrian medicine enforcement group (AMEG) has representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Finance, NADA Austria and the Laboratory. It meets twice a year and allows exchanges of information including on anti-doping issues.*

Good practice No. 4: *The establishment of a police unit dedicated to sport related issues in 2009 following the “Humanplasma” scandal.*

Recommendation No. 6: *It is recommended to further enhance the involvement of customs authorities in their co-operation with NADA to strengthen the overall effectiveness of anti-doping efforts.*

Part four. Sport Organisations

Austrian Olympic Committee & Paralympic Committee

68. The Austrian Olympic Committee offers education sessions for Olympic athletes. They are intensified in collaboration with the NADO before Olympic events. They also do case by case analysis of accommodation and travel wishes of athletes during the time of the Games.
69. NADA and the Paralympic Committee work closely together especially with preparing barrier-free information for athletes. There do not seem to be problems in the co-operation. Not all NADOs offer barrier-free content for paralympic athletes. The exchange to create such content and to make sure disabled athletes get the information is functioning well.
70. The sport movement, including NOCs and NPCs, has a strong focus on education, particularly by reaching out directly to athletes. A key advantage is the compulsory e-learning requirement, particularly before the Games. However, there is a need for further efforts to extend this outreach to include the athletes' entourage and healthcare staff, with a particular emphasis on parasports.

Sport Austria

71. Sport Austria reviews the statute of every Sport Association before it becomes a member and makes sure anti-doping is implemented. Sport Austria has information sharing with NADA. Sport Austria is primary financed by the Government.
72. NADA Austria was founded in 2008. The owners were the federal government (53%), the nine federal provinces (45%), Sport Austria (1%) as well as the Austrian Olympic Committee (1%). In 2020, Sport Austria and the Austrian Olympic Committee transferred its shares to the federal government, since the World Anti-Doping Code 2021 excludes any participation by persons, organizations or other bodies which are simultaneously involved in the administration of business of national or international sport organizations.
73. According to the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021, the sport organizations shall urge their members and their athletes as well as other persons to report all information that raises sufficient suspicion of an Anti-Doping rule violation to the Independent Anti-Doping Organization or other Anti-Doping Organizations.

Austrian Performance Centres

74. The Austrian Performance Centres provide assistance and scientific advice to athletes, which is a positive activity. In Austria there exists a system of specialised sport schools as well as elite sport schools. The VÖN (Austrian Association for Youth High-Performance Sports Models) supports around 3.500 young talents from around 80 different sports and 51 federal sports associations with

its 15 Youth Performance Sports Centres. Sports scientists, coaches and teachers must adhere to a code of honour, the Child Safety Codex of the VÖN (Austrian Association for Youth High-Performance Sports Models). This codex includes anti-doping guidelines and violations can be sanctioned accordingly. Athletes may enter the sport at a very young age. But they can compete and normally go to school at the same time. They manage to organise a safe surrounding for young athletes with psychological support. Parental involvement and family at this young age is still very important which a school will not be able to provide. A good co-operation is the goal.

Federal High Performance Centre

75. The Federal High Performance Centre serves as a centre of excellence for sport science, specialising in performance measurement, training plan support, nutrition and more for athletes and their entourage. There are personnel overlaps between employees of the Federal High Performance Centre and the NADA educators, which presents a potential conflict of interest. It is suggested that the role be clearly defined by a code of conduct to address this concern.

Athlete representation

76. The athlete commission places a considerable value on education, believing it plays a crucial role in protecting athletes from doping. NADA has established an athlete commission to ensure that athletes' voices are heard and considered in their work.

Recommendation No. 7: *It is recommended that a code of conduct be established to define clearly the roles and responsibilities of the Federal High Performance Centre to mitigate effectively any potential conflict of interest arising from the dual role as education instructors for NADA.*

Part five. Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances

77. The Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (hereinafter referred to as '**ADBG 2021**') contains several provisions that restrict the availability, including trafficking, of prohibited substances as well as the use of prohibited doping agents and doping methods. Moreover, it contains a special information obligation for doctors who treat athletes and regulates the seizure powers of the customs authorities.
78. § 28 of the ADBG 2021 contains criminal provisions. It distinguishes between three offences: firstly, placing on the market, secondly using and thirdly possession. Possession of listed substances is punishable by law if the quantity exceeds the limit set by a regulation. Placing them on the market or using them is then punishable by a penalty twice as great as that for other prohibited substances and methods.
79. § 28 of the ADBG 2021 contains two subsidiary clauses: (1) § 28 of ADBG 2021 does not apply to substances that are narcotic drugs within the meaning of the Narcotic Drugs Act. In such a case, criminal liability is governed exclusively by the Narcotic Drugs Act, even if the addictive substances are used unfairly to affect a competition; and (2) § 28 para 6 of ADBG 2021 contains a general

subsidiary clause in the event that the offence is punished more severely under other provisions. This provision covers the relationship with fraud, insofar as this is fulfilled.

80. Moreover, physicians, dentists and veterinarians have the duty to furnish information¹¹. Likewise, the customs authorities have the power to seize and the duty to furnish information¹². This is specifically relevant to investigating the restriction of the availability of doping substances. NADA emphasises and keeps good co-operation with law enforcement agencies, which is the best source for investigating non-analytical cases.
81. NADA forwards facts to competent authorities, if reasonable suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed. Similarly, the public prosecutor shall forward facts to NADA, if reasonable suspicion that an ADRV has been committed. A NADA representative has contacts with the police and customs regarding information sharing both ways. Regular meetings are held between the NADA representative and the police regarding ongoing investigations.
82. Furthermore, the Austrian Medicines Enforcement Group was created in 2006 and is chaired by the Federal Ministry of Health. The Group consists of representatives of the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Federal Ministry of Finances/Customs, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Office for Safety in Health Care, the NADA as well as the Federal Criminal Police Office. The group meets at least twice a year, where current and upcoming issues regarding illegal medicines, drug trafficking and the trade of goods as well as doping activities are presented and discussed between the aforementioned organisations. This regular exchange is intended to strengthen the flow of information and co-operation between those authorities in order to be able to act more cohesively and effectively on a national level.
83. Criminal doping investigations are conducted by the police on behalf of the competent public prosecutor's office. The "Integrity in Sports Unit" was established at the Federal Criminal Police Office in 2009 as the central office for combating doping-related crime and match-fixing and is therefore the single point of contact for national and international stakeholders. It is very efficient that all criminal cases regarding sport is in one hand as it helps to provide/collect information and education faster.

¹¹ § 27 Federal Anti-Doping Act (ADBG 2021): (1) If a physician or dentist who works for a sports association or an organisation pursuant to § 3 nos. 3, 9 or 10 Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017) or who treats an athlete, has to administer medication containing prohibited substances or use a prohibited method, he or she must inform the person concerned thereof, provided that the athlete has identified himself or herself as an athlete vis-à-vis the treating physician or dentist. The treating physician or dentist shall issue a corresponding confirmation upon request of the athlete; (2) The duty to furnish information pursuant to para 1 shall not apply in cases of emergency; (3) Paras 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly to veterinarians who work for a sports association or an organisation pursuant to § 3 nos. 3, 9 or 10 Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017) or who are the treating veterinarians of animals designated to take part in competitions. The duty to furnish information and to issue a confirmation exists vis-à-vis the athlete, the owner of the animal or the person responsible for the animal

¹² § 29 Federal Anti-Doping Act (ADBG 2021): (1) If certain facts suggest that anabolic agents, peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics, hormone and metabolic modulators specified in the Prohibited List are imported to the federal territory in a quantity exceeding the limit (§ 28 para 7) and are to be distributed or administered to athletes or others for the purpose of doping for any activity in sports, the customs authorities shall be authorized to seize these items. They shall promptly report the seizure to the competent public prosecutor's office. If the public prosecutor's office finds that the preconditions for a seizure pursuant to § 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Strafprozessordnung - StPO) are not met, the seizure shall be lifted immediately. (2) In connection with the inspection of the items specified in para 1 which are imported to, transported through or exported from the federal territory, the customs authorities shall be entitled to process personal data pursuant to Article 4 no. 2 GDPR and forward them to the competent authorities pursuant to § 36 para 2 no. 7 Data Protection Act (Datenschutzgesetz-DSG), as far as this is necessary for them to fulfil their statutory duties

84. The Whistleblower Protection Platform allows for the secure and anonymous sharing of information through multiple channels. Individuals can report concerns via direct contact, using either an office or mobile number, or by email. Alternatively, they can reach out through the designated email address, or by submitting a contact form. All these options ensure anonymity for the whistleblower. Additionally, an e-learning module titled "How to Report Doping" is available to guide individuals on the reporting process. A new platform to enhance this reporting process should be released soon.

Fitness Centres

85. Since January 2018, NADA has also been setting a new focus with a seal of approval programme for fitness centres with the aim of raising awareness in fitness and recreational sports on the topics of health, substance abuse, risk factors, nutrition and dietary supplements together with the fitness studios as partners of clean sport.
86. § 4 of the ADBG stipulates that NADA develops and implements information, education and awareness-raising programmes for the prevention of doping and substance abuse in grassroots sports and recreational sports for employees and customers of fitness centres.
87. In addition, NADA has developed its own e-learning tool specifically for this target group, which provides information on the most important topics in the field of fitness sports and anti-doping.

Nutritional Supplements

88. The NEM Check Seal is an additional quality award that recognises those partners of clean sport who want to offer competition-oriented athletes more safety in the area of nutritional supplements in their studio. Studios that have been awarded the NEM Check seal only offer tested nutritional supplements that are listed on the Cologne List, NSF Sport or Informed Sport websites. There are 103 fitness centres in the programme, from which 62 certificates are active.

Good practice No. 5: *The Austrian Medicines Act stipulates specific provisions for the labelling of medical products containing prohibited substances pursuant to the Federal Anti-Doping Act. The QR code which is placed on medical products, can be scanned via the app of NADA Austria to check whether the product contains prohibited substances or must be applied with prohibited methods.*

Recommendation(s) No. 8: *It is strongly recommended that fitness centres participating in the approval programme ensure that their employees are not currently serving periods of ineligibility related to anti-doping rule violations.*

Part six. Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples

89. Austria has installed a WADA accredited laboratory at the Seibersdorf Laboratory. The Laboratory can take appropriate action to employ and retain, train and retrain qualified staff. It can undertake appropriate programmes of research and development into doping agents and methods used, or thought to be used, for the purpose of doping in sport and into analytical biochemistry and pharmacology with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the effects of various substances upon the human body and their consequences for athletic performance. The Laboratory is one the leading laboratories worldwide. Its scientific knowledge is of great value for the whole anti-doping community. After the laboratory in Cologne (according to the WADA statistics¹³) they are doing most of the analysis worldwide for analysing Samples from WADA-compliant sources.
90. The Laboratory is independent from sport being owned by the Austrian Institute of Technology (hereinafter referred to as 'AIT'), which is a Federal company with industry and private companies holding the minority shares. Anti-doping represents 30 % of the revenues of the overall Seibersdorf Laboratories. It is located in a properly well-equipped and organised facility.
91. The Laboratory is of a good size and range of scientific instrumentation as well as an excellent complement of scientific staff with excellent staff retention. It has been accredited to analyse Samples collected from human sports competitors for over 22 years. It does not analyse samples from veterinary sources.
92. For the NADA the laboratory analyses around 2,500 Samples a year comprising both blood and urine. This number of Samples appears to be appropriate although the NADO should consider more efficient sample collection approaches (such as self-collected dried blood samples (hereinafter referred to as 'DBS') stored for future analysis should an adverse finding occur).
93. Overall, the Laboratory analyses around 27,000 Samples per annum coming from many foreign states mainly in eastern Europe. In the 2022 figures published by WADA it is the second largest Laboratory after Cologne in the world for analysing Samples from WADA-compliant sources.
94. The team has been told that the Laboratory was not at its maximum capacity and can handle peak loads of Samples by working a shift staff system and achieves an average turnaround time of ~92 % of Samples in <20 days, i.e. meets the expectation of the WADA International Standard for Laboratories'.¹⁴
95. Its declared aims are: (a) High Quality Analytical Services - To gain trust and confidence by ADOs and to increase the number of samples; (b) Internationally Recognised Research – The development of detection strategies and to support the defining of mandatory International Standards; (c) Education of and Communication with ADOs - Annual International Antidoping Workshop and APMU webinars. The Laboratory appears to deliver on these aims most effectively

¹³ WADA Testing Figures 2022

¹⁴ Article 5.3.8.4, Reporting Test Results, ISL 2021

96. Its contribution to anti-doping research is extremely important covering several key areas: (a) Detection of ESAs, including hardware and software to facilitate the evaluation of results, and the development of methods which are now the main ones approved by WADA having overtaken the original work developed by the anti-doping Laboratory in Paris; (b) Progress in Mass Spectrometric Detection by the development of sensitive Detection Methods and identification of long Term Metabolites of Anabolic Steroids; (c) Detection of Testosterone Esters.
97. The Laboratory has run a WADA approved Athlete Passport Management Unit (hereinafter referred to as '**APMU**') for the original haematological (blood) module since its introduction in 2009, and also the urine steroidal module since 2014, the blood serum steroidal module since 2023 and the blood serum endocrine module (to detect human growth hormone doping) since 2023.
98. It is one of the first WADA accredited Laboratories accredited to offer testing for steroid esters in blood (providing immediate evidence of testosterone administration without recourse to expensive and lengthy GC-C-IRMS analysis). In 2021/22 it tested 299 Samples with 4 adverse analytical findings (compared with 272 in Lausanne, 56 in Montreal and 4 in Paris, none with any adverse analytical finding).
99. It undertakes quantitative analysis of trafficked anabolic steroids to assist Austrian law enforcement which has legal limits for the amount of a steroid which constitutes an offence.
100. Since its original IOC/WADA Accreditation it has published around 80 peer reviewed scientific articles, made around 50 presentations at national and international conferences, and trained around 20 scientists from other WADA accredited Laboratories.
101. It has an enviable international reputation especially in the following areas: It is a WADA reference laboratory for the detection of rEPO; Its scientists have been invited to help other Laboratories at almost every Olympic Games since 2004; Its scientists have served and continue to serve on a number of WADA expert groups.
102. Overall, the Evaluation Team felt that the Laboratory should be considered to be a model of the ideal anti-doping Laboratory giving great credit to Austria and its anti-doping endeavours.
103. The Testing Department of NADA Austria is responsible for the evaluation of APMU reports, with an effective process in place. All comments from the APMU are accessible in the new "ABP Module" in ADAMS, and are regularly reviewed by NADA Austria's Testing Department.
104. The Laboratory has a constant exchange of information with NADA, as well as with customs and police. Sometimes suggestions by the Laboratory are not accepted by NADA which shows that there is a constructive exchange. Police are present at B sample analysis, which shows a great support, since the head of the laboratory was once threatened during a case.

105. The Laboratory, as one of the oldest in Europe, has successfully diversified its revenue streams and invested in research. The laboratory collaborates effectively with other anti-doping labs and the broader anti-doping community while making efficient use of its resources. However, there is room for improvement in further developing its work and research on DBS.
106. Although DBS is accredited, its implementation has been minimal, with the Laboratory receiving only a limited number of samples from abroad (~25 samples from Lithuania so far). NADA is not currently using this matrix. While DBS does not allow for as comprehensive an analysis as urine samples, the method is highly accepted by athletes. It is fast, relatively non-invasive and quick to collect compared with urine, taking around 3 minutes. Additionally, it is cheaper to execute, allows for the collection of multiple samples at competitions simultaneously, and reduces the strain on Laboratory storage space. This method greatly increases athlete acceptance of the testing system and can also be readily integrated into results management processes.

Recommendation No. 9: *It is recommended to consider implementing Dried Blood Sample testing in Austria as an additional analytical matrix.*

Part seven. Education and Research

Education

107. According to the Federal law, NADA has the responsibility to promote clean sport and ensure anti-doping education. NADA has drawn up and is implementing an ambitious education plan. NADA provides education not only to national and international athletes but also to pupils aged 13 to 17 in 60 sport schools. It also works directly with fitness centres to provide education to the coaches and members.
108. NADA is also invited by the association of sport doctors and associations of sport physiotherapists regularly to provide seminars and training. NADO is occasionally invited by other associations of health-care professionals. Further, anti-doping is not a compulsory subject matter in schools/high-school or university curricula.
109. Due to the independence of the universities, there is no harmonised curriculum and delivery regarding clean sport education. Some universities invite NADA to educate specific target groups (e.g. sport students), some educate on their own, some do not educate on this topic at all.
110. NADA Austria's dedication to anti-doping education is particularly noteworthy, as the organization has implemented a broad range of initiatives aimed at fostering awareness and prevention across all levels of sport. By leveraging modern tools such as applications, e-learning platforms, and onsite workshops, NADA Austria ensures that athletes, coaches, and support staff are well-informed about the risks of doping. Their approach is both holistic and inclusive, targeting not only athletes but also

their entourages, ensuring that all those involved in an athlete's career understand the ethical and health-related consequences of doping.

111. The integration of innovative methods, such as Linked Learning and the ability to scan medications through an app to verify their compliance with anti-doping regulations, demonstrates NADA Austria's forward-thinking and adaptive strategy in education. This multi-layered approach has been effective in reaching diverse audiences, from elite athletes to grassroots participants, enhancing the overall impact of their campaigns. Moreover, focus on preventive education showcases their commitment to reducing unintentional doping violations.
112. NADA Austria's efforts in this area are to be commended for their scope and effectiveness. By creating a comprehensive educational framework, the organization is not only mitigating the occurrence of doping violations but also shaping a culture of clean sport. While it is not possible to highlight all of NADA Austria's educational activities in this report, the initiatives have been briefly summarized to reflect their overall impact. Their educational programs are a key element in ensuring athletes and athlete support personnel are better prepared for testing, understand the implications of doping, and are motivated to maintain the integrity of sport through informed choices.

Research

113. The Laboratory conducts scientific research on anti-doping and its staff publish several articles in scientific journals every year. Research is financed by the national authorities, PCC and WADA grants. NADA conducts research in the field of social science, which is sometimes co-financed by Erasmus+.

Good practice No. 6: *NADA develops and implements information, education and awareness-raising programmes for the prevention of doping and substance abuse in grassroots sports and recreational sports for employees and customers of fitness centres. Moreover, NADA has an e-learning platform facilitating the learning and allowing to dig further into specific matters and to adapt the training to the need and interest of the athletes.*

Recommendation No. 10: *Anti-doping education should, to the extent possible and bearing in mind the independence of universities in designing their curricula subject to applicable regulations, be provided in university offering related subject-matter. The Ministries of education and health should be involved in this process to ensure the quality of the education and maximise the outreach.*

Recommendation No. 11: *Acknowledging the workshops and continuous exchange of information, it is recommended that the Austrian authorities strengthen their education plan by also targeting officers (police and customs) who work with doping substance cases.*

Part eight. Disciplinary Measures

114. NADA administers the hearing panels. The legal procedure is harmonised with the Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission and the appeal body, the Independent Anti-Doping Commission. The terms of reference for this process are adopted by NADA. The hearing panel is selected by NADA, while the appeal panel is chosen by the ministry. There is an opportunity to appeal either to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) or an Austrian civil court.
115. ÖADR has implemented an education system for new staff, ensuring a team of knowledgeable individuals, including physicians. It is composed of six members with different background (four legal/ two medical). The chairperson and the members are not allowed to work for a sport federation or Austrian NOC. There is equal membership by females and males. The ÖADR is only responsible for handling anti-doping rule violation cases, the greatest number of which was 21 cases in one year, with the 3-4 being the fewest. National federations are not permitted to file a complaint.
116. The proceedings before the ÖADR starts after NADA has filed the reasoned submission. It proceeds with a written decision or, in case needed or expressly requested, with an oral hearing. Provisional suspension measures are envisaged. The written decision must be issued within six weeks, but there is no consequence should the decision be postponed. In the proceedings NADA acts as the prosecution, collecting and providing evidence to the ÖADR. NADA can request information and evidence from a criminal prosecutor or from the police/Integrity in Sports Unit. Cases are resolved in a timely fashion.
117. USK serves as the appeal body. It is composed of the chairperson and seven members with expertise in toxicology, legal and analytical chemistry, and are appointed by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport for four years. Similar to ÖADR, the chairperson and the members are not allowed to work for a sport federation or Austrian National Olympic Committee.
118. Furthermore, the panels in their adjudication process must apply the anti-doping rules adopted by the international federation of a given sport. Hence, it was unclear to the team the fact that the first instance panel is established to act on behalf of national federations and yet apply international federation rules. In this regard, in a harmonisation spirit required by the Convention, it was unclear as to whether such application provides country-wide harmonisation and equal treatment of athletes and, no less important, whether such application can be hindered in case an international federation's anti-doping rules potentially be declared non-compliant.
119. With respect to the independence of panels, the team was concerned that the first instance panel chair and members are appointed by NADA and the rules allow for their premature dismissal for material reasons, which are, presumably, under the discretion of NADA.

Recommendation No. 12: *In the application of anti-doping rules, greater nationwide harmonisation is necessary, as different discretionary (additional) sanctions imposed by some international sports federations can lead to inconsistent treatment within the country.*

Recommendation No. 13: *To ensure the independence of panels, it is recommended that the appointment of the first instance panel chair and members be conducted within the written independence policy and appointment procedure, and that rules governing their premature dismissal for material reasons be clarified to prevent discretionary decisions by NADA.*

Part nine. International Co-operation and Provision of Information

120. The Austrian authorities ratified the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention on 10 July 1991 and its Additional Protocol on 03 February 2004. Austria also ratified the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport on 19 July 2007. Representatives of the Austrian authorities actively participate to the Council of Europe activities in relation to anti-doping.
121. The Austrian authorities provide the Council of Europe with an annual report on the implementation of the Convention by duly completing the online anti-doping questionnaire and submitting the relevant documents. This information is made available to the public on the Council of Europe's website¹⁵.
122. Representatives of the Austrian authorities and NADA regularly attend the plenary meetings of the T-DO and CAHAMA and actively contribute to the activities of T-DO Advisory Groups in particular the Advisory Group on education and legal issues. NADA takes a leading role in cooperating and aiding NADOs from neighbouring countries making anti-doping stronger at European level¹⁶.

¹⁵ See at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sport/adq-reports>

¹⁶ NADA provide technical assistance to several NADOs and regularly host events in Vienna. NADA executive is also one of the two European representatives and the Vice-Chair of the WADA NADO Expert Advisory Group.

ANNEXES

A. Glossary and Explanatory Notes

Term	Definition
ADBG	Federal Anti-Doping Act
ADO	Anti-Doping Organisation
AIT	Austrian Institute of Technology
APMU	Athlete Passport Management Unit
CAHAMA	Ad Hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency, Council of Europe
CEADO	Central European Anti-Doping Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer, executive head of the organisation
Code or WADC	World Anti-Doping Code
CoE	Council of Europe
Convention	Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe
DBS	Dried Blood Samples
Evaluation Team	Team of experts appointed by the Monitoring Group
ISL	WADA International Standard for Laboratories
Monitoring Group	A body responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention
MMA	Mixed Martial Arts
NADA	National Anti-Doping Agency of Austria
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisation
NOC	National Olympic Committee
NPC	National Paralympic Committee
ÖADR	First Instance Disciplinary Panel
T-DO	Monitoring Group
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USK	Appeal Instance Appeal Body
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency

There are no explanatory notes attached to this report.

B. Evaluation Team

The evaluation team consisted of the following experts:

David COWAN, GBR

Chair

King's College London

Farhad ABASOV, AZE

Rapporteur

Independent Expert

Eva BUNTHOFF, DEU

Member

NADO Germany

Marcello PRESILLA, ITA

Member

Adviser to the Minister

Erika PETRUTYTE, LTU

Member

NADO Lithuania

Julien ATTUIL-KAYSER

Secretariat

Council of Europe



From the right to the left: Marcello Presilla (Team member), David Cowan (Team Chair), Farhad Abasov (Team Rapporteur), Eva Bunthoff (Team Member), Michael Cepic (Head of NADO Austria), Julien Attuil-Kayser (Council of Europe Secretariat), Kevin Wieninger (NADO Austria), Erika Petrutyte (Team Member), Alexander Sammer (NADO Austria), Barbara Spindler-Oswald (Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Services and Sport), David Muller (NADO Austria).

C. Programme

Evaluation of the implementation of the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention by Austria

Evaluation Visit
Vienna, Austria

11.-13. June 2024

PROGRAMME

Monday, 10. June 2024

- Arrival of the Evaluation Team

Tuesday, 11. June 2024

Meeting venue: House of Sports, Prinz Eugen Strasse 12, Vienna 1040

Morning session

Public Authorities

Welcome Address by Mr. Philipp Trattner, Head of the Sport Division

Introduction

- Evaluation Team
- Ministry of Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport, Sport Division

Presentations and Discussions

- **Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport, Sport Division**
- **Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Criminal Police Office**
- **Federal Ministry of Finance, Anti-Fraud Tax and Customs**
- **Federal Ministry of Justice**

Participants:

Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport

Federal Ministry of Interior/Federal Criminal Police Office

Federal Ministry of Finance

Federal Ministry of Justice

Afternoon session

Anti-Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf

- **Visit to the Anti- Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf**
 - Presentation of the work of the Laboratory
 - Tour

Wednesday 12 June

Meeting venue: House of Sports, Prinz Eugen Strasse 12, Vienna 1040

Morning session

Competitive Sport Squads, Sport Organisations, other Organisations, Athlete Representatives, Federations

Meeting with officials of competitive sport squads in armed forces, the customs authorities and the police

Participants:

Federal Ministry of Defence:

Federal Ministry of Finance:

Federal Ministry of the Interior:

Meeting with officials of Sport Austria, the Austrian Olympic Committee, the Austrian Paralympic Committee, Sport Federations, Athlete representatives and other organisations

Sport Austria:

Austrian Olympic Committee:

Austrian Paralympic Committee:

Competitive Sport Austria (*Leistungssport Austria*)

Austrian Competitive Sports Centre Südstadt

Athlete representatives

Afternoon session

NADA Austria

- **Visit to the headquarter of the NADA Austria**

Thursday 13 June

Meeting venue: House of Sports, Prinz Eugen Strasse 12, Vienna 1040

Morning session

- **Concluding discussions**

Afternoon

Free time and departure of the Evaluation Team

ANNEXES

D. National report

E. Comments by the Austrian authorities to the Evaluation report

National Report for the Council of Europe's T-DO Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention's Evaluation Visit

June 11th - 13th 2024, Vienna

May 2024

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Part One: Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions	4
Part Two: National Anti-Doping Organisation.....	9
Part Three: Public Authorities and Other Organisations	12
Part Four: Sport Organisations.....	21
Part Five: Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances.....	23
Parts Six: Testing and Analysis of Biological Substances.....	26
Parts Seven: Education and Research	31
Part Eight: Disciplinary Measures.....	35
Part Nine: International Co-Operation and Provision of Information	44
Conclusion	45

Introduction

The **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is delighted to welcome the delegation of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention for an evaluation visit from 11th to 13th June 2024 in Vienna, Austria.

The aim of the national report is to provide a comprehensive presentation of the implementation of the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe and will shed light on Anti-Doping work in Austria. .

The **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is to present the diverse areas of activity of Anti-Doping work in Austria. We are looking forward to the visit of the esteemed evaluation team and to an interesting exchange of ideas on joint achievements and challenges in the fight against Doping. We are convinced that these days in Vienna will provide new impetus and aspects for future cooperation.

Note: German terms and abbreviations have been italicised in the text for better understanding.

Part One: Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions

The Austrian Anti-Doping Legislation

European and International Legal Framework:

Austria ratified the **UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport**¹, the **Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention**² and its **Additional Protocol**³.

The Austrian Anti-Doping Legislation:

Austria's Anti-Doping legislation meets international standards and is regulated by several laws and regulations such as:

Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021

*Anti-Doping Bundesgesetz 2021 (ADBG 2021)*⁴

Since 2007, a separate Federal Anti-Doping law has formed the legal framework for combating doping in sport. Before that, Anti-Doping provisions were included in the then valid Federal Sports Promotion Act. The Federal Anti-Doping Act 2007 formed a milestone in the fight against doping and created the legal basis for the founding of the National Anti-Doping Agency Austria (*Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur Austria GmbH, NADA Austria*) as independent doping control body. Due to the necessary adjustments to the respective revisions of the World Anti-Doping Code, some amendments to the law were made. The current legal national basis for combating doping in sport is the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.⁵ Numerous positive international responses show that this law can be seen as a role model for successful implementation of the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code.

The **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (Anti-Doping Bundesgesetz 2021 – ADBG 2021)** forms the basis of Austria's Anti-Doping work. The **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** regulates, among other things, the tasks of the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** (§ 5), the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (ÖADR)** (§ 7) and the **Independent Arbitration Commission (USK)** (§ 8), the **rights and obligations of athletes** (§ 25), **sport personnel and sports organisations** (§ 24), the **implementation regulations for Doping controls** (§ 15), **analyses** (§ 17), **medical exemptions** (§ 12) and **Anti-Doping procedures** (§ 18-23) as well as **information and prevention work** (§ 3). In addition, the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** also covers **judicial penal provisions for possession, trafficking and transfer** (§ 28) as well as the **cooperation of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation with the state investigative bodies** (§ 30).

¹ RIS - BGBl. 2007 III 108 - Bundesgesetzblatt authentisch ab 2004 (bka.gv.at)

² <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=signatures-by-treaty&treatynum=135>.

³ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=signatures-by-treaty&treatynum=188>.

⁴ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20011421>.

⁵ ADBG Anti-Doping Bundesgesetz, Kommentar 2024, Propst, Laback (Hrsg.), page 7ff.

Federal Government Measures to Promote Compliance with Anti-Doping Rules⁶

§ 4 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)

(1) *Subsidies under the Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (Bundes-Sportförderungsgesetz - BSFG 2017) may be granted to sports organisations only at the conditions on compliance with the rules pursuant to Part 1, 2 and 3 of this Federal Act, in Particular paras 2 to 5 as well as § 3 paras 2 to 5 and §§ 7 to 26, to be agreed upon separately.*

(2) *If sports organisations violate the rules specified in para 1, they shall - as of the violation date - forfeit the right to subsidies that have already been granted, and subsidies paid out after this date shall be paid back. In addition, as soon as the violation has become known, the payment of subsidies that have already been granted shall be stopped. The respective sports organisation shall be barred from receiving funding according to the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** as long as the violation lasts. The grantor of subsidies shall be informed of the violation by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation.*

(3) *Athletes and other person who have been declared ineligible on grounds of violating Anti-Doping rules shall be barred from funding according to the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** until the end of the ineligibility period, athletes and other person of full age at the time of violating the Anti-Doping rules permanently, as a general rule. If the athletes other person concerned are employed by the federal government, they must neither be granted leave from work for actively engaging in sports, Participating in competitions or supporting athletes for the period they are barred from receiving funding under the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** . The payment of subsidies that have already been granted shall be stopped. Subsidies paid out in the period after the Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred shall be repaid. It is possible not to bar someone permanently from receiving subsidies under the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** or to waive repayment fully or in part if the period of ineligibility, which was principally to be imposed in accordance with the applicable Anti-Doping rules, was reduced on grounds of special mitigating circumstances or the cooperation in resolving Anti-Doping rule violations committed by others.*

(4) *Depending on the severity and frequency of the violation of the rules specified in para 1, the ineligibility period for subsidies according to the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** can be extended beyond the periods specified in paras 2 and 3.*

⁶ §4 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 in the current applicable version (§4 ADBG 2021 i.f.g.F.).

(5) The Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport shall issue guidelines pertaining to the rules under paras 2 to 4.

(6) The heads of the federal institutions shall ensure that representatives of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation and of Anti-Doping organisations be granted access to the athletes employed or accommodated in their institutions for the purpose of testing.

(7) The contents of the information, awareness and education programs pursuant to § 3 para 1 shall in a suitable manner be integrated into the curricula for the education and further training of any groups of persons who are, with the help of public funds, educated or further trained to work with athletes. This includes in particular athlete support personnel, movement instructors and physical education teachers.

(8) The contents of the information, awareness and education programs pursuant to § 3 para 1 shall in a suitable manner be integrated into the curricula of schools focusing on competitive sports, young athletes training schemes and schools with a sports focus.

(9) The federal government shall take adequate measures to ensure that athletes in competitive sport squads of public institutions, in particular of the armed forces, the customs authorities and the police, and other person as well as employees of publicly funded sports facilities are subject to the provisions of this Federal Act under civil law.

(10) In the field of fitness sports, the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall develop and implement information, education and awareness-raising programs for employees and customers of fitness facilities for the prevention of Doping and substance abuse in popular and recreational sports based on a catalogue of criteria.

Guidelines for the creation of the set of measures in accordance with § 3 of the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021

*Richtlinien zur Erstellung der Maßnahmenpakete gemäß § 3 des Anti-Doping Bundesgesetzes 2021 (ADBG 2021)*⁷

On January 1st 2021, the International Standard for Information and Prevention (International Standard for Education) came into force, which regulates global prevention work. With § 3 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, these international requirements were implemented in Austria. Guidelines by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport in accordance with § 3 para 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** regulate the creation of these set of measures.

Anti-Doping Limit Quantity Ordinance

*Anti-Doping-Grenzmengenverordnung*⁸

Pursuant to § 28 para 7 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, in agreement with the Federal Minister of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection and the Federal Minister of Justice shall determine by ordinance the respective lower limit of the quantity that is likely to pose a major threat to human life or health (limit quantity) is to be set for the individual prohibited substances named in the Prohibited List. The limit quantities of substances pursuant to § 28 of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** are now specified in the Annex to this Ordinance.

Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017

*Bundes-Sportförderungsgesetz 2017 (BSFG 2017)*⁹

Strengthening and supporting Anti-Doping work is one of the key goals of the **Austrian Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)**. Anti-Doping work and the promotion of Anti-Doping prevention is a relevant funding area for elite sports as well as for grassroots-sport level. Funding to sports organisations and Anti-Doping organisations are only granted if they comply with the Anti-Doping regulations.

Austrian Criminal Code

*Strafgesetzbuch (StGB)*¹⁰

Doping may – insofar as this is fulfilled – be subsumed as aggravated fraud in the Austrian **Criminal Code** (§§ 146, 147 para 1a). Any person who commits a fraud causing more than merely minor damage by deceiving about the use of one of the prohibited substances or methods set out in the Appendix to the Anti-Doping Convention for the purpose of doping in sports is liable to imprisonment for up to three years.

⁷ <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/dam/jcr:78b47ced-e9c1-4fea-8acb-53f0a484f933/Dopingpraeventionsrichtlinie.pdf>.

⁸ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20009052>.

⁹ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20009941>.

¹⁰ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10002296>.

Apart from the criminal provision on fraud in connection with doping, which punishes the athlete, there are numerous other offenses in the **Criminal Code** that can be considered in connection with the Anti-Doping regulations for the persons involved. If an athlete's is injured or even killed as a result of taking prohibited substances or using prohibited methods, the criminal offenses of assault (§ 83 et seq. **Criminal Code**) or murder (§ 75 et seq. **Criminal Code**) or the corresponding negligence offenses (§§ 80, 88) might be taken into legal consideration.

Medicines Act

Arzneimittelgesetz (AMG)¹¹

The **Austrian Medicines Act** stipulates specific provisions for the labelling of medicinal products containing prohibited substances pursuant to the Federal Anti-Doping Act. In addition, there are provisions for seizure and confiscation if there is reasonable suspicion that goods pose a risk to life or health or contain prohibited substances.

Veterinary Medicines Act

Tierarzneimittelgesetz (TAMG)¹²

The **Austrian Veterinary Medicines Act** contains among others, with regard to the instructions for use, information obligations on prohibited substances in accordance with the Federal Anti-Doping Act.

Compulsory Prescription Act

Rezeptpflichtgesetz (RezeptPG)¹³

The **Austrian Compulsory Prescription Act** prohibits the prescription of medicines or veterinary medicines with prohibited pursuant to the Federal Anti-Doping Act for the purpose of Doping in sport.

The relevant measures taken to establish the National Anti-Doping Organisation

§ 5 para 5 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021) provides the current legal basis for the establishment of the National Anti-Doping Organisation:

Independent Anti-Doping Organisation

*(5) A non-profit limited liability company named “**Nationale Anti-Doping Agentur Austria GmbH**”, abbreviated as “**NADA Austria**”, has been established to carry out the tasks of an **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation**. The federal government holds more than half of its share capital. Unless specified otherwise in this Federal Act, the provisions of the Federal Act on Limited Liability Companies (Gesetz über Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung -GmbHG), shall apply to this company. The federal shares in the company shall be managed by the Federal*

¹¹ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10010441>.

¹² <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20012477>.

¹³ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10010351>.

Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport. For the purposes of covering the administrative costs and carrying out the tasks of the company, the government, represented by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, shall grant an annual contribution of at least 2 million Euro.

The shareholders of NADA Austria are the Republic of Austria and the nine regions.

The Head of the Sport Division of the Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport represents the federal government in the **General Assembly** (*Generalversammlung*) of NADA Austria. In the **Board of Trustees** (*Kuratorium*) of NADA Austria, the Head of the Sport Division and two further representatives of the Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport represent the federal government.

In accordance with the Articles of Association of NADA Austria, the **Board of Trustees** has an advisory function with regard to the following topics: principles of education and information on Doping as well as doping prevention; strategic principles in the fight against Doping; advising the management on the preparation of the annual budget and the annual financial statements and management report.

The Prohibited List

The current Prohibited List is annually published in the **Federal Austrian Law Gazette** (*Bundesgesetzblatt*). Therefore, the Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport closely cooperates with the **Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs**.

Translation of Key Measures

An (*unofficial*) English translation of the **Federal Austrian Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) as well as of the clarifications are provided in the attachments to this national report. In addition, the relevant Anti-Doping regulations in the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) are also attached in English.

Part Two: National Anti-Doping Organisation

The **National Anti-Doping Agency Austria GmbH (NADA Austria)** was founded on August 1st 2008 as a limited liability company (*GmbH*) based in Vienna and is a non-profit, independent Anti-Doping organisation. According to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*), NADA Austria has the task of comprehensive Anti-Doping work in sport. The federal government holds more than half of its share capital. Unless specified otherwise in this Federal Act, the provisions of the Federal Act on Limited Liability Companies (*Gesetz über Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung - GmbHG*) shall apply to this company. Its preventive and repressive activities are based on the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) and the **World Anti-Doping Code** as amended.

The repressive tasks include the planning, implementation and monitoring of doping controls, the review, analysis and evaluation of information regarding potential violations of the Anti-Doping regulations, cooperation with the state investigative bodies, the submission of reasoned submissions to the independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (*ÖADR*) and the exercise of party status in Anti-Doping proceedings. **NADA Austria** is also responsible for deciding on applications for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) and reporting on compliance with Anti-Doping regulations by Austrian sports organisations.

In the area of preventive Anti-Doping work, **NADA Austria** focuses on information, education and awareness raising. In addition to athletes, the target groups are all persons in their respective environment (e.g. coaches, trainers, doctors, officials, parents and guardians, teachers, pharmacists). With the "International Standard for Education" of the World Anti-Doping Agency, which came into force in 2021, the cooperation between **NADA Austria** and the Austrian sports organisations was intensified once again.

NADA Austria works closely with all relevant ministries, research centres, universities and the scientific community and involves all Austrian sports organisations in its activities and maintains international cooperation. It is a service organisation for clean sport; its purpose is to protect clean athletes through preventive and repressive Anti-Doping work.

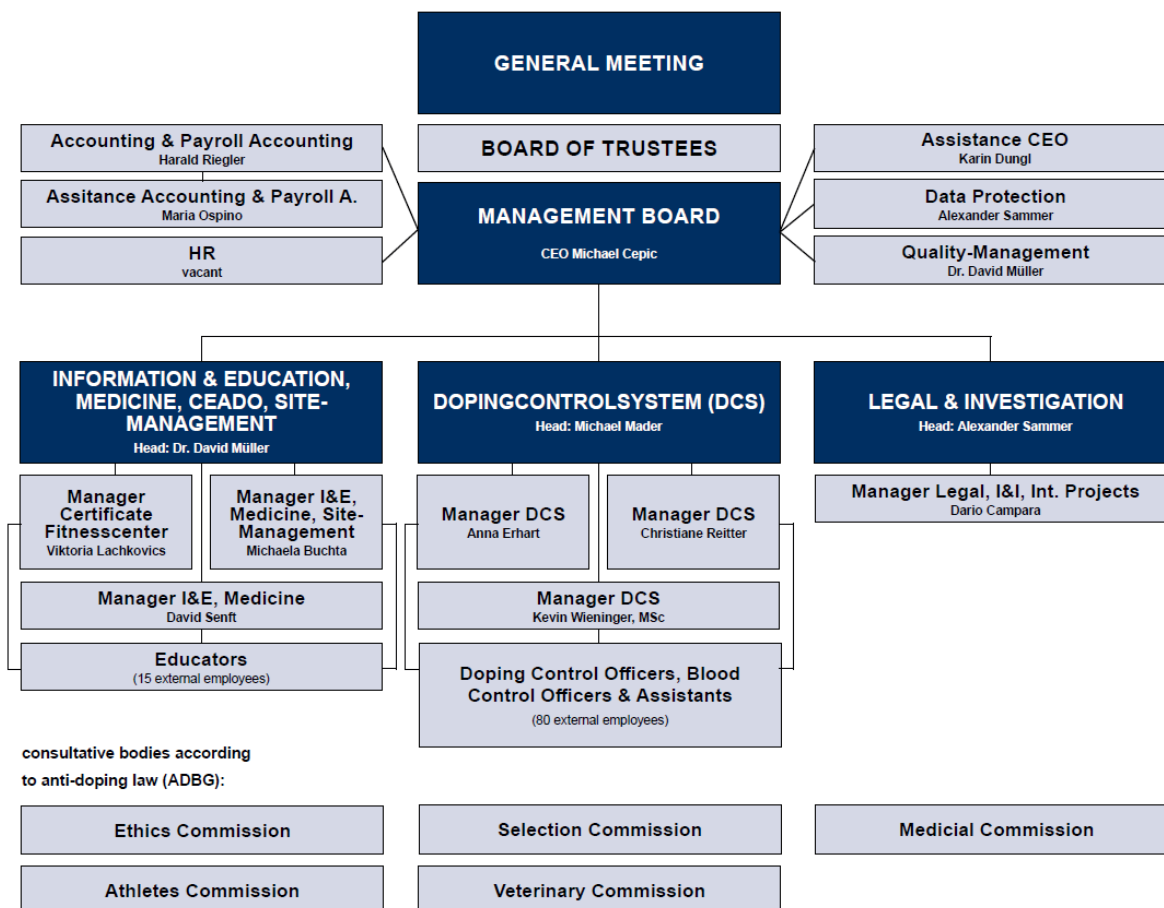
The aim of **NADA Austria's** repressive and preventive activities is to ensure the fair and equitable practice of sport and to support athletes in making a self-confident and responsible decision against doping and drug abuse.

In 2023, eighteen employees worked at the head office of **NADA Austria**. In addition, 99 employees throughout Austria worked on a case-by-case basis, either as parts of a doping control team or as educators for the implementation of prevention measures (e.g. lectures, training courses, information tours).

According to § 5 para 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall establish the **following commissions** with the following fields of responsibility:

1. the **Ethics Commission**, which shall consist of at least three, but no more than five professionally qualified members with experience in Anti-Doping work, to provide support in Doping prevention measures as well as Anti-Doping information and education;
2. the **Medical Commission**, consisting of three physicians with relevant experience, one expert in pharmaceuticals and one dentist, to decide on requests for therapeutic use exemptions pursuant to § 12 para 3 and to provide counselling in medical issues. The expert in pharmaceuticals and the dentist who are basically members of the Commission shall only be involved in cases of pertinent requests and counselling;
3. the **Veterinary Commission**, consisting of at least two, but no more than four veterinarians with relevant experience, and one expert in pharmaceuticals, to provide counselling in veterinarian issues;

4. the **Selection Commission**, which shall consist of at least three, but no more than five professionally qualified members. It shall support the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation in developing and updating the test distribution plan;
5. the **Athletes' Commission**, which shall consist of at least three, but no more than five professionally qualified members, to support the implementation of Anti-Doping rules.



Picture Credit: NADA Austria

According to the **operational independence** the clarifications to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** deliver further guarantees as the following: *according to Arts. 20.5.1 WADC 2021, each government will recognize the autonomy of the national Anti-Doping organisation and will not interfere in its operational decisions and activities. The sentence already inserted with the 2014 amendment after the list of digits takes this regulation into account. With the now statutory regulation, this operational independence has been further consolidated by explicitly pointing out in para 1 that a person who is to be involved in the decision whether to submit a Reasoned Submission against an athlete shall not be involved in the decision of the Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR) to institute Anti-Doping proceedings. In general, the employees and bodies of NADA Austria and the members of the commissions are bound by the regulations of the Code and it's Standards.*

§ 7 para 1 specifies the operational independence specifically defined by WADA by stipulating that a person who is involved in the decision-making process of the **Independent Austrian**

Anti-Doping Legal Commission (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR*) should not previously have been involved in the decision of the institution of a proceeding based on a Reasoned Submission. The Management, employees, commission members and other officials of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall not be appointed as members of the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR*).

§ 8 para 1 stipulates that a person who is involved in the decision-making process of the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission-USK*) must not previously have been involved in the decision as to whether Reasoned Submission was to be submitted, nor could he have been involved in the decision of the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR*) regarding this Reasoned Submission. This implements the operational independence redefined in WADC 2021. The Management, employees, commission members and other officials of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation may not be appointed as members of the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission-USK*). This provision was implemented on the one hand due to the fact that the members of the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission-USK*) are appointed by the **Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Public Service and Sport**. Accordingly, the remuneration is also determined by this institution. On the other hand, the implementation of this provision complies with the operational independence within the meaning of the definitions of the WADC 2021.

For the purposes of **covering the administrative costs** and carrying out the tasks of **NADA Austria**, the government, represented by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, **shall grant an annual contribution of at least 2 million Euro**. In 2022, NADA received public funding (federal and regional) in the amount of 2.873.000,00 Euro to fulfil its Anti-Doping tasks.

Due to the general regulations regarding CEO-positions in public organisations the term of employment for the position as CEO of NADA Austria is generally five years. The process of appointing a CEO is based on to the **Federal Vacancies Act**¹⁴ ("*Stellenbesetzungsgesetz*") governing the filling of positions in public entities.

Part Three: Public Authorities and Other Organisations

Constitutional principles

According to Article 15 of the **Federal Austrian Constitutional Law** (*Bundes-Verfassungsgesetz, B-VG*), sports matters lie within the constitutional competence of the **nine regions** (*Bundesländer*). The **regions** have their own regional sports directorates (*Landessportdirektionen*) as well as regional sport regulations (*Landessportgesetze*).

¹⁴ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10007968>.

The federal government primarily exercises funding authority, based on Article 17 of the Federal Constitutional Law (*“Private Sector Administration/Privatwirtschaftsverwaltung”*).

Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport¹⁵

Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlichen Dienst und Sport (BMKÖS)

According to the **Federal Ministries Act** (*Bundesministeriengesetz-BMG*) in the current applicable version, **sports matters** lie within the competence of the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport**. The **Ministry** comprises of four sections (*Presidium, Arts & Culture, Civil Service, and Sport*), each subdivided in departments. The task of the **Sport Section** within the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is to promote the social and health policy function of sport, sports clubs and sports associations. Matters regarding sport-related international cooperation and the area of Anti-Doping also lie within the responsibility of the Sport Section.

At the federal level, in addition to the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport**, individual sport-specific areas may also lie within the competence of other federal ministries or agencies.

¹⁵ <https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/en.html>.

Federal Ministry of the Interior¹⁶

Bundesministerium für Inneres (BMI)

The **Federal Austrian Ministry of the Interior** is responsible, among other things, for security, national borders and the organisation of the Federal Police's operations.

Federal Criminal Police Office¹⁷

Bundeskriminalamt (BK)

The **Federal Criminal Police Office** (*Bundeskriminalamt - BK*) supports all regional criminal investigation offices and subordinate police departments with assistance services, support services and controlling. The **Federal Criminal Police Office** currently employs around 800 staff in seven specialised departments.

Criminal doping investigations are conducted by the police on behalf of the competent public prosecutor's office. The "**Integrity in Sports Unit**" was established at the **Federal Criminal Police Office** back in 2009 as the central office for combating doping-related crime and match-fixing and is therefore the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for national and international stakeholders.

The jurisdiction of the **law enforcement agencies** is defined in the following two legal provisions:

*1. § 28 of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (ADBG 2021)*

This essentially criminalises the transfer of prohibited substances according to the Prohibited List or the use of blood or gene Doping to anyone for the purpose of Doping for any activity in sports. The criminal penalty starts from 6 months and can be extended up to 5 years imprisonment in the case of defined qualifications.

*2. § 147 para 1a and 3 of the **Penal Code** (sports fraud) (StGB)*

(1a) Any person who commits a fraud causing more than merely minor damage by deceiving about the use of one of the prohibited substances or methods set out in the Appendix to the Anti-Doping Convention for the purpose of doping in sports is liable to imprisonment for up to three years.

(3) Anyone who causes damage in excess of 300,000 euros by committing the offence shall be liable to a custodial sentence of one to ten years.

The financial gain can result from prize money, sponsorship or team contracts, for example.

Security and Sport Platform¹⁸

The "Security and Sport platform" is the strategy of the **Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)** on the topic of sport. As ensuring security in the sports sector has become one of the greatest

¹⁶ <https://www.bmi.gv.at/>.

¹⁷ <https://bundeskriminalamt.at/>.

¹⁸ https://bmi.gv.at/211/files/Plattform_Sicherheit_Sport/165_2023_Sicherheit_im_Sport_2022_ENGLISCH_V20230705_wbBF.pdf.

challenges for security and judicial authorities in recent years, this strategy needs to be continuously analysed and adapted to current threat scenarios. The numerous threats in sport range from violence and terrorism to Doping, betting fraud and corruption.

By influencing athletic performance, doping not only contradicts the principle of fairness in sporting competition and the true value originally associated with sport - the spirit of sport - but also poses a threat to health and is a challenge for the security authorities due to the serious and organized crime that can be associated with it. Doping practices must be counteracted preventively and violations of Anti-Doping regulations must be sanctioned accordingly.

Competitive Sports Squad of the Police¹⁹

The promotion of elite sports in the **Federal Ministry of the Interior** is structured as a dual promotion system and combines sustainable vocational training with the opportunity to practise sport professionally. Currently, 90 top-level athletes are part of this promotion system to present the performance of the Austrian police outwardly in the best possible way.

In order to be accepted as an athlete in the Competitive Sports Squad of the Austrian police, the athlete has to declare to comply with the Anti-Doping provisions and to inform the **Federal Ministry of the Interior** immediately in the event of a suspension due to a doping offense.

In addition, the special employment contract to be concluded with the Federal Ministry of Interior contains a clause according to which the contract may be annulled in the event of suspected serious Anti-Doping offences.

Ministry of Defence²⁰

Bundesministerium für Landesverteidigung (BMLV)

- Armed Forces Sports Centre
- Armed Forces Competitive Sports Sections

The **Federal Austrian Ministry of Defence** is responsible for the military affairs of the Republic of Austria. In addition to fulfilling its military duties, the Austrian Armed Forces are considered the largest employer of Austrian elite sport.²¹ At present, 170 military servants are supported each year, i.e. of the 18,000 recruits who enlist each year, 170 qualified top athletes benefit from being transferred to the Armed Forces Sports Centre after their basic training in order to pursue their sport there.

The Armed Forces provide 300 jobs to promote competitive sport as part of a voluntary long-term commitment. The competitive athletes not only receive a monthly salary, but also health and social insurance. The time of service can be used almost exclusively for competition and training. These athletes also have the opportunity to take advantage of special career support both during and after their service in the armed forces in order to be prepared for their

¹⁹ <https://bmi.gv.at/211/start.aspx#spitzensport>.

²⁰ [Bundesministerium für Landesverteidigung \(bmlv.gv.at\)](https://bmlv.gv.at)

²¹ [Bundesheer - Sport im Bundesheer - Leistungssport - Förderleistung \(bmlv.gv.at\)](https://bmlv.gv.at/bundesheer-sport-im-bundesheer-leistungssport-förderleistung)

subsequent careers. However, a career as a professional soldier is also open to the Austrian Armed Forces athlete after the end of his active sporting career.

The contingents for promotion as a competitive athlete in the Austrian Armed Forces are as follows:

- Military servants performing basic military service (170 persons per year),
- Women in training service (25 women per year)
- Temporary military personnel (280 jobs)
- Contract staff - persons with special needs (20 jobs)

Within the Austrian Armed Forces there is a zero-tolerance policy concerning doping violations. During their basic training, all athletes have to take part in a briefing on Anti-Doping regulations, which is held in cooperation with NADA Austria. Furthermore, the athletes receive an annually registered instruction on the latest Anti-Doping regulations.

According to the implementing regulations for the professional sports in the Armed Forces a doping violation leads to an immediate ending of the working contract and job loss.

Federal Ministry of Finance²²

Bundesministerium für Finanzen (BMF)

Customs law, customs policy and international customs affairs are in the competence of the Anti-Fraud Department in the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Finance**. In the Anti-Fraud Department, the areas of tax, customs and social fraud of the Federal Ministry of Finance are consolidated. This ensures a coordinated and efficient strategic and nationwide control of the preventive and repressive fight against fraud in the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Customs Authority Austria²³

Zollamt Österreich

The **Customs Authority Austria** (*Zollamt Österreich*) is set up as a levy authority, fiscal authority for criminal offences, administrative authority, and budget-managing body. The employees are based at the respective locations of the Regional Customs Units or Customs Offices of the **Customs Authority Austria** and work there. At present, there are about 1,600 employees working throughout Austria.

Customs Authorities' Power to Seize and Duty to Furnish Information

Pursuant § 29 para 1 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*), the customs authorities shall be authorized to seize these items, if certain facts suggest that anabolic agents, peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics, hormone and metabolic modulators specified in the Prohibited List are imported to the federal territory in a quantity exceeding the limit (§ 28 para 7) and are to be distributed or administered to athletes or others for the purpose of doping for any activity in sports. They shall promptly report the seizure to the competent public prosecutor's office. If the public prosecutor's office finds that

²² <https://www.bmf.gv.at/en.html>.

²³ <https://www.bmf.gv.at/en/the-ministry/internal-organisation/Customs-Authority-Austria-.html>.

the preconditions for a seizure pursuant to § 110 of the **Code of Criminal Procedure** (*Strafprozessordnung - StPO*) are not met, the seizure shall be lifted immediately.

§ 29 para 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) states that in connection with the inspection of the items specified in para 1 which are imported to, transported through or exported from the federal territory, the customs authorities shall be entitled to process personal data pursuant to Article 4 no. 2 GDPR and forward them to the competent authorities pursuant to § 36 para 2 no. 7 Data Protection Act (*Datenschutzgesetz – DSG*), as far as this is necessary for them to fulfil their statutory duties.

Competitive Sports Squad of the Customs Authorities

Athletes in the the Competitive Sports Squad of the Customs Authorities have to declare to comply with the Anti-Doping provisions and to inform the Federal Ministry of Finance immediately in the event of a suspension due to a Doping offense.

Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection²⁴

Bundesministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit, Pflege und Konsumentenschutz (BMSGPK)

The „**Austrian Medicines Enforcement Group**“ (**AMEG**) was installed in 2006 is chaired by the Federal Ministry of Health (*BMSGPK*). The Group consists of representatives of the Federal Ministry of Health (*BMSGPK*), the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Federal Ministry of Finances/Customs, the Federal Ministry of Interior, the Federal Office for Safety in Health Care (*BASG/AGES*), the National Anti-Doping Agency as well as the Federal Criminal Police Office. The group meets at least twice a year, where current and upcoming issues regarding illegal medicines, drug trafficking and trade of goods as well as doping activities are presented and discussed between the aforementioned organisations. This regular exchange is intended to strengthen the flow of information and cooperation between those authorities in order to be able to act more cohesive and effectively on a national level.

Federal Office for Safety in Health Care (BASG)²⁵

Bundesamt für Sicherheit im Gesundheitswesen (BASG)

As of January 2nd 2006, the **BASG** commenced its work as the **national Austrian authority for medicines, medical devices, blood and tissue** together with the Austrian Medicines and Medical Devices Agency.

Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety²⁶

Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungssicherheit GmbH (AGES)

The “Anti-Doping notice” was put into force at the beginning of 2010. Since then, each product information of medicinal products contains a standard warning about having a Doping potential if the substances contained or the pharmaceutical form falls within the scope of the

²⁴ <https://www.sozialministerium.at/>.

²⁵ <https://www.basg.gv.at/en/>.

²⁶ <https://www.ages.at/en/>.

“Prohibited List” of the World Anti-Doping Code: “*Use of the medicinal product [insert name of the medicinal product] can lead to positive results in doping tests.*”

In the field of fitness sports, NADA Austria developed and implemented, according to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, information, education and awareness-raising programs for employees and customers of **fitness facilities** for the prevention of doping and substance abuse in popular and recreational sports based on a catalogue of criteria. As part of the “**Seal of Approval Program**”, **fitness centres** can also participate in the nutritional supplement program. Here, NADA Austria takes random samples of food supplements sold in the fitness centres and sends them to the Official Medicines Control Laboratory of the Federal Office for Safety in Health Care (OMCL) for analysis.

Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research²⁷

Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung (BMBWF)

The **Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF)** is responsible for issues relating to schools, universities and research institutions, and represents the interests of Austria as a location for science, research and lifelong learning on the international stage. The ministry's areas of responsibility also include matters relating to the federal sports academies schools with a sports focus or the studies of sports science.

²⁷ <https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/en.html>.

Federal Ministry of Justice²⁸

Bundesministerium für Justiz (BMJ)

Due to § 34 No. 3 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** the Minister of Justice is entrusted with the enforcement of § 28 para 1 to 6 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.

According to § 28 para 7 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport shall, in agreement with the Federal Minister of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection and the Federal Minister of Justice, issue a regulation for the individual substances named in the Prohibited List, the lower limit of the quantity that is likely to pose a serious risk to human life or health (limit quantity).

In the single criminal cases the Criminal Courts act independently and are not subject to any instructions— due to the provisions of the Austrian Constitution.

Information Sharing and Exchange

Cooperation between the Competent Authorities and the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation

According to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, there is a strong legal basis for the exchange of information between NADA Austria and public authorities.

The legal basis for data exchange between the NADO and the investigating authorities is provided in § 30 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**. Apart from this, there is an ongoing exchange of information between NADA Austria and the Federal Criminal Police Office. In recent years, numerous very large investigation files, such as “*Operation Aderlass*”, have been successfully processed as a result.

Procedural Regulations

Pursuant the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall forward facts it has been notified of, where an Anti-Doping rule violation was asserted as well as the minutes of the oral hearing and, upon request, the other documents of the proceedings to the competent authorities if there is reasonable suspicion that a criminal offense subject to prosecution has been committed.

After completing the investigation, the public prosecutor's office shall be obliged to forward to the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** the name, sex, date and place of birth, nationality and residential address as well as the evidence obtained in the course of the investigation for the purpose of testing those persons who give rise to reasonable suspicion that they have committed an Anti-Doping rule violation (§ 30 para 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021**). Forwarding this data, however, may be postponed for as long as it might endanger the purpose of Doping control or related proceedings. If there is no such danger, the competent

²⁸ <https://www.bmj.gv.at/public.html>.

authorities shall be authorized to provide such information upon the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation's request within the meaning of para 3 even before the investigation has been completed. The decision on providing information shall be made by the competent authorities.

The **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall in any case have a justified legal interest in inspecting files pursuant to § 77 para 1 code of criminal procedure (*Strafprozessordnung - StPO 1975*) in criminal proceedings on grounds of a criminal offense pursuant to § 28 or § 147 para 1a of the Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch – StGB*) as well as in criminal proceedings directly related to Anti-Doping rule violations.

Funding

As of January 1st 2018, the legal basis for sports funding by the Ministry responsible for Sport is the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*Bundes-Sportförderungsgesetz 2017 – BSFG 2017*)²⁹, which explicitly mentions the fight against doping as an objective of federal sports promotion.

In addition to federal sports funding, the **nine regions** (*Bundesländer*) have their specific sport funding structures and **regional sport funding provisions**, which are not affected by this Federal Act.

The **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) refers to the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) and stipulates e.g. that pursuant to § 4. (1) Subsidies under the Federal Sports Promotion Act (*Bundes-Sportförderungsgesetz – BSFG 2017*), may be granted to sports organisations only at the conditions on compliance with the rules pursuant to parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (*ADBG 2021*), in particular paras 2 to 5 as well as § 3 paras 2 to 5 and §§ 7 to 26, to be agreed upon separately.

On the basis of the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*), the **Federal Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** funds projects in particular in the areas of sport and society, sport related projects in international development cooperation, sports science and sports medicine, elite sport, infrastructure, major sport events, sport & health, school,- and grassroots sport.

The “**Bundes-Sport GmbH** (*BSG*)”³⁰ was founded on January 1st 2018 with the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) and has been operational since then. It is a non-profit organisation of the Republic of Austria with limited liability. **Bundes-Sport GmbH** promotes sports associations, organisations and institutions in accordance with the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) and carries out the associated inspections and evaluations. The **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) regulates federal sports funding as well as its processing and transparency and contains all provisions relating to **Bundes-Sport GmbH** (*BSG*).

²⁹ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20009941>.

³⁰ <https://www.bundes-sport-gmbh.at/>.

The implementation of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) is ensured in several ways in the funding awarded by **Bundes-Sport GmbH** (*BSG*).

In order to receive funding from the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) from **Bundes-Sport GmbH** (*BSG*), all federal sports federations must submit a doping prevention concept as parts of the funding application to **Bundes Sport GmbH** (*BSG*). This is an absolute prerequisite for receiving federal sports funding from the **Bundes-Sport GmbH** (*BSG*).

Bundes-Sport GmbH (*BSG*) also obliges all funding recipients to comply with the statutory Anti-Doping regulations in the respective funding contracts; in particular, the provisions of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*) in the currently applicable version must be adhered to.

Furthermore, the funding recipients are obliged to reimburse the funding immediately upon request from the funding provider, the federal government or the European Union, and the claim to guaranteed and not yet paid funding expires or is “frozen” if the funding recipient has not complied with applicable Anti-Doping regulations.

When submitting the accounting documents, all funding recipients confirm once again in the mandatory declaration of completeness that they have complied with the Anti-Doping regulations in accordance with **the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*).

The payment of grants (funding) under the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*) is linked to the obligations set out in the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (*ADBG 2021*), which are imposed on the respective sports organisations. These obligations include the obligation of the sports organisations enshrined in § 3 para. 2 in conjunction with § 24 to implement the set of measures set out in the doping prevention plan. If the obligations are not implemented by the sports organisation, the entitlement to funding that has already been granted expires from the time of the violation. The grants already paid out from the time of the violation must be reimbursed. Furthermore, as soon as the violation becomes known, further payments of grants already approved must be stopped. For this purpose, the Anti-Doping organisation must inform the funding and paying agency of the circumstances. If the breach of obligations continues, the sports organisation in question is excluded from funding under the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017** (*BSFG 2017*).

Part Four: Sport Organisations

Sport in Austria is in general organised under private law. The **Austrian Associations Act** (*Österreichisches Vereinsgesetz 2002-VerG*) creates the legal framework for the creation of non-profit associations and includes, among other things, regulations for statutes, bodies, minority rights or accounting. Sport federations in Austria are fundamentally organized under the provisions of the Austrian Associations Act.

Sports Federations

Sports federations play a major role in the Anti-Doping work. In accordance with § 3 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, NADA Austria must develop a doping prevention plan with information, education and awareness-raising programs. Depending on the doping risk of the respective sport/discipline, the sports organisations must implement mandatory sets of measures. The specific doping prevention plan is agreed individually between NADA Austria and each sports federation, the Austrian Olympic Committee, the Austrian Paralympic Committee and the Austrian Federation for Disabled Sport.

Together with the sport federation, NADA Austria develops individual measures including annual e-learning courses for elite athletes, young elite athletes and support staff and regular courses for elite athletes. The measures defined in the respective doping prevention plan must be implemented by the sports federations in coordination with NADA Austria in accordance with § 24 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.

Sport Austria³¹

Sport Austria

Sport Austria represents the interests of sport in Austria and in international organisations. Sport Austria is therefore responsible for the coordination of all sport-policy activities and represents the interests of sport vis-à-vis state institutions. The promotion of fairness in sport, through measures against doping, match fixing, violence, and racism, are key areas of Sport Austria's far-reaching mission.

As a partner of the NADA Austria, Sport Austria supports NADA Austria in its comprehensive Anti-Doping work in Austrian sport. The cooperation with NADA Austria is reflected in various working groups, the annual Anti-Doping information event, and a regular and intensive exchange of information between the organisations in the context of prevention work and awareness-raising among the federal sports associations.

In addition, Sport Austria administers all national championship dates of its member associations and forwards them to the NADA Austria Testing Department, thus supporting them in the targeted planning of their testing activities.

Austrian Olympic Committee³²

Österreichisches Olympisches Comité (ÖOC)

Anti-Doping work is an important part of sport to protect clean athletes. In cooperation with NADA Austria, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the European Olympic Committees (EOC), the Austrian Olympic Committee (*ÖOC*) carries out extensive measures against doping, especially in the preventive area. The aim is for each individual athlete to have high awareness and make self-confident decisions in favour of clean and healthy sport, and thus against doping and substance abuse.

³¹ <https://www.sportaustria.at/de/start>

³² www.olympia.at

Anti-Doping is a central component of the three major integrity topics. Together with Fair Play and Safe Sport, it is extensively communicated and taught by the Austrian Olympic Committee (ÖOC) as a thematic extension of the Olympic values, implemented and, in case, the necessary consequences executed.

- Close cooperation with NADA Austria, resulting in the repeated testing of all Olympic Team athletes
- Chair of the Medical Advisory Board of the ÖOC is Anti-Doping officer
- Need for a current e-learning certificate from NADA Austria for athletes and coaches to participate in an Olympic event
- Presentations at kick-off events for the (Youth) Olympic Team Austria
- Info booth at the clothing kick-off event of Olympic Games
- Double page on the topic in the ÖOC information manual for an Olympic event
- Ongoing communication and encouragement to team members via communication app to take part in IOC or EOC educational activities during Games Time
- Comprehensive medical preparations for Olympic events:
- Own team of doctors and physiotherapists
- Taking along verified medication and medical devices
- Signed declaration of consent from all team athletes not to self-medicate
- Signed Code of Ethics
- No interruptions to the presence of athletes at an Olympic event
- Nutritional recommendations to the team adapted to the host country

Austrian Paralympic Committee³³

Österreichisches Paralympisches Committee (ÖPC)

The Austrian Paralympic Committee (ÖPC) is committed to Anti-Doping and Fair Play, which principles are implemented in the constitution of the organisation. Every athlete, coach and trainer, who will take part in the Paris 2024 Paralympic Games has to successfully complete an E-Learning course, earn a certificate and take part in a workshop ahead of the Games presented by representatives of NADA Austria. Anti-Doping is a key topic in meetings of the Executive Board and the Athletes' Council. Information on Anti-Doping is distributed to member organisations at head coaches meetings ahead of the Paralympic Games. Currently, ÖPC is also represented in the Ethics Commission of NADA Austria.

Part Five: Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances

Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)

The **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** contains several provisions that restrict the availability, including trafficking, of prohibited substances as well as the use of prohibited

³³ <https://oepec.at/>

doping agents and doping methods. Moreover, it contains a special information obligation for doctors who treat athletes and regulates the seizure powers of custom authorities.

§ 28 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021) contains the criminal provision of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** It distinguishes between three offenses: firstly placing on the market, secondly using and thirdly possession. Possession of listed substances is punishable by law if the quantity exceeds the limit set by a regulation. Placing them on the market or using them is then punishable by a penalty twice as high as that for other prohibited substances and methods.

§ 28 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021) contains two subsidiarity clauses:

1. **§ 28 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** does not apply to substances that are narcotic drugs within the meaning of the Narcotic Drugs Act. In such a case, criminal liability is governed exclusively by the Narcotic Drugs Act, even if the addictive substances are used to unfairly organize a competition.
2. **§ 28 para 6 Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** contains a general subsidiarity clause in the event that the offense is punished more severely under other provisions. This provision covers the relationship to fraud, insofar as this is fulfilled.

Physicians', Dentists' and Veterinarians' Duty to Furnish Information

§ 27 Federal Anti-Doping Act (ADBG 2021)

(1) If a physician or dentist who works for a sports association or an organisation pursuant to § 3 nos. 3, 9 or 10 Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017) or who treats an athlete, has to administer medication containing prohibited substances or use a prohibited method, he or she must inform the person concerned thereof, provided that the athlete has identified himself or herself as an athlete vis-à-vis the treating physician or dentist. The treating physician or dentist shall issue a corresponding confirmation upon request of the athlete.

(2) The duty to furnish information pursuant to para 1 shall not apply in cases of emergency.

(3) Paras 1 and 2 shall apply accordingly to veterinarians who work for a sports association or an organisation pursuant to § 3 nos. 3, 9 or 10 Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017) or who are the treating veterinarians of animals designated to take part in competitions. The duty to furnish information and to issue a confirmation exists vis-à-vis the athlete, the owner of the animal or the person responsible for the animal.

Customs Authorities' Power to Seize and Duty to Furnish Information

§ 29 Federal Anti-Doping Act (ADBG 2021)

(1) If certain facts suggest that anabolic agents, peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics, hormone and metabolic modulators specified in the Prohibited List are imported to the federal territory in a quantity exceeding the

limit (§ 28 para 7) and are to be distributed or administered to athletes or others for the purpose of doping for any activity in sports, the customs authorities shall be authorized to seize these items. They shall promptly report the seizure to the competent public prosecutor's office. If the public prosecutor's office finds that the preconditions for a seizure pursuant to § 110 of the **Code of Criminal Procedure** (Strafprozessordnung - StPO) are not met, the seizure shall be lifted immediately.

(2) In connection with the inspection of the items specified in para 1 which are imported to, transported through or exported from the federal territory, the customs authorities shall be entitled to process personal data pursuant to Article 4 no. 2 GDPR and forward them to the competent authorities pursuant to § 36 para 2 no. 7 **Data Protection Act** (Datenschutzgesetz-DSG), as far as this is necessary for them to fulfil their statutory duties.

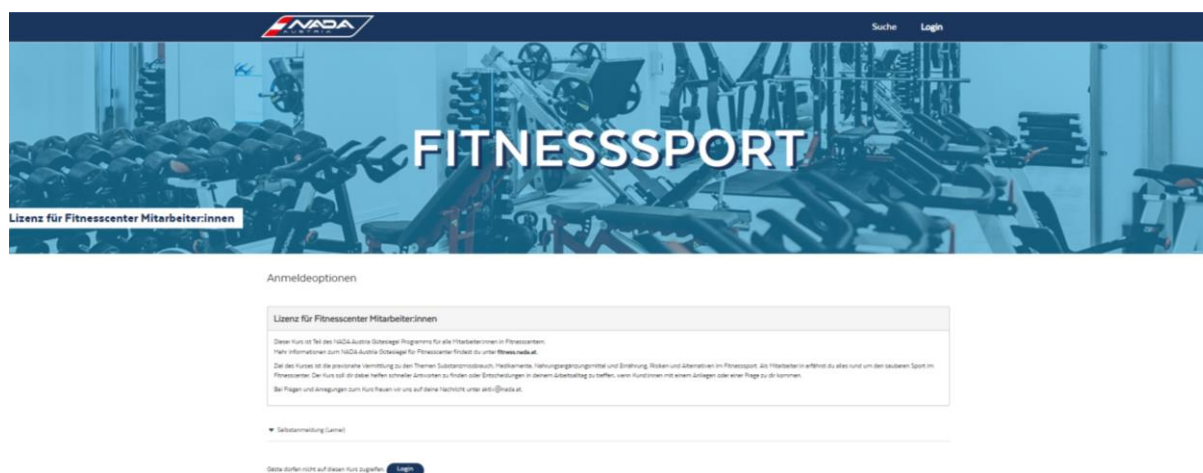
Fitness Centres



Since January 2018, NADA Austria has also been setting a new focus with a **seal of approval program** (“*Gütesiegel*”) for fitness with the aim of raising awareness in fitness and recreational sports on the topics of health, substance abuse, risk factors, nutrition and dietary supplements together with the fitness studios as partners of clean sport.

§ 4 para 10 **Federal Anti-Doping Act** (ADBG 2021) stipulates that NADA Austria develops and implements information, education and awareness-raising programs for the prevention of Doping and substance abuse in grassroots sports and recreational sports for employees and customers of **fitness centres** (“*Fitnesssporteinrichtungen*”).

In addition, NADA Austria has developed its own **e-learning tool** for this target group as well, which provides information on the most important topics in the field of fitness sports and Anti-Doping. In addition, the employees of the fitness centres have to take out a license in this e-learning tool as follows.



Nutritional Supplements



The **NEM Check Seal** is an additional quality award that recognizes those partners of clean sport who want to offer competition-oriented athletes more safety in the area of **nutritional supplements** in their studio.

Studios that have been awarded the **NEM Check seal** only offer tested nutritional supplements that are listed on the Cologne List, NSF Sport or Informed Sport websites.

Picture Credits: NADA Austria

Parts Six: Testing and Analysis of Biological Substances

Testing and NADO Operational Activities

In Austria, **NADA Austria** is responsible for ensuring the integrity of sports through preventive and repressive measures against doping in sports. The jurisdiction and powers of the National Anti-Doping Organisation with regard to testing athletes within the territory of Austria are outlined in the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.

NADA Austria has the jurisdiction and power to test athletes. Athletes are defined as follows § 2 no. 26 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**:

- a. Any person who is a member or licensee of a sports organisation or an affiliated organisation or was a member or licensee at the time of a potential Anti-Doping rule violation, or who obviously intends to become a member or licensee
- b. Any person who participates in competitions which are hosted by a sports organisation or an affiliated organisation or which are subsidized with federal funds; or
- c. Any person who has otherwise committed himself or herself to meet Anti-Doping rules and who participates or intends to participate in competitions.

Sports organisations are defined as follows (§ 2 no. 27 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**): Austrian Olympic Committee (*ÖOC*), Austrian Paralympic Committee (*ÖPC*), national federations, Austrian Federation of Handicapped Athletes (*Österreichischer Behindertensportverband - ÖBSV*).

NADA Austria upholds rigorous standards when it comes to conducting testing; ensuring that all testing activities within Austria are conducted by its own accredited doping control personnel. These accredited personnel undergo comprehensive training and continuous education to maintain their expertise and adherence to international Anti-Doping standards.

NADA Austria employs a systematic approach to athlete testing, with a particular focus on test distribution planning to ensure effectiveness and compliance with the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** as well as the **World Anti-Doping Code (WADC)** and its supporting **International Standards**.

Each Anti-Doping Organisation is required to plan and implement intelligent Testing on Athletes over whom it has authority which is proportionate to the risk of doping, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices (Arts. 4.1.1 ISTI).

National Testing Pool and Test Distribution:

- a. **Risk Assessment:** The starting point of the Test Distribution Plan is a considered **Risk Assessment**, conducted in good faith (Arts. 4.2.1 ISTI). Firstly, **NADA Austria** has a thorough **risk assessment** in place to identify sports, disciplines, and athletes that are at higher risk of doping. Factors considered include the physical and other demands of the relevant sports, previous doping history, and intelligence received from various sources. The goal is to plan testing in a smart and informed way, proportional to the risks of doping.
- b. **Test Distribution Plan:** **NADA Austria** establishes the **Test Distribution Plan**, based on the outcomes of the Risk Assessment. According to § 2 no. 11 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, the **Test Distribution Plan** – based on the available means – allocates the total number of tests possible to each sport and its disciplines, in accordance with the number of athletes, the basic structure of the season, the general competition schedules and training patterns, the relative benefit of out-of-competition and in-competition testing as well as the doping risk and doping pattern of the relevant sport and/or its respective disciplined.
- c. **Establishment of the National Testing Pool:** According to § 9 para 1 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, **NADA Austria** sets up a **National Testing Pool** after hearing the respective national federation for targeted Anti-Doping work. This **National Testing Pool** is divided into a top segment (= highest tier – RTP), a basic segment (= 2nd tier – TP) and a team segment. As mentioned before, prior to including athletes in the National Testing Pool and in the respective segments, NADA Austria carries out a sport-related and an individual risk assessment.

Overseas athletes temporarily present in Austria are subject to testing under the provision according to § 2 no. 26 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.

NADA Austria may also conduct testing on overseas athletes temporarily present in Austria when authorized to do so by the International Federation (IF) or the respective National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). In such cases, these organisations serve as the Testing Authority (TA) and Results Management Authority (RMA), while commissioning NADA Austria to act as the Sample Collection Authority (SCA) to conduct these doping controls and collect the samples.

Testing of Austrian athletes who are overseas:

- Austrian athletes living and competing abroad are also subject to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**. They fall under the legal definition of “athlete” as defined in § 2 no. 26 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.
- This inclusion ensures that Austrian athletes competing internationally remain accountable to Austria's Anti-Doping regulations and are subject to testing procedures as mandated by the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**.

In the lead-up to major sporting events, such as the Olympic Games in Paris 2024, testing is strategically implemented to ensure the integrity of competition:

- Every Austrian Olympic athlete is tested at least once in the year leading up to the Games before their commencement.
- This testing regimen is carried out in close cooperation with the National Olympic Committee (NOC) and National Paralympic Committee (NPC), as well as International Federations (IFs), National Federations (NFs), and other stakeholders, including the International Testing Agency (ITA).
- Targeted testing is particularly focused around significant qualification events for the Olympics to deter and detect doping and ensure fair competition.

NADA Austria plays a pivotal role in relation to the Anti-Doping rules adopted by sports organisations within Austria. In general, according to § 4 para 1 subsidies under the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)**, may be granted to sports organisations only at the conditions on compliance with the rules pursuant to part 1, 2 and 3 of this Federal Act, in particular paras 2 to 5 as well as § 3 paras 2 to 5 and §§ 7 to 26, to be agreed upon separately.

If sports organisations violate the rules specified in para 1, they shall - as of the violation date - forfeit the right to subsidies that have already been granted, and subsidies paid out after this date shall be paid back. In addition, as soon as the violation has become known, the payment of subsidies that have already been granted shall be stopped. The respective sports organisation shall be barred from receiving funding according to the **Federal Sports Promotion Act 2017 (BSFG 2017)** as long as the violation lasts. The grantor of subsidies shall be informed of the violation by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation.

According to § 5 para 1 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, a task of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation, NADA Austria, includes the monitoring compliance with funding prerequisites pursuant to § 4 para 1 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** and, in conjunction with it, ordering and conducting testing as well as reporting on compliance with Anti-Doping rules within the meaning of this Act.

§ 11 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** states that the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall report to the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport on the sports organisations' compliance with Anti-Doping rules within one month after the end of each quarter, and, in addition, annually present a report on the activities of the past year by the end of March. Classified by national federations, sports and disciplines, the activity report shall in any case include the following information, among others, about the evaluation of the duties of sports organisations pursuant to § 24 para 2.

Special Duties of Sports Organisations

According to § 24 para 1 and 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, sports organisations shall support doping control in their fields with the means available to them and monitor and enforce the imposed sanctions and disciplinary measures. They are responsible for ensuring that the Anti-Doping rules apply to all related organisations and their members.

Sports organisations shall

1. *acknowledge the applicable Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation or of the competent international sport organisations and the Anti-Doping rules applicable to the relevant international competition to which athletes are sent;*
2. *acknowledge the provisions of this Federal Act, in particular §§ 4 to 24;*
3. *inform their members and the affiliated athletes as well as the other person regularly of the Anti-Doping rules and, in particular, within the meaning of § 3 para 2 nos. 2 to 5;*
4. *urge their members and their athletes as well as the other person to report all information that raises sufficient suspicion of an Anti-Doping rule violation to the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation or other Anti-Doping organisations;*
5. *take adequate Doping prevention measures in their fields according to the Doping risk and Doping pattern of the relevant sport and continuously monitor their compliance;*
6. *in their conditions for eligibility for competitions or events, lay down the following:*
 - a. *the non-admission of athletes and other person who have been suspended or declared ineligible on grounds of doping;*
 - b. *the non-admission of athletes during the periods specified in § 25 paras 7 and 8;*
 - c. *the obligation of athletes to acknowledge the provisions pursuant to § 25;*
 - d. *the acknowledgement of the obligations laid down in this Federal Act by the participants.*

If an agreement pursuant to § 15 para 8 stipulates otherwise, the conditions for eligibility shall be adapted accordingly.

7. *inform the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation immediately if the membership of athletes in the National Testing Pool has been temporarily suspended, modified, lost or withdrawn;*
8. *make their members and the athletes and other persons belonging to them meet the requests of the Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (ÖADR) and the Independent Arbitration Commission (USK) and participate properly in the proceedings. The members shall ensure that their sets of rules specify appropriate and effective sanctions if athletes or other persons belonging to them fail to meet a request for no reason or refuse to cooperate;*
9. *acknowledge and implement the decisions of the Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (ÖADR) and the Independent Arbitration Commission (USK) regarding the respective effects on their spheres of influence;*
10. *impose the obligations pursuant to nos. 1 to 9 – as far as technically applicable – upon their members or related organisations and their athletes or other persons by means of provisions in the set of rules or by contract;*
11. *submit immediately upon request of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation the letter of commitment according to § 25 of athletes and other persons;*
12. *ensure that persons serving a sanction or disciplinary measure shall not be employed as athlete support personnel;*

13. *appoint an Anti-Doping officer³⁴ who coordinates the implementation of the sets of measures pursuant to § 3 para 2 in coordination with the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation. This Anti-Doping officer shall upgrade his or her skills every year by participating in special training courses offered by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation for this purpose;*
14. *provide appropriate and effective sanction mechanisms in their sets of rules in the event that teams fail to fulfil the obligations pursuant to § 25 para 6.*

Laboratories and Analysis

Biological Samples

NADA Austria confirms that biological samples provided by athletes are exclusively analysed in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories approved by WADA:

Within Austria, an official agreement has been established with the WADA-accredited laboratory situated in Seibersdorf (Austria) for the purpose of sample analysis.

- For samples requiring analysis outside of Austria, adherence to WADA's stringent criteria is maintained by sending these samples solely to laboratories listed on WADA's official list of accredited laboratories, as published on their official website.
- Furthermore, the Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS), which is used by NADA Austria, mandates that only accredited laboratories can be selected for the purpose of creating an official Testing Order.

Anti-Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf³⁵

Anti-Doping Labor Seibersdorf

The Anti-Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf was founded in 1999 and emerged from a joint initiative of the back then Ministry responsible for Sport, the Austrian Anti-Doping Comité (the predecessor of NADA Austria) and the Austrian Olympic Committee. It is located in the south of Vienna and currently employs 34 experts in the field of chemistry, biology, pharmacology etc, as well as supporting personnel. The laboratory owns a WADA accreditation since 2004, after being accredited by the IOC in 2002. The laboratory is hosted by a private enterprise called Seibersdorf Labor GmbH and is operationally and financially independent from any NADO or sport organisation. Consequently, there is only a client relationship to NADA Austria, to International sports federations as well as to several other Anti-Doping organisations in the region.

Governance

The Anti-Doping Laboratory is hosted by a private enterprise, has its own budget and has no administrative or operational connection to the organisations that provide it with samples for

³⁴ A list of the anti-doping officers of the sports federations can be found at: <https://www.nada.at/de/praevention/on-site/marketshow-anti-doping-beauftragte-der-fachverbaende>.

³⁵ <https://www.seibersdorf-laboratories.at/en/products/chemical-analytics/doping-analysis/anti-doping>.

analysis. The budget of the laboratory is allocated one year in advance and released by the management of the host organisation.

The laboratory is part of the business unit “Chemical Analytics” of the *Seibersdorf Labor GmbH*. The head of the laboratory is an employee of this company in the position of a “Fachbereichsleiter”. The requirement to account and report is exclusively to the Managing Director and the Head of the Business Unit.

Funding

The Anti-Doping Laboratory receives revenues by conducting sample analysis for national and international clients. In 2023, the laboratory has analysed approximately 27.000 samples.

Parts Seven: Education and Research

Education

In **2023**, **NADA Austria** held **399 lectures**, training courses and information tour appearances. Since NADA Austria was founded in 2008, **2.983 lectures, training courses and information tour appearances** have been held.

The **e-learning platform launched in 2021** is an indispensable addition to modern training operations. Three-learning courses form the basis of the information and education work. The customized lectures and training courses build on this to address current issues, topics and practical scenarios.

According to the legislative measures the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** provides the basis and states in **§ 3** as follows:

Prevention of Doping

*(1) The **federal government shall support the prevention of doping**. The Independent Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to § 5 shall **develop information, awareness and education programs** which are central to preserving the spirit of sport, the protection of athletes’ health and rights to compete on a doping-free level playing field. In line with the requirements set out in the International Standard for Education, these programs shall raise awareness, provide up-to-date information and promote values-based decision-making capacities to prevent intentional and unintentional Anti-Doping rule violations.*

*(2) The Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall develop a **doping prevention plan** including the measures to be taken to fulfil the purpose pursuant to para 1. Within the scope of this program, target groups to be addressed shall be defined and sets of measures shall be specified for each sports organisation in line with a sport-related risk assessment pursuant to § 9 para 2. The Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport shall adopt guidelines on creating these sets of measures on the basis of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation’s expertise.*

The sets of measures defined in the respective **doping prevention plan** shall, pursuant to § 24, be implemented by the sports organisations in coordination with the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation. The sets of measures shall be evaluated on an annual basis and be presented in the activity report pursuant to § 11. **If the sports organisation fails to implement the sets of measures or implements only parts of them, subsidies shall be paid back pursuant to § 4 para 2 and further subsidies shall be stopped.** As soon as the measures are implemented again, the sanctions can be lifted.

(3) Sets of measures pursuant to para 2 shall

1. promote the implementation of activities which focus on instilling personal values and principles as well as the target groups' capacity to make ethical choices;
2. deal with issues and challenges related to Doping-free sport;
3. provide up-to-date and accurate information related to Doping-free sport;
4. include training on Anti-Doping issues in order to allow people to make informed decisions on Doping-free conduct in sport.

(4) Measures for those target groups that have been given the highest priority in the **doping prevention plan** pursuant to para 2 shall cover in particular:

1. principles and values associated with clean sport;
2. rights and responsibilities of athletes and other person;
3. the principle of strict liability;
4. consequences of Doping, for example physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions;
5. Anti-Doping rule violations;
6. prohibited substances and methods pursuant to § 1;
7. risks of nutritional supplement use;
8. use of medications and therapeutic use exemptions;
9. testing procedures, urine and blood, and the athlete biological passport;
10. requirements of the National Testing Pool, in particular whereabouts and the use of ADAMS (§ 2 no. 20) provided to athletes pursuant to § 25 para 5;
11. protocols for speaking up to share concerns about potential Anti-Doping rule violations.

(5) Prior to international-level competitions, the athletes selected to compete as well as other persons shall verifiably be trained pursuant to § 4. In sports organisations which were given the highest priority based on the sports discipline-related risk assessment, these measures shall be carried out by Anti-Doping officers of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation. In all other sports organisations, these measures can be carried out by Anti-Doping officers of the

sports organisation or by Anti-Doping officers of the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation.

(6) Measures undertaken by the competent international federation or WADA can be recognized by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation and/or the competent sports organisations provided they are comparable with the measures specified in the respective doping prevention plan pursuant to para 2. For the purpose of harmonizing doping prevention measures, the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation is authorized to submit personal data to, or receive personal data from, other Anti-Doping organisations and sports organisations, international federations and WADA.

(7) The information, awareness and education programs pursuant to para 1 may only be carried out by Anti-Doping officers. The Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall develop suitable programs and authorization processes for the education and further training of these Anti-Doping officers.

*(8) The Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall offer **suitable training activities for the education and further training of the Anti-Doping officers** pursuant to § 24 para 2 no. 12.*

(9) The Independent Anti-Doping Organisation shall provide the information pursuant to para 4 to the public for free and in a suitable manner.

To implement the provisions of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, NADA Austria has developed an education plan (see **Annex 1**). An evaluation of the implementation of the education plan of NADA Austria and the education plans of the sport organisations is conducted on an annual basis and summarized in the monitoring and evaluation report (see **Annex 2**).

In addition, some aspects of the **Austrian education and prevention measures** are highlighted here:

National Federations

The **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** requires mandatory, binding measures to be taken. Depending on the Doping risk of the respective sport/discipline, the sports organisations must implement **mandatory sets of measures** in accordance with the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**. NADA Austria coordinates these programs and, together with the sports organisations, develops an individual, tailor-made implementation education plans that includes the following key points:

- Annual e-learning courses for athletes in the test pool / top squad / national team / top league teams, talented athletes and their Athlete Support Personnel (ASP)
- Regular face to face sessions for athletes in the test pool / top squad / national team / top league teams and their ASP (high Doping risk: every 2 years, medium Doping risk: every 3 years, low Doping risk: every 4 years).

- Regular face to face sessions for the athletes of the highest youth squads or teams (high Doping risk: annually, medium and low Doping risk: every 2 years).
- Education of the entire delegation before major sporting events.

According to the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)**, all education activities may only be carried out by educators who are specially trained and approved by NADA Austria.

Sports organisations must appoint an **Anti-Doping officer** who is trained annually by NADA Austria and who coordinates the implementation of the respective education plan in coordination with NADA Austria.

NADA Austria conducts annual meetings with Anti-Doping officers and other key representatives of the sport organisations to provide feedback on the implementation of the respective education plan and discuss further activities.

NADA Austria is required to report in the status of the implementation of the education plans of the Austrian sport organisations in its annual report which is sent to the Federal Austrian Ministry for Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport as well as to the Austrian Parliament and which is also published on NADA Austria's website.

Youth Competitive Sports Schools and Academies³⁶

The core of the Austrian Anti-Doping work is the "Anti-Doping School Program for Youth Competitive Sports Schools", which was launched in 2013 in coordination with the Federal Austrian Ministry of Education and the "VÖN - Verband Österreichischer Nachwuchssportmodelle³⁷" (= *Austrian Association of Youth Competitive Sports Schools*). The program has been expanded to include schools with a focus on sports as well as football and ice hockey academies.

Federal Sports Academy³⁸

Bundessportakademie (BSPA)

In order to inform and educate not only the athletes, but also their coaches, NADA Austria launched an education program in 2017 in cooperation with the Federal Sports Academy (BSPA)³⁹. The multi-level Anti-Doping coaches program includes all courses offered by the BSPA.

Delegations for major Sporting Events

All athletes and athletes support personnel participating in major sporting events (e.g. Olympic and Paralympic Games, YOGs and EYOFs) have the obligation to complete an eLearning course which is tailor-made for the respective event by NADA Austria. Seminars are held for the whole delegation to discuss scenarios and an outreach booth is available at the clothing / farewell event to answer last-minute questions.

³⁶ <https://www.nada.at/de/praevention/on-site/marketshow-anti-doping-schulprogramm>.

³⁷ <https://www.nachwuchssport.at/main.asp?kat1=2116&kat2=2771>.

³⁸ <https://www.nada.at/de/praevention/on-site/marketshow-anti-doping-trainerinnenprogramm>.

³⁹ [Österreich - Bundessportakademie \(bspa.at\)](https://www.bspa.at)

Sports Science Centres

Regular workshops are held at the Austrian Competitive Sports science centres (e.g. *Leistungssport Austria, Olympiazentren*) to ensure the continuing education of Austrian competitive sports working with elite athletes.

Grassroots and recreational Sports

Doping is not just a phenomenon that affects competitive sports. The use of banned substances or methods can also be observed in the fitness and grassroots sports sector. The potential health damages caused by the usage of such substances or methods often only becomes apparent at a later stage. Substances obtained via the Internet or through middlemen might harbour major health risks. Therefore, NADA Austria has taken an important first step in this field with the introduction of a quality certificate for fitness centres and the accompanying information campaign for coaches and customers in 2018.

Research

Anti-Doping Laboratory Seibersdorf

Research is funded by applying for grants from organisations such as the Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport, the World Anti-Doping Agency, or Partnership for Clean Competition.

The laboratory has a tradition in method development for endogenous like doping substances, e.g. detection of recombinant forms of erythropoietin or the various forms of testosterone doping. These two topics are the primary focus of research.

In addition, research and development activities in the field of Anti-Doping include:

- Development of detection methods for new doping substances
- Improving the sensitivity of already implemented detection methods
- Exploring the possibilities of new matrices like fluoride blood or dried blood spots
- Data mining for substances or substance patterns using high resolution mass spectrometry

The outcome of the research is published in peer reviewed journals. 17 publications have been issued during the last five years of Anti-Doping research (see **Annex 4**).

NADA Austria

NADA Austria is and was involved in several research projects in the field of social science (see **Annex 3**).

Part Eight: Disciplinary Measures

According to **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** NADA Austria has jurisdiction over:

- a. Any person who is a member or licensee of a sports organisation or an affiliated organisation or was a member or licensee at the time of a potential Anti-Doping rule violation, or who obviously intends to become a member or licensee
- b. Any person who participates in competitions which are hosted by a sports organisation or an affiliated organisation or which are subsidized with federal funds; or
- c. Any person who has otherwise committed himself or herself to meet Anti-Doping rules and who participates or intends to participate in competitions.

Procedural Provisions

According to the legislative measures the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** provides the basis and states in §§ 17 to 23 the following:

Sample Analysis and the Notification of the Athlete

*§ 17 para 2: Upon receipt of an A sample adverse analytical finding, the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall first conduct a review to determine whether an applicable therapeutic use exemption has been granted or will be granted, or there is no apparent departure from the internationally recognized standards in Anti-Doping work that caused the adverse analytical finding and/or it is apparent that the adverse analytical finding was caused by an ingestion of the relevant prohibited substance through a permitted route. If an application for a TUE was filed, a decision whether it shall be granted shall be made immediately pursuant to § 12. If none of these reasons exists or the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** considers that the athlete or other person committed a non-analytical violation of the Anti-Doping rules, the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall promptly and verifiably inform the athlete or other person about this fact and give her or him the opportunity to provide a statement within a reasonable period of time.*

Reasoned Submission

*§ 18 para 1: If, after receipt of the athlete or other person's explanation or expiry of the deadline to provide such explanation according to § 17 para 2, the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** is still satisfied that the athlete or other person has committed a suspected violation, the **Independent Anti-Doping Organisation** shall immediately request proceedings at the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission –ÖADR)** including provisional suspension as stipulated in the rules of the relevant international federation (reasoned submission). The person concerned as well as the respective competent national federation shall be verifiably notified of the filed reasoned submission.*

Proceedings before the Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission

*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission (ÖADR)*⁴⁰

*§ 20 para 1: After the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation (§ 5) has filed the reasoned submission (§ 18), the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall institute Anti-Doping proceedings (§ 7 para 1) on the basis of the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation. The parties pursuant to para 2 and the respective competent national federation and other Anti-Doping organisations having a right to appeal shall be verifiably notified thereof.*

*(2) Parties to the proceedings before the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall be*

- 1. the person concerned by the suspected Anti-Doping rule violation, or the legal entity owning a team concerned, and*
- 2. the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation as the institution pursuing the reasoned submission.*

*(3) As soon as Anti-Doping proceedings are instituted, sanctions (e.g. suspension) pursuant to the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation shall be imposed on the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1. The party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 shall verifiably be notified of the decision on the imposed sanction as well as the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commissions`** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechts-kommission - ÖADR) Rules of Procedure.*

(4) If the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 has not already provided a statement pursuant to § 17 para 2, it shall be notified that within four weeks after the institution of Anti-Doping proceedings, the party

- 1. can respond in writing to the accusation of an Anti-Doping rule violation; and*
- 2. can waive the right to an oral hearing.*

*If the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 persistently refuses the participation in the proceedings, an oral hearing is not necessary. If the party requests an oral hearing, the hearing must be called immediately by the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR). If the party in accordance with para 2 no. 1 does not contest the alleged Anti-Doping rule violation and the consequences thereof nor requests an oral hearing, the ÖADR may refrain from an oral hearing. In such a case, the*

⁴⁰ <https://www.oeadr.at/de>.

Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) may, if the facts of the case are clear, take a written decision without a hearing.

(5) The provisions pursuant to para 4 and notwithstanding, the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall hold an oral hearing. The oral hearing shall be scheduled and chaired by the chairperson. If one party fails to appear in an oral hearing without an excuse, the hearing may be conducted without this party present. The parties pursuant to para 2 shall have the right to present evidence, call and question witnesses and be represented by counsel. The parties to the proceedings pursuant to para 2 may request that the proceedings be open to the public, with the consent of the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 being required in any case. In individual cases, the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR) may decide to hold its proceedings with the public excluded fully or partly for objective reasons. The parties pursuant to para 2 shall pay the costs for their representation, for experts, interpreters and witnesses called in upon their request and for other evidence presented by them. The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) may also call in experts, interpreters and witnesses, with the costs incurred being part of the proceedings costs.

(6) If the continued participation of the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 in the competition or the participation in the next competition depends on the decision on whether an Anti-Doping rule violation has occurred, and if – based on evidence and facts and upon application of para 5 – the end of the Anti-Doping proceedings cannot be expected in time, a provisional hearing may be conducted upon the party's request. Such hearing shall take place during oral proceedings to be scheduled immediately and a decision on the suspension in question shall be made on the basis of the evidence presented.

(8) Within six weeks from instituting the Anti-Doping proceedings either a written decision shall be made or an oral hearing shall be convened. After the oral proceedings and the concomitant conclusion of the procedure of taking evidence, the final decision must be issued in writing and including the reasons within four weeks. The proceedings shall be concluded within six months from their institution, with any delays caused by the person concerned or the legal entity owning the team concerned to be factored into this period. If the reasoned submission is extended in scope, the time periods in force shall begin anew.

Other Procedural Provisions

§ 21 para 1: When making its decision, the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall also determine the costs pursuant to § 10. With respect to such

determination of costs, the parties pursuant to § 20 para 2 as well as the respective competent national federation can request a review by the Independent Arbitration Commission within four weeks after having been notified of the decision, unless the costs have been assigned to the person concerned for reimbursement pursuant to § 10 para 4.

(2) At the end of the proceedings, the chairperson shall disclose to the parties these costs and how they were calculated.

(3) No later than 20 days after the decision has become final, the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall inform the BSO, sports organisations, athletes, other person and ruling bodies for events as well as the general public about imposed sanctions (e.g. suspensions) and decisions in Anti-Doping proceedings, indicating the name of the respective person concerned, the length of the ineligibility period and the reasons for this, without allowing the inference of health-related data of the respective person concerned. This information can be omitted in the case of protected persons, recreational athletes and persons who have contributed significantly to the detection of potential Anti-Doping rule violations by disclosing information or other evidence. The information shall be publicly disclosed in the case of recreational athletes if an Anti-Doping rule violation pursuant to § 1 para 2 nos. 3, 9, 10 and 11 was found.

(4) When deciding on an Anti-Doping rule violation and determining a sanction or disciplinary measure, the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall make its decision in accordance with the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation. In particular, the rules shall be used for protected persons or recreational athletes or in the case of violations relating to the use of substances of abuse pursuant to § 2 no. 28. To reduce the disciplinary measure relating to the use of substances of abuse, the athlete shall, at his or her own cost, prove the participation in a rehabilitation program at a facility recognized by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation.

(5) All notifications provided to the athlete or other person under this section shall be provided simultaneously by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation to the relevant National Federation, the Athlete's relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation (if different from the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation), the relevant International Federation and WADA, and shall be promptly entered into the filing system according to § 2 Z 20.

Proceedings before the Independent Arbitration Commission

Unabhängige Schiedskommission (USK)

According to § 23 para 1 the second instance for Anti-Doping proceedings is the Independent Arbitration Commission (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK*⁴¹) in Austria.

*(1) The parties pursuant to para 2 can request a review of decisions made pursuant to § 20 by the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) within four weeks from being notified of the decision. The decision shall be reviewed by the USK as to its legality and can be repealed without replacement on grounds of illegality or modified in all ways. The request for review shall have no suspensive effect on the decision pursuant to § 20 unless the appellate body orders otherwise.*

*(2) Parties to the proceedings before the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission-USK) shall be*

- 1. the person concerned by the decision of the ÖADR, or the legal entity owning the team concerned,*
- 2. the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation,*
- 3. the person authorized pursuant to the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation.*

(3) The provisions under § 580 paras 1 and 2, § 588 para 2, § 592 paras 1 and 2, §§ 594 and 595, §§ 597 to 602, § 604, § 606 paras 1 to 5, § 608 paras 1 and 2, and § 610 of the Austrian Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozessordnung - ZPO, Imperial Law Gazette no. 113/1895), shall apply correspondingly to the proceedings before the USK. The USK shall conduct the proceedings on the basis of the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation. The parties to the proceedings pursuant to para 2 may request that the proceedings be open to the public, with the consent of the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 being required in any case. In individual cases, the USK may decide to hold its proceedings with the public excluded fully or partly for objective reasons. § 21 para 4 shall apply correspondingly to the proceedings before the USK. Furthermore, the USK shall adopt Rules of Procedure which shall include the details on the proceedings. The Rules of Procedure shall be made accessible to the general public in a suitable manner.

*(4) Within six weeks after receipt of the request for review, the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) shall either make a decision or convene an oral hearing. After the oral proceedings, the final decision must be issued in writing and including the reasons within four weeks. The proceedings shall be concluded within six months from receipt of the request for review, with any delays caused by the party pursuant to para 2 no. 1 to be factored into this period. In case of a tie, the chairperson shall have the casting vote. Decisions shall be made in writing with the reasons given. Irrespective of the **Independent Arbitration Commission's** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK)*

⁴¹ <https://www.schiedskommission.at/de>.

decision, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the relevant competent international federation may appeal against the USK's decision to CAS. For the resolution of matters under civil law, legal recourse to the courts shall continue to be available after the internal instances of Anti-Doping proceedings have been exhausted. In cases arising from participation in an international event or in cases involving international-level athletes, the decisions may be appealed directly to CAS.

Independence

In relation to the independence of the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*) and the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK*) the § 7 and § 8 of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (ADBG 2021) are relevant.

Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission

Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission (ÖADR)

§ 7 para 1: The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission-ÖADR*) is a commission which is independent and not bound by any instructions from government institutions, private parties and the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation. The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*) members must neither have been involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, in the decision as to whether proceedings are instituted against an athlete, or other person, nor in the review of the ÖADR's decision by the Independent Arbitration Commission pursuant to § 8. The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*) shall, on behalf of the respective competent national federation, carry out disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the Anti-Doping rules of the competent international federation (Anti-Doping proceedings).

(2) The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*), taking into account the fact that at least 50 per cent of its members are women, shall basically consist of one chairperson and five members with the following qualifications:

1. the chairperson, the substitute chairperson and two additional members shall have a law degree and experience in conducting formal investigations;
2. two members shall be experts in sports medicine.

For each proceedings, the chairperson or the deputy chairperson shall appoint from among the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*) members

one member with a law degree and experience in conducting formal investigations and as expert in sports medicine for conducting the proceedings.

(3) The chairperson and the members of the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall be appointed by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation for a period of four years, and may be reappointed. From among the members, one member shall be appointed deputy chairperson. A premature dismissal by the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation is allowed only for material reasons. The chairperson and the members can resign from their positions any time. If the chairperson or a member resigns prematurely, a new person shall be nominated for the remainder of the respective term. The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) shall decide by a majority of votes and shall have a quorum if the chairperson and at least one member are present. In case of a tie, the chairperson shall have the casting vote. The **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) may also pass resolutions by means of a circulatory decision if the facts are clear and need not be discussed in a meeting and neither the chairperson nor a member disagrees with this mode of **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** passing a resolution. The provisions of § 5 para 3 shall be applied to the (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR).

Independent Arbitration Commission

Unabhängige Schiedskommission (USK)

§ 8 para 1: The **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) is a commission, which is independent and not bound by any instructions from government institutions, private parties and the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation. The **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) members must neither have been involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter, in the decision as to whether proceedings were to be instituted against an athlete, or other persons, nor in the decision by the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) itself it had to review. The provisions of § 23 para 10 nos. 1 and 2 notwithstanding, the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) has been established at the Independent Anti-Doping Organisation for the purpose of reviewing the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commissions`** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) decisions in Anti-Doping proceedings.

(2) The **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK), taking into account the fact that at least 50 per cent of its members are women, shall basically consist of one chairperson and seven members with the following qualifications:

1. *the chairperson and the deputy chairperson must have passed the judgeship exam or the bar exam;*
2. *two members must have a law degree and experience in conducting formal investigations;*
3. *two members must be experts in analytical chemistry or toxicology;*
4. *two members must be experts in sports medicine.*

*For each proceedings, the chairperson or the deputy chairperson shall appoint from among the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) members at least one member with a law degree and experience in conducting formal investigations, at least one expert in analytical chemistry or toxicology and at least one member as expert in sports medicine for conducting the proceedings.*

*(3) The chairperson and the members pursuant to para 2 nos. 1 to 4 shall be appointed by the Federal Minister of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport for a period of four years. From among the members, one member shall be appointed deputy chairperson. Reappointments as well as the premature withdrawal of an appointment for material reasons shall be admissible. The chairperson and the members can resign from their positions any time. If the chairperson or a member resigns prematurely, a new person shall be appointed for the remainder of the respective term. The **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) shall decide by a majority of votes and shall have a quorum if the chairperson and at least two members are present. In case of a tie, the chairperson shall have the casting vote. The **Independent Arbitration Commission** (Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK) may also pass resolutions by means of a circulatory decision if the facts are clear and need not be discussed in a meeting and neither the chairperson nor a member disagrees with this mode of passing a resolution.*

In addition to the provisions of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021** (ADBG 2021) the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR) and the **Independent Arbitration Commission** shall adopt **Rules of Procedure**, which shall include the details of the proceedings.

The Rules of Procedure shall be made accessible to the general public in a suitable manner:

- <https://www.oeadr.at/de/intern:25/verfahrensordnung>
- <https://www.schiedskommission.at/de/intern:48/verfahrensordnung>

Acknowledgement and Implementation of Decisions by the Sport Organisations

According to § 24 para 2 **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** sports organisations shall **acknowledge and implement the decisions** of the **Independent Austrian Anti-Doping Legal Commission** (*Unabhängige Österreichische Anti-Doping Rechtskommission - ÖADR*) and the **Independent Arbitration Commission** (*Unabhängige Schiedskommission - USK*) regarding the respective effects on their spheres of influence. The clarifications of the **Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021)** states the following: *After the parties to the proceedings have been notified, a decision on an Anti-Doping rule violation by the WADA, the USK or the CAS, or any Signatory to WADC, is automatically binding on each signatory to the WADC in each sport (mutual recognition). This applies in particular to the imposition of provisional suspensions, the imposition of a period of ineligibility and the disqualification of results of any kind.*

Part Nine: International Co-Operation and Provision of Information

The **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is represented in the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (T-DO), attends the meetings on a regular basis and completes the annual T-DO questionnaire. In addition, the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is represented in the meetings of CAHAMA.

On an international level, the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** completes the UNESCO AD-Logic questionnaire and is represented in the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

On the EU-level, the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is represented in the Council Working Party on Sport.

With respect to WADA, the **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is represented in the WADA annual conferences.

NADA Austria maintains a very strong cooperation with WADA, the international associations and Anti-Doping bodies as well as the NADOs.

The intensive DACH cooperation between the NADOs from Germany, Switzerland and Austria encompasses all levels of Anti-Doping work, particularly in the areas of doping controls, doping prevention, research and law. Information and experiences are exchanged and joint procedures are coordinated in regular meetings, workshops and contact maintenance.

NADA Austria also maintains similarly intensive cooperation within the framework of the CEADO partnership. The NADOs of Croatia, Austria, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Romania and Hungary have been working closely together within CEADO since May 2019. The CEO of NADA Austria has been Chairman of the CEADO Board since its foundation.

The department heads of NADA Austria are active in several working groups and expert committees, such as the Testing Experts Group, the DCO-Central Working Group, the WADA's Sport Human Intelligence Network (SHIN), the WADA's Anti-Doping Intelligence and Investigations Network (ADIIN), the Advisory Group on Legal Issues of the Council of Europe (T-DO LI), Advisory Group on Education Drafting Group of the Council of Europe (T-DO ED DG), the working group within the WADA's Global Learning and Development Framework (GLDF).

The CEO of NADA Austria currently holds the position as Vice-Chair of the *NADO Expert Advisory Group (EAG)*, which also means a seat in the WADA Foundation Board.

Conclusion

This concludes the **National Report** for the evaluation visit. We hope that this report provides an in-depth understanding of the Anti-Doping work in Austria and the responsibilities of the key players. We believe that transparency and cooperation are essential to ensuring integrity of sports, and we are eager to share our efforts in this regard.

The evaluation visit will be a valuable opportunity to identify and discuss possible areas where Austria might further develop its national Anti-Doping framework. The **Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport** is therefore looking forward to welcoming the evaluation team to Vienna from 11th to 13th June 2024.



NATIONALE ANTI-DOPING AGENTUR AUSTRIA GMBH

EDUCATION PLAN

Monitoring & Evaluation 2023

Overview

4.1	ACADEMY AND SCHOOL PROGRAM - TALENTED ATHLETES	3
4.2	TALENTED ATHLETES	5
4.3	YOUNG ATHLETES	7
4.4	NEW ATHLETES IN NATIONAL TESTING POOL	9
4.5	TOP LEVEL ATHLETES	11
4.6	ATHLETES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MAJOR EVENTS	13
4.7	ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS RETURNING FROM SANCTION	15
4.8	COACHES PROGRAM	17
4.9	TOP LEVEL COACHES NOT INCLUDED IN COACHES PROGRAM	19
4.10	ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL.....	21
4.11	FITNESS CENTER CERTIFICATE PROGRAM	23
4.12	RECREATIONAL ATHLETES.....	25
4.13	ANTI-DOPING COORDINATOR OF SPORTSORGANISATIONS	27
4.14	JOURNALISTS	29
4.15	EDUCATORS.....	31
4.16	Target Groups where no specific activity is in Place	33


4.1 ACADEMY AND SCHOOL PROGRAM - TALENTED ATHLETES



Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Students in the 31 Youth Competitive Sports Schools and other Schools with focus on sports; Players in the 14 football academies and in the 8 ice hockey academies	NADA Austria's "Academy and School program" will be delivered to all participating schools and academies by NADA Austria's educators	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the athlete will be able to differentiate between healthy training practices and unhealthy ones and will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation of academies and schools</p> <p>Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p> <p>Study with UMIT</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the classes and teams in the “Academy and School program” go through one of the modules per year • More than 75 % in each class or team participate in one of the modules per year • 100 % of the athletes in this target group will complete the dedicated eLearning-module at the end of the program
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of the effectiveness of the education activity will show a more developed clean sport mindset, better anti-doping knowledge and how to apply of participants compared to students or players of the same age and sports level who did not participate
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated module not ready yet, athletes are using the general module. To be finished in June 2024
Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated module not ready yet, athletes are using the general module. To be finished in June 2024
Monitor the participation of academies and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently 25 Youth Competitive Sports Schools, 18 other Schools with focus on sports, 1 football academies and 3 ice hockey academies where workshops were held in 2023. Since there is an overlap of academies and schools, players in academies are also attending one of theses schools were not required to participate in two workshops.
Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 workshops in 2023 (2022: 72, 2019: 177) (Numbers for 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to COVID-19)
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning 2.0), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in July 2024. However, initial anecdotal feedback is very satisfying.
Study with UMIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of the Academy and School program was evaluated from 2018 to 2022. Due to the change of the modules (Linked Learning approach), a new application for social science research funding was started, to compare also the new approach with the old one.
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented and the core of NADA Austria’s education for talented athletes. COVID-19 made it harder to conduct the workshops, but as of the end of 2023 this issue is solved, so the program will come back to the former level. The new approach (Linked Learning) received very satisfying initial feedback. NADA Austria is planning to develop a certificate for schools and academies in 2024 to further intensify the cooperation.</p>

4.2 TALENTED ATHLETES

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Young athletes between 14 and 19 years competing on a national level or close to this level who are not included in the "Academy and School Program"	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the athlete will be able to differentiate between healthy training practices and unhealthy ones and will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation of squads and athletes</p> <p>Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 % of the athletes in this target group complete the dedicated eLearning-module More than 75 % of the athletes in each squad participate in the in-person or video-call education activity
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated module not ready yet, athletes are using the general module. To be finished in June 2024
Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated module not ready yet, athletes are using the general module. To be finished in June 2024
Monitor the participation of squads and athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the evaluation of the education plans of the national federations and the reminder of NADA Austria to implement the activities, many new squads and athletes were reached.
Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 workshops in 2023 (2022: 18, 2019: 40) (Numbers for 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to COVID-19)
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning 2.0), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in July 2024. However, initial anecdotal feedback is very satisfying.
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented and an addition to NADA Austria's education for talented athletes and youth athletes. COVID-19 made it harder to conduct the workshops, but as of the end of 2023 this issue seems to be solved, so the program will come back to the former level. The new approach (Linked Learning) received very satisfying initial feedback.</p>


4.3 YOUNG ATHLETES



Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Students athletes between 8 and 14 years	Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person on the topics on demand	Values of Sport	By the end of the education activity the athlete knows the values of sport and is able to decide whether a certain behavior is in line with clean sport or not	In-person workshop (valuesbased education)	Monitor the number of in-person workshops

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the classes and teams in the voluntary pilot program go through one of the modules. • More than 75 % in each class or team participate in one of the modules.
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of the effectiveness of the education activity will show a more developed clean sport mindset of participants compared to students or players of the same age and sports level who did not participate
Monitor the number of in-person workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 workshops in 3 different schools in 2023
Summary 	<p>The Austrian part of the pilot study took place in 3 different schools. 4 classes with 72 pupils ranging from 8 to 14 years old were included in the evaluation. The findings indicated positive feedback as the children have shown interest in the activities. Some teachers suggested minor clarification in the instructions, which were adapted in the final lesson plans. A larger evaluation was not carried out, as the project was delayed due to COVID-19 but the European Union did not prolong the I-VALUE project.</p>

4.4 NEW ATHLETES IN NATIONAL TESTING POOL

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes who newly entered the National Testing Pool	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will be aware of ADAMS</p> <p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will understand the whereabouts requirements</p> <p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will be able to file their first quarter whereabouts information</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) • 100% of athletes in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes in the National Testing pool support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All athletes in the testing pool have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. The monitoring and confirmation that this really happened is the responsibility of the national federation. In addition NADA Austria conducted randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled and informed the anti-doping coordinator of the federations to follow up on any shortcomings.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of Q3/2023 NADA Austria changed its strategy and offers a webinar for testpool athletes every 3 months. The Webinar in September had 27 participants. An extra webinar for athletes in cycling was held with 25 participants. The webinars in December and March had no participants.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the program was changed, so the feedback system needs to be changed as well. To be finished in July 2024.
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented, but since the quality of whereabouts was low, NADA Austria changed the strategy in Q3/2024. Management of federations was informed that there will be a new approach, athletes in the testing pool were reminded directly to submit their whereabouts (not via the federation), a new eLearning course was developed, and webinars dedicated to whereabouts were offered every three months. Since the participation rate in these activities was low it was decided in consultation with the national federations and NADA Austria's ethics and committee to make the new eLearning course mandatory for all athletes in the testing pool and the webinar mandatory for all athletes new to the testing pool.</p>

4.5 TOP LEVEL ATHLETES

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
<p>Athletes in the National Testing Pool;</p> <p>athletes in the highest squad of a federation;</p> <p>athletes in the highest league of high risk sports</p>	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>Outreach booth at selected events</p> <p>Athlete support (hotline / email)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor the number of annual meetings with Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) 75% of athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athletes in this target group support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All top level athletes have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. The monitoring and confirmation that this really happened is the responsibility of the national federation. In addition NADA Austria conducts randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled as part of the annual meeting with the anti-doping coordinator of the federation. 6.143 eLearning certificates were issued for this target group (2022: 4.340), including 1.277 recertifications (2022: 942).
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.277 eLearning certificates were issued after recertification in 2023.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 121 workshops in 2023 (2022: 73, 2019: 33) (Numbers for 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to COVID-19)
Monitor the number of annual meetings with Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual meeting was held with participants of nearly all federations (73 participants). In addition individual meetings with the anti-doping coordinators of all 62 national federations were conducted to evaluate the individual education plans.
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented. Annual Meetings with all 62 federations (tired according to their individual risk) were conducted to discuss the evaluation of their education plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 62 federations have an Anti-Doping Coordinator. 56 federations (2022: 50) implemented eLearning according to their education plan. 6 federations (2022: 5) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 7 federations were not evaluated for 2022 due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). 46 federations (2022: 20) implemented in-person workshops or video-calls according to their education plan. 16 federations (2022: 25) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 17 federations were not evaluated due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). <p>Note: The names of the federations and the status of the implementation of their education plan is part of NADA Austria's annual report for 2023 which is sent to the ministry of sport, discussed in parliament and available in NADA Austria's website.</p>

4.6 ATHLETES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MAJOR EVENTS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes and support personnel participating in major events	<p>Athletes and support personnel in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes and support personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	<p>Repetition of key learnings from activity for Top Level Athletes; Event specific rights and responsibilities (e.g. Whereabouts, Testing, TUE)</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to successfully apply for a TUE if needed.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to successfully file their whereabouts information for the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list the steps to the testing procedures at the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to identify who has jurisdiction over them before and during the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list key dates of the event</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>Outreach at Kick Off event</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor the attendance at outreach booth</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) 100% of athletes in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athletes in this target group support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All athletes and ASP participating in major events have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. The monitoring and confirmation that this really happened is the responsibility of the national federation. In addition NADA Austria conducts randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled as part of the annual meeting with the anti-doping coordinator of the federation. In total 554 eLearning certificates (2022: 487) were issued for major events (EYOF Friaul-Julisch Venetien 2023: 161, European Games Krakow-Malopolska 2023: 275, YOG Gangwon 2024: 118)
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific workshops for members of the delegation participating in the EYOF Friaul-Julisch Venetien 2023 and YOG Gangwon 2024 (athletes, coaches, ASP) were held.
Monitor the attendance at outreach booth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outreach for the delegation participating in the European Games Krakow-Malopolska 2023 was held.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2023.
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented, especially for Olympic and Paralympic Games, YOGs and EYOFs. Close monitoring of the implementation of the program for European and World Championships through the national federation is part of the individual annual meetings with the anti-doping coordinators.</p>

4.7 ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS RETURNING FROM SANCTION

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes or other persons who were sanctioned for an ADRV or a criminal offence related to doping and want to continue their career	<p>Athletes or other persons in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes or other persons in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to relate the values of clean sport with specific scenarios.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list the risks of supplement use.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to demonstrate how to check medication for substances on the List</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the athletes or other persons in this target group participated in the activity
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes or other persons in this target group know how to prevent unintentional ADRV and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All athletes and other persons in this target group were contacted. • From the 29 athletes returning from sanction (2022: 7), 7 completed the eLearning course (2022: 1). 19 athletes did not come back after their ban (2022: 5), 3 left Austria and are not available for NADA Austria (2022: 1)
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-Person workshops / video-call workshops were offered to everyone in this target group, but nobody requested it.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024.
Summary 	<p>Program is implemented. Welcome back letter is sent on regular basis. Completion of E-Learning is monitored by NADA Austria. Often it is difficult to find out if the athletes or other persons want to resume their career, even with the help of the respective federation. No request for in-person workshops or video calls.</p>

4.8 COACHES PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Coaches in one of the training programs of the Bundes-Sportakademie	NADA Austria's "Coaches program" will be delivered to all coaches participating in one of the programs of the Bundes-Sportakademie	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 % of the coaches in the “Coaches Program” complete one of the dedicated modules More than 75 % of coaches in this target group participate in one of dedicated modules
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coaches will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes Coaches will support their athletes to life up to the requirements of the WADC
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All top level ASP have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. The monitoring and confirmation that this really happened is the responsibility of the national federation. In addition NADA Austria conducts randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled as part of the annual meeting with the anti-doping coordinator of the federation. 1.466 eLearning certificates were issued for this target group (2022: 900), including 256 recertifications (2022: 159). Note: There is no specific record available in the statistic to distinguish between this program and the top-level coaches not included in the coaches program (see 4.9).
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 256 eLearning certificates were issued after recertification in 2023.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 workshops in 2023 (2022: 23, 2019: 11) (Numbers for 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to COVID-19)
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Summary 	<p>The program is implemented and the core of NADA Austria’s education for ASP. There is no dedicated course for different levels of coach education yet, planned for 2025. Some workshops are delivered by educators that are not accredited by NADA Austria and therefore are not recognized. The new approach (Linked Learning) received very satisfying anecdotal feedback.</p>

4.9 TOP LEVEL COACHES NOT INCLUDED IN COACHES PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Coaches working with top level athletes on a national level or young athletes between 13 and 19 years competing on a national level or close to this level who are not included in the "Coaches program"	<p>Coaches in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Coaches in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of participants will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) 75% of participants will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes Participants will support their athletes to follow to the requirements of the WADC
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All top level ASP have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. The monitoring and confirmation that this really happened is the responsibility of the national federation. In addition NADA Austria conducts randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled as part of the annual meeting with the anti-doping coordinator of the federation. 1.466 eLearning certificates were issued for this target group (2022: 900), including 256 recertifications (2022: 159). Note: There is no specific record available in the statistic to distinguish between this program and the top-level coaches included in the coaches program (see 4.8).
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 256 eLearning certificates were issued after recertification in 2023.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 workshops in 2023 (2022: 0). Many coaches are educated as part of the programs for top-level athletes or other target groups, but there are no numbers available how many coaches are there per workshop. A rough estimation is one per workshop which would add 159 coaches to the total count of educated coaches.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Summary 	<p>The program is well established and an addition to the core of NADA Austria's education for ASP. Annual Meetings with all 62 federations (tired according to their individual risk) were conducted to discuss the evaluation of their education plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 62 federations have an Anti-Doping Coordinator. 56 federations (2022: 50) implemented eLearning according to their education plan. 6 federations (2022: 5) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 7 federations were not evaluated for 2022 due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). 46 federations (2022: 20) implemented in-person workshops or video-calls according to their education plan. 16 federations (2022: 25) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 17 federations were not evaluated due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). <p>Note: The names of the federations and the status of the implementation of their education plan is part of NADA Austria's annual report for 2023 which is sent to the ministry of sport, discussed in parliament and available in NADA Austria's website.</p>

4.10 ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athlete Support Personnel not covered by other programs or activities (e.g. Team doctors, physiotherapists and nutritional experts) working with athletes on a national level	<p>Athlete Support Personnel in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athlete Support Personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cooperation with partner organizations to offer education on a regular basis</i> • <i>100% of athlete support personnel in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above)</i> • <i>100% of athlete support personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)</i>
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participants will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes</i> • <i>Participants will support their athletes to follow to the requirements of the WADC</i>
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated module not ready yet, so the ASP currently use the module for coaches. A specific module for medical/paramedical professionals is planned for 2024 • As a rough estimation, 50 medical/paramedical professionals, 50 officials and 50 managers finished the coaches module.
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 256 eLearning certificates were issued after recertification in 2023.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many ASP are educated as part of the programs for top-level athletes or other target groups, but there are no numbers available how many ASP are there per workshop. A rough estimation is one per workshop which would add 159 ASP to the total count of educated coaches.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Summary 	<p>Activities are in place, but not on regular program basis. More partnerships need to be built beginning in 2024. The development of dedicated eLearning-modules is necessary to enhance the quality of this program.</p>

4.11 FITNESS CENTER CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Recreational athletes and coaches in participating fitness centers	NADA Austria's "Fitness center Certificate Program" will be delivered in all participating fitness centers	Principles and values associated with clean sport; Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications; Speaking up to share concerns about doping; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to use and coaches will be able to pass their knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; clean sport approach) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able and the coaches will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the coaches in participating fitness centers complete a designated eLearning module on the topics (see above) • 75% of participants will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above) • 50 % of the athletes in participating fitness centers are invited to complete a designated eLearning module on the topics (see above) • 50 % of the athletes in participating fitness centers are invited to participate in an in-person workshop or video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaches in participating fitness centers will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes • A clean sport culture is established in the participating fitness centers
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 324 eLearning certificates were issued for this target group (2022: 99), including 37 recertifications (2022: 0).
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 eLearning certificates were issued after recertification in 2023.
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of December 2023 103 fitness centers are in the program (signed the contract) (2022: 106). 62 of those fitness centers received a certificate (2022: 68). • 37 workshops in 2023 (2022: 9, 2019: 37) (Numbers for 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to COVID-19) In addition, 13 workshops were held in 5 education facilities for future fitness coaches.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Summary 	<p>Program was well established, but due to Covid 19 and the long-time closure of the fitness centers, the program had to stopped. The program was started again in June 2023 with a new employee. Completion of dedicated eLearning-Module is monitored by NADA Austria, workshops are conducted for employees. There is a low request for workshops for athletes. Check of nutritional supplements sold in fitness center was done on regular basis, no substances found yet. Strategic partnership with insurance company (Merkur Lifestyle) was achieved to make participation in program mandatory for partners of this company. Program for low budget fitnesscenters to be developed in 2024.</p>

4.12 RECREATIONAL ATHLETES

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Recreational athletes participating in competitions	Recreational athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics	Principles and values associated with clean sport; Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications; Speaking up to share concerns about doping; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to use their knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; clean sport approach)</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 % of federations include the sport-specific link to the eLearning platform in their conditions of participation for competitions
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster a clean sport mindset
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 790 eLearning certificates were issued for this target group (2022: 143)
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no recertification course at the moment.
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Summary 	<p>Program implemented. TUE-Checker and Supplement Checker were already developed 2022, tool to find out if anti-doping rules apply and a eLearnin course for whistleblowing were developed in 2023. In 2024 federations will be reminded to use the sport-specific link to the eLearning platform in their conditions of participation for competitions.</p>

4.13 ANTI-DOPING COORDINATOR OF SPORTSORGANISATIONS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian federations, NOC and NPC	<p>Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian sportorganisations receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian sportorganisations are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Development of education plan; Monitoring and Evaluation of education plan; New or changed regulations; Learnings from education activities;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in the meetings</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the individual initial meeting to develop the education plan for their sportorganisation • 100 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the individual annual meeting to evaluate the education plan for their sportorganisation • 75 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the annual common meeting of all Anti-Doping Coordinators
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Doping Coordinators will be able to foster a clean sport mindset in various target groups
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All top level athletes and ASP have the obligation to complete the dedicated module. It is strongly recommended, that the anti-doping coordinators also complete the module. NADA Austria conducts randomized monitoring to check if the requirement was fulfilled as part of the annual meeting with the anti-doping coordinator of the federation.
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dedicated course developed so far.
Monitor the participation in the meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until the End of March 2024, individual annual meetings with federations were conducted • All anti-doping coordinators participated in the individual annual meetings • The annual meeting was held with participants of nearly all federations (73 participants). In addition individual meetings with the anti-doping coordinators of all 62 national federations were conducted to evaluate the individual education plans.
Summary 	<p>The program is well established and an addition to the core of NADA Austria's education for ASP. Annual Meetings with all 62 federations (tired according to their individual risk) were conducted to discuss the evaluation of their education plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 62 federations have an Anti-Doping Coordinator. • 56 federations (2022: 50) implemented eLearning according to their education plan. 6 federations (2022: 5) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 7 federations were not evaluated for 2022 due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). • 46 federations (2022: 20) implemented in-person workshops or video-calls according to their education plan. 16 federations (2022: 25) promised to implement in 2024. (Note: 17 federations were not evaluated due to low risk and having had their initial meeting in 2022). <p>Note: The names of the federations and the status of the implementation of their education plan is part of NADA Austria's annual report for 2023 which is sent to the ministry of sport, discussed in parliament and available in NADA Austria's website.</p>

4.14 JOURNALISTS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Journalists regularly writing about doping cases	<p>Journalists in this target group receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Journalists in this target group are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Basic information on anti-doping work; New or changed regulations; Focus on special topics (eg. ABPP, cooperation with public authorities, work of WADA-accredited laboratories)</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to apply their knowledge in their daily work (e.g. research, writing of articles)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in the press conference and workshop</p> <p>Media monitoring</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION


Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 % of the journalists regularly writing about doping cases participate in one of the education activities of NADA Austria
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journalists contribute to the fostering of a clean sport mindset in sport
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific module available yet.
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific module available yet.
Monitor the participation in the press conference and workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 press conference and 1 media workshop was held
Media monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media monitoring showed no critically wrong articles or publications
Summary 	<p>Program implemented. Annual press conference was held together with minister of sport. Annual workshop on specific topic was held, but individual trust building work with journalists was done. Dedicated eLearning module was not developed. Due to low priority scheduled for 2025.</p>

4.15 EDUCATORS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Educators employed by NADA Austria	<p>Educators in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Educators in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor feedback from activities delivered by educators</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the educators in this target group participate in one of two annual trainings • 100 % of the educators will be equipped to deliver clean sport education
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educators will be able to foster a clean sport mindset in various target groups
Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All educators completed at least one of the modules
Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All educators completed the recertification module
Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All educators who frequently conduct education activities for NADA Austria participated in at least one of the two annual trainings • 1 educators did not participate and declared that he will not be able to educate in the future
Monitor feedback from activities delivered by educators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024
Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole structure of the workshops was changed (Linked Learning), so the feedback form needs to be changed as well. To be finished in June 2024. Audit System was introduced in 2022.
Summary 	<p>Program implemented and is a multilayered, staggered process. Annual trainings were conducted, onboarding of 2 new educators in 2023. New powerpoint slides (Linked Learning) need more skills from educators – 1:1 calls to coach them on new material, videos on certain slides were developed and a curriculum was developed for certain target groups. Completion of eLearning-Modules for athletes / ASP monitored by NADA Austria. Dedicated E-Learning Module for educators to be developed in 2024. 8 out of 15 educators were audited, the other 7 were audited in 2022.</p>

4.16 TARGET GROUPS WHERE NO SPECIFIC ACTIVITY IS IN PLACE

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Reasons for no specifiiy activity	Plans for the future
Parents Friends Doctors Pharmacists Sportpsychologists Sportphysiotherapists Sport Nutrition Experts Sport Managers Sponsors	<p>Persons in this target group receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Journalists in this target group are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Principles and values associated with clean sport; Basic information on anti-doping work; New or changed regulations</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Resource constraints (e.g. budget, human resources)</p> <p>The target group is logistically difficult to access</p> <p>There is a need to develop new education activities as none are available that would be appropriate to the type, age and/or stage of the target group</p>	<p>Development of dedicated eLearning modules</p> <p>Mandatory Clean Sports Education of all target groups who work with athletes according to Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law</p> <p>Cooperation with universities, professional associations to include Clean Sport Education in the curriculum of all target groups who work with athletes</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Resource constraints (e.g. budget, human resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents: Focus for 2024 - important target group • Sportpsychologists: are also considered as possible target group for 2024 • Sportphysiotherapists: there is a partnership with a university, but not enough to reach a significant number
The target group is logistically difficult to access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and Friends are hard to reach • Doctors are hard to reach if there is no connection to sport • Sports Nutrition Experts, Sports managers and Sponsors: no umbrella organization to partner with, individual approach possible but time consuming
There is a need to develop new education activities as none are available that would be appropriate to the type, age and/or stage of the target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents: Focus for 2024 - important target group • Sportpsychologists: are also considered as possible target group 2024 • Sportphysiotherapists: there is a partnership with a university, but not enough to reach a significant number
Mandatory Clean Sports Education of all target groups who work with athletes according to Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with ministry of education planned in 2024
Cooperation with universities, professional associations to include Clean Sport Education in the curriculum of all target groups who work with athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with ministry of education planned in 2024
Summary	Due to different reasons, there is no specific program for these target group. Individual activities exist, but not on the same level as the well established programs. Initiatives for some target groups are planned for 2024.

Research Projects in the field of Social Science

- Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2015). Role of parents as a protective factor against adolescent athletes' doping susceptibility. SAMJ. 27 (3), 87-91
- Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Schaiter, R., Fürhapter, C., Müller, D., Schobersberger, W. (2015). Doping in sports: knowledge and attitudes among parents of Austrian junior athletes. Scand J Med Sci Sports, 25 (1), 116-124
- Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Fürhapter, C., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2014). Doping in sports: West-Austrian sport teachers' and coaches' knowledge, attitude and behavior. Dtsch Z Sportmed. 65 (10), 16-20.
- Blank, C., Weber, K., Boardley, I. D., Abel, T., Schobersberger, W., Patterson, L. B. Doping in Paralympic sport: perceptions, responsibility and Anti-Doping education experiences from the perspective of Paralympic athletes and parasport coaches. Frontiers in Sports and Active Living. 2023; 5:1166139. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2023.1166139. (A2)
- Blank, C., Müller, D., Wechselberger, A. & Schobersberger, W. (2014). Discrepancy between knowledge and interest of Austrian sports physicians with respect to doping and doping prevention in sports. ISMJ. 15 (2), 136-145.
- Fürhapter, C., Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Mair-Raggautz, M., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2013). Evaluation of West-Austrian junior athletes' knowledge regarding doping in sports. Wien Klin Wochenschr. DOI 10.1007/s00508-012-0318-7
- Kleiner, K. & Müller, D. (2015). Doping und (fach-)didaktische Erwägungen. In A. Dresen, L. Form & R. Brand (Hrsg.), Dopingforschung. Perspektiven und Themen. (S. 149-164). Schorndorf: Hofmann
- Makuc, N., Dvoršak, J., Kivinukk, E., Müller, D., Smrdu, M., & Kajtna, T. (2019). Athletes and coaches' perspective on clean sport (str. 199). Slovenian Anti-Doping Organisation.
- Müller, D. (2017). How to protect the clean athletes? Ger J Exerc Sport Res. DOI 10.1007/s12662-017-0446-3 / <http://rdcu.be/F9kA>
- Müller, D. (2016). Doping und dopingäquivalentes Verhalten in Sport und Gesellschaft. 2. Auflage. Köln: Sportverlag Strauß.
- Müller, D. (2013). Doping und dopingäquivalentes Verhalten in sportlichen und außersportlichen Handlungsfeldern. Eine transdisziplinäre Einführung in das Phänomen der Suche nach Leistungssteigerung, -optimierung und -konstanz. Dissertation, Universität Wien, Wien.
- Müller, D. (2012). Ausblick auf die Zukunft der Anti-Doping Bewegung. Sportwissenschaft, 42, 202-213.

- Nicholls, A.R., Cope, E., Bailey, R., Koenen, K., Dumon, D. Theodorou N.C., Chanal, B., Saint Laurent, D., Müller, D. et al. (2017). Children's First Experience of Taking Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids can Occur before Their 10th Birthday: A Systematic Review Identifying 9 Factors That Predicted Doping among Young People. *Front Psychol* 8, 1015
- Van der Kallen, F., Lux, D., Schobersberger, W., Kleiner, K., Eisenburger, I., & Blank, C. (2023). Life after doping: do the consequences of an Anti-Doping rule violation threaten athletes' health? Design and development of an interview guide for the assessment of biopsychosocial changes following a doping ban. *Performance Enhancement & Health*, 11(1), 100240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.peh.2022.100240>
- Weber, K., Patterson, L. B., & Blank, C. (2022). An exploration of doping-related perceptions and knowledge of disabled elite athletes in the UK and Austria. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 58. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.102061
- Weber, K., Patterson, L. B., & Blank, C. (2022). Doping in disabled elite sport: Perceptions, knowledge and opinions from the perspective of German and UK coaches. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 62. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2022.102233

There is also research that was not published like the evaluation of the effectiveness of the academy and schools program of NADA Austria or some of the research conducted in the course of the ERASMUS+ funded projects "I-VALUE" and "RESPECT-P". NADA Austria is currently involved in two other ERASMUS+ projects: "GLDF4CleanSports" and "TALE" that are also partly dedicated to research outcomes.

In addition, NADA Austria has a strong partnership with the "Private Universität für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Medizinische Informatik und Technik GmbH" (abbreviated to: UMIT). Several research projects are and were conducted from UMIT related to clean sport:

- Blank, C., Brunner, B., Kreische, B., Lazzeri, M., Schobersberger, W., & Kopp, M. (2017). Performance enhancing substance use in university students: Motives, attitudes, and differences in normative beliefs. *Journal of Substance Use*, 22(3):324-330.
- Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Schobersberger, W. & Duschek, S. (2017). Health Psychological constructs as predictors of doping susceptibility in adolescent athletes. *Asian Journal of Sports Medicine*, 7(4): e35024.
- Blank, C., Gatterer, K., Overbye, M., Schobersberger, W., Streicher, B., & Petróczi, A. (2022). GRADE IT - A Literacy-based Assessment Tool for Generating Research-Based Assessment Data to Evidence the Impact of Anti-Doping Education via Athletes' Capability to Make the Right Decision. *Front Sports Act Living*, 4, 842192. doi:10.3389/fspor.2022.842192
- Blank, C., Flatscher-Thöni, M., Gatterer, K., Happ, E., Schobersberger, W., & Stühlinger, V. (2021). Doping Sanctions in Sport: Knowledge and Perception of (Legal) Consequences of Doping - An Explorative Study in Austria. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 14(12). doi:10.3390/jrfm14120603
- Engelberg, T., Moston, S., & Blank, C. (2019). Coaches' Awareness of Doping Practices and Knowledge about Anti-Doping Control Systems in Elite Sport – A qualitative study. *Drugs: Education Prevention and Policy*, 26(1):91-103.
- Gatterer, K., Niedermeier, M., Streicher, B., Kopp, M., Schobersberger, W., & Blank, C.

- (2019). An alternative approach to understanding doping behavior: A pilot study applying the Q-method to doping research. *Performance Enhancement and Health*, 6(3-4):139-147.
- Gatterer, K., Streicher, B., Petróczi, A., Overbye, M., Schobersberger, W., Gumpenberger, M., Weber, K., Königstein, K., & Blank, C. (2021). The status quo before the International Standard for Education: Elite adolescent athletes' perceptions of Anti-Doping education. *Performance Enhancement & Health*, 9(3-4). doi:10.1016/j.peh.2021.100200
 - Gatterer, K., Gumpenberger, M., Overbye, M., Streicher, B., Schobersberger, W., Blank, C. (2020). An evaluation of prevention initiatives by 53 national Anti-Doping organizations: Achievements and limitations. *Journal of Sport and Health Science*, 9 (3):228-239. doi: 10.1016/j.jshs.2019.12.002. (A1)
 - Königstein, K., Gatterer, K., Weber, K., Schmidt-Trucksass, A., Tercier, S., & Blank, C. (2021). Geographical heterogeneity of doping-related knowledge, beliefs and attitude among 533 Youth Olympics participants. *J Sci Med Sport*, 24(11), 1116-1122. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2021.06.001
 - Lux, D., Vinther, A. S. Anti-Doping research: What is left to do? *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*. 2023; Sep 12. doi: 10.1080/09687637.2023.2260551.
 - Schobersberger, W., Blank, C., Budgett, R., Pipe, A., & Stuart, M. (2020). Needle-Use Declarations at two Olympic Winter Games – The Sochi and PyeongChang Experience. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 54(1):27-32.
 - Schobersberger, W., Dünnwald, T., Gmeiner, G., & Blank, C. (2017). The story behind meldonium – From pharmacology to performance enhancement: A narrative review. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 51:22-25.

Research Output: List of Publications since 2019

1. Pfeffer S, Gmeiner G, Forsdahl G. Methylation of phase II metabolites of endogenous anabolic androgenic steroids to improve analytical performance. *Drug Test Anal.* 2024. doi:10.1002/dta.3694.
2. Stojanovic B, Rasic J, Andjelkovic M, et al. Urinary excretion profile of higenamine in females after oral administration of supplements – Doping scenario. *Journal of Chromatography B.* 2024;1235:124047. doi:10.1016/j.jchromb.2024.124047.
3. Reichel C, Erceg D, Lorenc B, et al. Data from a microdosed recombinant human erythropoietin administration study applying the new biotinylated clone AE7A5 antibody and a further optimized sarcosyl polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis protocol. *Drug Test Anal.* 2023;15(2):163-172. doi:10.1002/dta.2989.
4. Göschl L, Gmeiner G, Gärtner P, Steinacher M, Forsdahl G. Detection of DHCMT long-term metabolite glucuronides with LC-MSMS as an alternative approach to conventional GC-MSMS analysis. *Steroids.* 2022;180:108979. doi:10.1016/j.steroids.2022.108979.
5. Pfeffer S, Gmeiner G, Gärtner P. Implementation of a marker substance for monitoring in situ 17-keto modifications in endogenous steroids caused by microbiological contamination. *Drug Test Anal.* 2022;14(11-12):1871-1876. doi:10.1002/dta.3234.
6. Reichel C, Gmeiner G, Thevis M. Electrophoretic detection of black market myostatin propeptide. *Drug Test Anal.* 2022;14(11-12):1812-1824. doi:10.1002/dta.3398.
7. Göschl L, Gmeiner G, Gärtner P, et al. Stanozolol-N-glucuronide metabolites in human urine samples as suitable targets in terms of routine anti-doping analysis. *Drug Test Anal.* 2021;13(9):1668-1677. doi:10.1002/dta.3109.
8. Forsdahl G, Zanitzer K, Erceg D, Gmeiner G. Quantification of endogenous steroid sulfates and glucuronides in human urine after intramuscular administration of testosterone esters. *Steroids.* 2020;157:108614. doi:10.1016/j.steroids.2020.108614.
9. Gmeiner G, Geisendorfer T. Urine manipulation with liquid soap: A case report. *Drug Test Anal.* 2020;12(5):575-578. doi:10.1002/dta.2780.
10. Göschl L, Gmeiner G, Enev V, Kratena N, Gärtner P, Forsdahl G. Development and validation of a simple online-SPE method coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometry for the analysis of stanozolol-N-glucuronides in urine samples. *Drug Test Anal.* 2020;12(8):1031-1040. doi:10.1002/dta.2805.
11. Kratena N, Pfeffer S, Enev VS, Gmeiner G, Gärtner P. Synthesis of human long-term metabolites of dehydrochloromethyltestosterone and oxymesterone. *Steroids.* 2020;164:108716. doi:10.1016/j.steroids.2020.108716.
12. Reichel C, Gmeiner G, Thevis M. Detection of black market follistatin 344. *Drug Test Anal.* 2020;12(10):1522-1533. doi:10.1002/dta.2882.
13. Dib J, Bosse C, Tsivou M, et al. Is heptaminol a (major) metabolite of octodrine? *Drug Test Anal.* 2019;11(11-12):1761-1763. doi:10.1002/dta.2737.
14. Forsdahl G, Geisendorfer T, Göschl L, et al. Response to letter to the editor: "Comments on Unambiguous identification and characterization of a long-term human metabolite of dehydrochloromethyltestosterone". *Drug Test Anal.* 2019;11(1):185. doi:10.1002/dta.2486.
15. Kratena N, Biedermann N, Stojanovic B, et al. Synthesis of a human long-term oxymetholone metabolite. *Steroids.* 2019;150:108430. doi:10.1016/j.steroids.2019.108430.
16. Reichel C, Gmeiner G, Thevis M. Detection of black market follistatin 344. *Drug Test Anal.* 2019;11(11-12):1675-1697. doi:10.1002/dta.2741.

Responsible for Content:

Dr. Günter GMEINER

Head of the WADA accredited Doping Control Laboratory

Seibersdorf Labor GmbH

2444 Seibersdorf, Austria

T +43 50550 3539; Office +43 50550 3500 | F +43 50 550 3566

guenter.gmeiner@seibersdorf-laboratories.at ; <https://www.seibersdorf-laboratories.at>

Date of the report: 26 April 2024



NATIONALE ANTI-DOPING AGENTUR AUSTRIA GMBH

EDUCATION PLAN 2024

Overview

1. Introduction.....	3
2. System of sport in Austria.....	5
3. Current Situation.....	6
4. NADA Austria's Education Interventions.....	9
5. NADA Austria's Ressources	11
6.1 ACADEMY AND SCHOOL PROGRAM – Talented Athletes	14
6.2 Talented ATHLETES.....	17
6.3 YOUNG ATHLETES	19
6.4 NEW ATHLETES IN NATIONAL TESTING POOL	21
6.5 TOP LEVEL ATHLETES	23
6.6 ATHLETES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MAJOR EVENTS	25
6.7 ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS RETURNING FROM SANCTION.....	27
6.8 COACHES PROGRAM	29
6.9 TOP LEVEL COACHES NOT INCLUDED IN COACHES PROGRAM	31
6.10 ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL.....	33
6.11 FITNESS CENTER CERTIFICATE PROGRAM	35
6.12 RECREATIONAL ATHLETES.....	37
6.13 ANTI-DOPING COORDINATOR OF SPORTSORGANISATIONS	39
6.14 JOURNALISTS	41
6.15 EDUCATORS.....	43
6.16 Target Groups where no specific activity is in Place	46
7. Evaluation.....	47

1. INTRODUCTION

Doping in sport is a subcategory of a superordinate phenomenon that aims to influence performance by overcoming natural limits, both in terms of physical, cognitive, emotional and social skills, as well as in terms of phenotypic characteristics.

Doping and doping-equivalent behavior can be understood as an intersection, the elements of which have the following properties: Intention to increase, optimize and / or maintain performance; Transcending natural boundaries through manipulation of the body's own processes and / or body integrity; Use of substances and / or methods (Müller, 2016, p. 81f). In accordance with this understanding, the way in which this phenomenon is countered must also be conceived differently.

Modern prevention work sees itself as an integrative approach that unites five pillars: education, deterrence, detection, enforcement and rule of law. In order to ensure sustainable success, all five pillars must interlock in a meaningful way. For some years now, anti-doping work has not only focused on preventing doping, but increasingly on the question of what constitutes a clean and healthy sport.

The development of a "doping mentality" begins very early and with means that are not listed as doping but are used with the same intention and for the same purpose. Even small children are taught that they only have to "take something" in order to be able to overcome test anxiety, colds or lack of concentration. In youth, mass and recreational sport, the imperative need for additional remedies to increase performance is repeatedly propagated through various "experts" to an extent that it is seen as common knowledge by many that you can't be successful without little "helpers".

However, the overwhelming majority of athletes didn't start their careers thinking about taking hormones or handling blood bags. Rather, it took a lot of time and bad influence so that individual inhibition thresholds were gradually reduced until the first drug was swallowed or the first injection was received.

Doping prevention therefore relies on resource- and competence-based concepts in order to prepare young athletes for crucial questions in their sporting career long before they actually happen to be in challenging situations. The multidisciplinary approaches must be tailored to the different target groups and must be established both "top-down" as well as "bottom-up" (Müller, 2016, pp. 502-524).

As in other sub-areas of society, the fields of information, communication, awareness-raising as well as value-based and subject-specific learning interlock in prevention work. With regard to the sport-specific prevention of doping, this means that an awareness must first be created on the basis of which knowledge can be conveyed. Once this knowledge has been understood, the situation-adapted application and finally the reflection on this process follows.

Due to the complexity of the phenomenon, both person-centered and structural measures may show no immediate effect. Prevention is an investment in the future and needs to be planned well and consistently to have success, since Education without research is like testing without intelligence.

The definition of doping-equivalent behaviour (Müller, 2016, p. 81) clearly indicates that we must not reduce our efforts, neither on certain substances or methods nor on certain sports or disciplines. A sole focus on sport without considering society as a whole falls short as well.

A major problem of present anti-doping work is the underestimation of the need for a strong public commitment. The current focus is on testing, information and, increasingly, on education, but the clean sport idea must be “sold” correctly. A comparison to another field of prevention shows the need for this. When trying to implement the reasonable ban of alcohol in traffic solely through increased surveillance and penalties, the limits of repression would be recognized very quickly. However, to address this problem, we have seen numerous campaigns in the last decades in order to establish the awareness that drinking and driving has no place in our society. These activities involved not only drivers themselves, but also their families, friends, colleagues and so forth. In a similar manner, we must make sure that not only athletes and their support personnel are convinced of the anti-doping idea, but also the majority of the general public.

Bearing this approach in mind, the current fatalism, that doping and doping-equivalent behaviour (at least in elite sport) is unavoidable due to systematical pressure, inherent dynamics and causal cohesion, is more of a hindrance than a help. Especially when working with young athletes, this mindset is in fact counterproductive. Parents, coaches, teachers and other individuals of reference who tell their protégé that she or he is talented enough to be successful without doping, but at the same time impart the unproven knowledge that “everyone dopes at the top”, contribute to a self-fulfilling prophecy. In every career athletes face challenges like injuries, diseases, stagnation or decline. Having internalized this dogma wittingly or unwittingly, doping and doping-equivalent behaviour may appear to be the only chance to avoid alleged disadvantages.

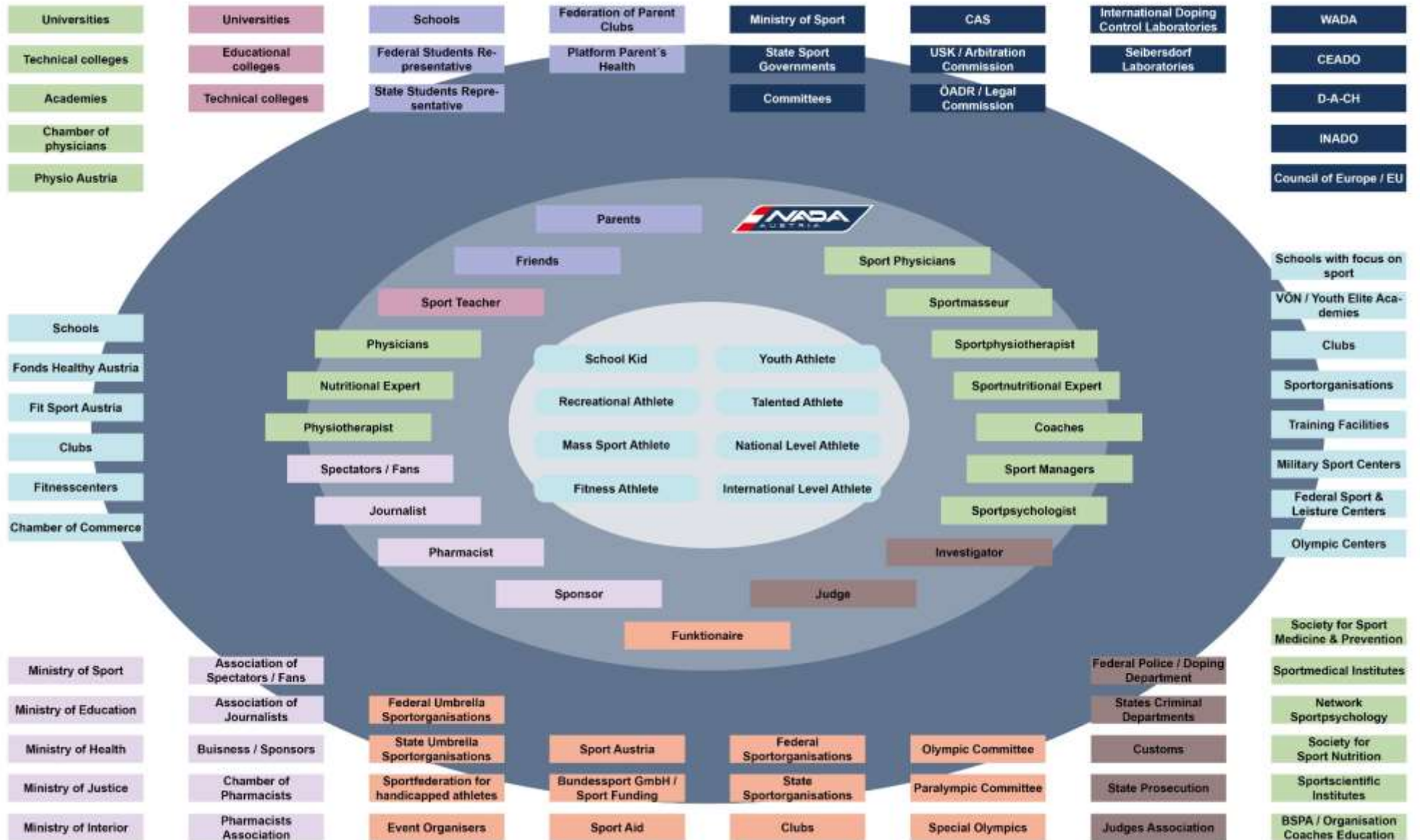
The ambitious goal of anti-doping work is that each and every person decides confidently and autonomously for a clean and healthy life. To achieve this, everyone who is interested in sport has to contribute to anti-doping work. Together we have to establish an environment where doping and doping-equivalent behaviour have no place. To put it with Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: “If you want to build a ship, don’t drum up the men to gather wood, divide the work, and give orders. Instead, teach them to yearn for the vast and endless sea.” Doping and sport have nothing in common. The need for doping and doping-equivalent behaviour is an ideology - Clean sport is a tautology.

Literature:

Müller, D. (2017). How to protect the clean athletes? Ger J Exerc Sport Res. DOI 10.1007/s12662-017-0446-3 / <http://rdcu.be/F9kA>

Müller, D. (2016). Doping und dopingäquivalentes Verhalten in Sport und Gesellschaft. 2. Auflage. 960 Seiten. Köln: Sportverlag Strauß.

2. SYSTEM OF SPORT IN AUSTRIA



3. CURRENT SITUATION

In the light of these considerations, Austrian anti-doping work was realigned with the founding of NADA Austria on July 1, 2008, taking over the tasks of its predecessor organization. The newly published Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Act established the independence of the doping control programs and anti-doping proceedings from the sports associations. In addition, criminal law consequences for possession (selected substances above a certain limit amount), trading and passing on of doping substances (up to five years imprisonment) were defined. Furthermore doping was explicitly defined as sports fraud (with up to ten years imprisonment) in order to enable the criminal investigation authorities to carry out appropriate investigations in the event of initial suspicion. The Federal Anti-Doping Act also regulates a sensible and efficient possibility of cooperation between the police, customs, public prosecutor's office and NADA Austria.

Alongside these repressive measures, the range and options for doping prevention have also been greatly expanded in recent years. NADA Austria offers numerous seminars, training courses and workshops for all target groups. An Austria-wide outreach tour visits youth competitions and youth events and thus reaches not only the young athletes but also the athlete support personnel and parents. These initiatives and other activities are presented in more detail below. Due to these diverse tasks, every day of the week NADA Austria's employees and educators are on the road to work for clean sport. In addition, eLearning courses have been offered for some years and social media channels have been used to reach even more people.

Focus on youth and coaches

The core of the Austrian anti-doping work is the "Anti-Doping School Program for Youth Competitive Sports Schools", which was launched in 2013 in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the "VÖN - Verband Österreichischer Nachwuchssportmodelle" (= Austrian Federation of Youth Competitive Sports Schools). The program has been expanded to include schools with a focus on sports as well as football and ice-hockey academies.

Each team or class of the participating academies or schools takes part in one of the age-appropriate, interactive modules under the guidance of educators from NADA Austria. The two to three hour units are interactive and encourage cooperation. The mediation takes place at eye level with the athletes and includes numerous group work, discussions, case studies, dilemma situations and role plays.

The first module deals with the basics of anti-doping work and provides an overview of the upcoming units. The second module focuses on fairness and the importance of rules. The third module focuses on values in sport and self-image of young people. The fourth module is dedicated to the doping control process. The final fifth module offers a summary and in-depth knowledge.

In order to inform and educate not only the athletes, but also their coaches as well as possible, NADA Austria launched an education program in 2017 in cooperation with the Federal Sports Academy (BSPA). The multi-level anti-doping coaches program includes all courses offered by the BSPA and thus leads to an Austria-wide harmonization and standardization of training in the anti-doping area.

Raising awareness of the public interested in sports

In order to sensitize the public interested in sport to the importance of anti-doping work, NADA Austria repeatedly carries out communication campaigns. For example, for several years now, the jerseys of the referees in top-class team sports have been printed with anti-doping slogans in order to not only reach the athletes and their immediate environment, but also the audience. In addition to conveying information, the aim of these campaigns is to generate positive images in order to generate goodwill or a "license to operate" among the broader target group of the public interested in sports. Through integrated strategic communication measures, a company value is created, which in times of crisis generates understanding for decisions and traceability.

Due to the special position of the communication properties of sport, such as emotionalization, voyeurism and hero worship, NADA Austria is in an environment that is characterized by intense interest from the media. As an important measure, NADA Austria has also intensified its media work in recent years. In addition to press conferences and media talks, media workshops are organized in order to keep the information level of the journalists as important multipliers at a high level and to raise awareness of the requirements of anti-doping work.

Mass and recreational sports

If one considers the economic damage to the health system, then not only the relatively small group of doped competitive athletes is a problem, but the much larger "market" for drug abuse by athletes in mass and recreational sport. These athletes live - as absurd as it may sound at first glance - sometimes even more dangerous than doped top athletes. Sophisticated doping in top-class sports is usually based on some form of medical care and monitoring in order to minimize the short-term risks and side effects of doping. On the other hand, there is the cheating athlete in mass and recreational sport who gets his substances and information from the Internet or from dubious middlemen.

Many black market doping substances are produced under most unhygienic conditions in "backyard laboratories". The perfectly counterfeit packaging means that consumers are convinced of the quality of the goods; the often horrific damage only becomes apparent after a while. These conditions make mass and recreational sport an important target group for anti-doping work.

NADA Austria has taken an important first step in this field with the introduction of a quality certificate for fitness centers and the accompanying information campaign for coaches and customers in 2018.

Learning individually - eLearning Plattform aktiv.nada.at

At the turn of the year 2020/21, the interactive knowledge platform aktiv.nada.at was published. In the very first year of its existence, NADA Austria was able to win the Totara Award for the best learning platform in the "non-profit" sector in a global competition.

Initially, courses for competitive athletes and their coaches were available, since then the offer has been expanded. In the first half of 2021, special courses for participants in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games as well as courses for employees in the certificate for fitness studios and courses for recreational athletes were developed. The courses for the Olympic Winter Games and the Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 also followed in winter.

Further courses for special occasions (EYOF, YOG) and others were developed in 2022 and 2023, including courses for the broader sport community that don't need a login so there is no entry barrier. NADA Austria also developed tools to support athletes and ASP like a TUE-Checker to find out if a TUE is needed / an application is possible or a supplement checker to assess the risk of nutritional supplements. A tool to support the decision making of whistleblowers was developed in 2023.

Each registered user receives an own education profile, so that NADA Austria track exactly who finished which content and when. If the central topics and content match, courses from other organizations (e.g. International Association or WADA) are also recognized.

Certificates are valid for one year. After each year, the level of knowledge is checked using important, practice-oriented questions. If an answer is wrong in an area, the respective course (module) must be completed.

These courses are the basis of the education plans of the Austrian sports organizations, which are created individually in coordination with NADA Austria. The anti-doping coordinators of the federal sports federations are given access to the education profiles of the people for whom they are responsible after the users have given their consent in accordance with the GDPR and can therefore view the respective progress and, if necessary, urge them to complete the course.

Learning together - Linked Learning

Parallel to the revision of the individual learning offer (eLearning courses, etc.), the way of learning together in the context of lectures, training courses, etc. was also redesigned, beginning in 2021.

The feedback from the last two years has been very encouraging and demonstrated that NADA Austria has taken a significant step towards clean and healthy sport with this approach, which is also unique internationally.

The program is developed in-house and takes into account that no target group is the same, since the level of knowledge and interests are diverse and heterogeneous. With this new approach, the participants are actively involved in the direction the session takes.

The most important cornerstones:

- At the beginning, everyone present on site or virtually can use a QR code or link to select the topics and focal points that they would like to have dealt with.
- Thanks to numerous internal links, the Powerpoint presentations can be individually tailored to the level of knowledge, interests and needs as well as spontaneous questions of the respective target group.
- The contents of the digital knowledge platform aktiv.nada.at (e.g. videos, quizzes, exercises, mini games, scenarios) can be seamlessly integrated into the lecture via html implementation, even without internet. For example, a short quiz can be used to find out what the group's level of knowledge is on certain questions.
- aktiv.nada.at offers a search function with which it is possible to filter content and offers (e.g. according to interests, type of sport, age, level of performance).
- Each search term creates its own URL, which can be shared and thus integrated into the training measures. In addition, this also offers the possibility, for example, of linking sport-specific content as part of an announcement for competitions.
- Due to the first years of experience with the new approach and the feedback that was gathered, a new version (Linked Learning 2.0) will be developed in 2024 to implement blooms taxonomy on a regular basis.

4. NADA AUSTRIA'S EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

Face-to-face workshops

NADA Austria offers free training, lectures and seminars for a wide range of target groups (e.g. athletes, trainers, officials, doctors, other ASP, schools, etc.). Depending on capacity, lectures in popular sports or panel discussions are also held.

The core of the linked learning approach established in 2021 is the multimedia learning platform aktiv.nada.at and interactive Powerpoint presentations. The education materials can be individually tailored to the level of knowledge, interests and needs of the respective target group through internal links. In addition, the content from aktiv.nada.at (e.g. quizzes, exercises, scenarios) can be seamlessly integrated into the lecture via appropriate links and embeds.

Online learning

NADA Austria's aktiv.nada.at platform offers eLearning courses, videos, articles, games and learning materials. Courses are currently available for competitive athletes, trainers, recreational athletes, fitness center employees and delegations for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, among others. Courses are accessible and available on desktop and mobile devices.

Outreach events

The outreach tour visits youth sports events throughout Austria. The employees at the information stand are available to young athletes, coaches, officials, parents and family members for all questions regarding anti-doping work. All NADA Austria online tools and apps are available to visitors. There is also the opportunity to win giveaways.

Campaigns

As part of the cooperation with currently 8 federations the jerseys of the referees in the top leagues are equipped with clean sport slogans in order to appeal to athletes and ASP and also to the audience.

Resources

NADA Austria creates a number of digital and print resources to distribute to athletes and sports. These include videos, animations, posters, etc.

NADA Austria's App helps athletes and ASP to easily and quickly check Austrian medications for banned substances. In addition, e-learning offers and all news from NADA Austria can be easily accessed via the app.

A TUE-Checker helps to find out if a TUE is needed / an application is possible. A supplement checker assess the risk of nutritional supplements. A tool for whistleblowers supports the decision making. A series of tools (eLearning course, email reminder, webinar, video-calls) helps athletes in the testing pool to provide correct whereabouts.

Social media

NADA Austria has a social media presence on Facebook, Instagram, X (Twitter) and Youtube to provide information and raise awareness.

Website

The website provides news updates, resources, information on clean sport and access to NADA Austria's clean sport interventions.

Research

For several years, NADA Austria has been working with the "Center for Sports Science and University Sports" at the University of Vienna and the "University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology" (Private Universität für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Medizinische Informatik und Technik GmbH, abbreviated to UMIT).

Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2015). Role of parents as a protective factor against adolescent athletes' doping susceptibility. *SAMJ*. 27 (3), 87-91

Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Schaiter, R., Fürhapter, C., Müller, D., Schobersberger, W. (2015). Doping in sports: knowledge and attitudes among parents of Austrian junior athletes. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*, 25 (1), 116-124

Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Fürhapter, C., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2014). Doping in sports: West-Austrian sport teachers' and coaches' knowledge, attitude and behavior. *Dtsch Z Sportmed*. 65 (10), 16-20.

Blank, C., Weber, K., Boardley, I. D., Abel, T., Schobersberger, W., Patterson, L. B. Doping in Paralympic sport: perceptions, responsibility and anti-doping education experiences from the perspective of Paralympic athletes and parasport coaches. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*. 2023; 5:1166139. doi: 10.3389/fspor.2023.1166139. (A2)

Blank, C., Müller, D., Wechselberger, A. & Schobersberger, W. (2014). Discrepancy between knowledge and interest of Austrian sports physicians with respect to doping and doping prevention in sports. *ISMJ*. 15 (2), 136-145.

Fürhapter, C., Blank, C., Leichtfried, V., Mair-Raggautz, M., Müller, D. & Schobersberger, W. (2013). Evaluation of West-Austrian junior athletes' knowledge regarding doping in sports. *Wien Klin Wochenschr*. DOI 10.1007/s00508-012-0318-7

Kleiner, K. & Müller, D. (2015). Doping und (fach-)didaktische Erwägungen. In A. Dresen, L. Form & R. Brand (Hrsg.), *Dopingforschung. Perspektiven und Themen*. (S. 149-164). Schorndorf: Hofmann

Makuc, N., Dvoršak, J., Kivinukk, E., Müller, D., Smrdu, M., & Kajtna, T. (2019). Athletes and coaches' perspective on clean sport (str. 199). *Slovenian Anti-Doping Organisation*.

Müller, D. (2017). How to protect the clean athletes? *Ger J Exerc Sport Res*. DOI 10.1007/s12662-017-0446-3 / <http://rdcu.be/F9kA>

Müller, D. (2016). *Doping und dopingäquivalentes Verhalten in Sport und Gesellschaft*. 2. Auflage. Köln: Sportverlag Strauß.

Müller, D. (2013). Doping und dopingäquivalentes Verhalten in sportlichen und außersportlichen Handlungsfeldern. Eine transdisziplinäre Einführung in das Phänomen der Suche nach Leistungssteigerung, -optimierung und -konstanz. Dissertation, Universität Wien, Wien.

Müller, D. (2012). Ausblick auf die Zukunft der Anti-Doping Bewegung. Sportwissenschaft, 42, 202-213.

Nicholls, A.R., Cope, E., Bailey, R., Koenen, K., Dumon, D. Theodorou N.C., Chanal, B., Saint Laurent, D., Müller, D. et al. (2017). Children's First Experience of Taking Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids can Occur before Their 10th Birthday: A Systematic Review Identifying 9 Factors That Predicted Doping among Young People. Front Psychol 8, 1015

Van der Kallen, F., Lux, D., Schobersberger, W., Kleiner, K., Eisenburger, I., & Blank, C. (2023). Life after doping: do the consequences of an anti-doping rule violation threaten athletes' health? Design and development of an interview guide for the assessment of biopsychosocial changes following a doping ban. Performance Enhancement & Health, 11(1), 100240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.peh.2022.100240>

Weber, K., Patterson, L. B., & Blank, C. (2022). An exploration of doping-related perceptions and knowledge of disabled elite athletes in the UK and Austria. Psychology of Sport and Exercise, 58. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.102061

Weber, K., Patterson, L. B., & Blank, C. (2022). Doping in disabled elite sport: Perceptions, knowledge and opinions from the perspective of German and UK coaches. Psychology of Sport and Exercise, 62. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2022.102233

There is also research that was not published like the evaluation of the effectiveness of the academy and schools program of NADA Austria or some of the research conducted in the course of the ERASMUS+ funded projects "I-VALUE", "RESPECT-P", "GLDF4CleanSports" and "TALE".

5. NADA AUSTRIA'S RESSOURCES

Team

In 2023, the Education team consists of 4 full-time positions to manage the planning and implementation of the education program.

Educators

In addition to the 4 full-time staff, the team includes 15 educators who deliver our face-to-face sessions and Outreach events.

Athlete Commission

The athlete commission helps NADA Austria to include the athletes voice in the planning and implementation of anti-doping measures.

Regulations

On January 1, 2021, the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021 (ADBG 2021) came into force, which regulates the national prevention work and requires mandatory, binding measures to be taken. Depending on the doping risk of the respective sport/discipline, the sports organizations must implement mandatory packages of measures in

accordance with ADBG 2021. NADA Austria coordinates these programs and, together with the sports organizations, develops an individual, tailor-made implementation education plans that includes the following key points:

- Annual e-learning courses for athletes in the test pool / top squad / national team / top league teams, talented athletes and their ASP
- Regular face to face sessions for athletes in the test pool / top squad / national team / top league teams and their ASP (high doping risk: every 2 years, medium doping risk: every 3 years, low doping risk: every 4 years).
- Regular face to face sessions for the athletes of the highest youth squads or teams (high doping risk: annually, medium and low doping risk: every 2 years).
- Education of the entire delegation before major sporting events.

According to ADBG 2021, all education activities may only be carried out by educators who are specially trained and approved by NADA Austria.

Sports organizations must appoint an anti-doping officer who is trained annually by NADA Austria and who coordinates the implementation of the respective education plan in coordination with NADA Austria.

NADA Austria conducts annual meetings with anti-doping officer and other key representatives of the sport organisations to provide feedback on the implementation of the respective education plan and discuss further activities.

NADA Austria is required to report in the status of the implementation of the education plans of the Austrian sport organizations in its annual report which is sent to the Austrian ministry of sport, the Austrian parliament and published on NADA Austria's website.

Ethics Commission

The ethics Commission oversees NADA Austria's information and education interventions and projects.

International Cooperation

NADA Austria is a very active part of the clean sport community and participates in various education conferences, workshops and working groups to share experience and best practice.

There is a close partnership with the education departments of the NADOs of Germany and Switzerland as well as with the other 8 CEADO members (NADOs from Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia). NADA Austria is also part of the PEERS group consisting of education experts from the NADOs from Australia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Austria and Switzerland as well as the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Erasmus+ Projects

NADA Austria is partner of several projects funded by the European Union. In 2023 NADA Austria was involved in 2 ERASMUS+ projects:

The Global Learning and Development Framework (GLDF) is one of WADA's key strategic priorities. The aim of the multi-year program is to prepare and train the employees of the anti-doping organizations and departments for their role in the best possible way.

TALE is also funded by WADA and examines how sanctioned and non-sanctioned athletes perceive the complex effects of anti-doping violations. The results serve as a basis for the further development of anti-doping measures, such as prevention programs for young athletes.

Budget

The total Education budget is approximately € 500.000, including salaries.

6.1 ACADEMY AND SCHOOL PROGRAM – TALENTED ATHLETES



Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Students in the 31 Youth Competitive Sports Schools and other Schools with focus on sports; Players in the 14 football academies and in the 8 ice hockey academies	NADA Austria's "Academy and School program" will be delivered to all participating schools and academies by NADA Austria's educators	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the athlete will be able to differentiate between healthy training practices and unhealthy ones and will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation of squads and athletes</p> <p>Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p> <p>Study with University of Innsbruck</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the classes and teams in the “Academy and School program” go through one of the modules per year • More than 75 % in each class or team participate in one of the modules per year • 100 % of the athletes in this target group will complete the dedicated eLearning-module at the end of the program
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of the effectiveness of the education activity will show a more developed clean sport mindset, better anti-doping knowledge and how to apply of participants compared to students or players of the same age and sports level who did not participate
Key message	<i>“You are part of the next clean sport generation: It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete”</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person workshop (anti-doping education, values based education); • Starting at the age of 13/14 each year, one of the consecutive, age-appropriate, interactive modules is delivered under the guidance of NADA Austria’s educators; • Two to three hour units are interactive and encourage cooperation • at eye level with the athletes and includes numerous group work, discussions, case studies, dilemma situations and role plays • Groups not bigger than 25 participants to ensure engagement • Dedicated eLearning-module after end of activity
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first module (= first year of the program) deals with the basics of anti-doping work and provides an overview of the upcoming units. • The second module (= second year of the program) focuses on fairness and the importance of rules. • The third module (= third year of the program) focuses on values in sport and self-image of young people. • The fourth module (= fourth year of the program) is dedicated to the doping control process. • The final fifth module (= fifth year of the program) offers a summary and in-depth knowledge. This module is only available in schools that offer five years of education. • The delivery of the modules is coordinated with the participating academies and schools and not subject to a specific timeframe other than once a year; However, based on the school year, there is a decrease of delivered modules in June and August due to summer holidays. • Dedicated eLearning-module after fourth or fifth module of the program • eLearning dashboard for schools to be developed in 2024. • Certificate for schools to be developed in 2024.
Responsibility	<p><i>Facilitation: sport coordinator of schools or youth coordinator of academies; NADA Austria education staff</i></p> <p><i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i></p>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 144 modules 47 locations in 2023 • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport

Monitoring and evaluation procedures	<p><i>Conduct a study with the Institute for Sports Medicine, Alpine Medicine & Health Tourism with the following research questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Does the NADA Austria's school-based intervention program have an effect on the doping susceptibility of Austrian Junior Athletes (aged 14-19)?</i> <i>• Does the NADA Austria's school-based intervention program have an effect on evidence-based risk and protective factors for doping behaviour (i.e. morality, sportpersonship, behavioural control, and knowledge)?</i> <i>• Does the NADA Austria's school-based intervention program have an effect on the sensitivity of Austrian Junior Athletes (aged 14-19) towards unintentional doping?</i> <i>• Does the NADA Austria's school-based intervention program have an effect on the level of trust in the anti-doping work national and international anti-doping organizations and sport federations as well as its legitimacy of Austrian Junior Athletes (aged 14-19)?</i>
Current Status	<p><i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i></p>

6.2 TALENTED ATHLETES



Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Young athletes between 14 and 19 years competing on a national level or close to this level who are not included in the "Academy and School Program"	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the athlete will be able to differentiate between healthy training practices and unhealthy ones and will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the annual knowledge check for the prolongation of the certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation of squads and athletes</p> <p>Monitor the number of in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the athletes in this target group complete the dedicated eLearning-module • More than 75 % of the athletes in each squad participate in the in-person or video-call education activity
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport
Key message	<i>"You are part of the next clean sport generation: It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated eLearning-module • In-person workshop (anti-doping education, values based education) or video call according to the risk assessment • units are interactive and encourage cooperation • At eye level with the athletes and includes numerous group work, discussions, case studies, dilemma situations and role plays • Groups not bigger than 25 participants to ensure engagement • Outreach booth at selected events
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicate eLearning-module once they enter a squad of a national federation (between 14 and 19 years); Assessment of knowledge on key learnings every year – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • Young athletes in high risk sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every year • Young athletes in medium risks sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every second year. • Young athletes in low risks sports have the opportunity participate in a clean-sport day every 2 years. • Invitation to attend outreach booth at selected events
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 36 workshops in 2023 • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.3 YOUNG ATHLETES



Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Students athletes between 8 and 14 years	Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person on the topics on demand	Values of Sport	By the end of the education activity the athlete knows the values of sport and is able to decide whether a certain behavior is in line with clean sport or not	In-person workshop (valuesbased education)	Monitor the number of in-person workshops

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the classes and teams in the voluntary pilot program go through one of the modules. • More than 75 % in each class or team participate in one of the modules.
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of the effectiveness of the education activity will show a more developed clean sport mindset of participants compared to students or players of the same age and sports level who did not participate
Key message	<i>"Sport is about fairness, equality and fun."</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person workshop (anti-values based education) • Units are interactive and encourage cooperation • At eye level with the athletes • Games, Role Plays • Groups not bigger than 25 participants to ensure engagement
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 resource kits were printed and are also available online. • eLearning dashboard for schools to be developed in 2024. • Certificate for schools to be developed in 2024.
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Sport teachers of schools; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Sport teachers of schools</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No costs • Development and evaluation of material was done as part of ERASMUS+ project I-Value • Delivery is done by teachers in schools
Current Status	<i>Pilot study in 2023 - see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.4 NEW ATHLETES IN NATIONAL TESTING POOL

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes who newly entered the National Testing Pool	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will be aware of ADAMS</p> <p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will understand the whereabouts requirements</p> <p>By the end of the education activity 100% of National Testing Pool athletes will be able to file their first quarter whereabouts information</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) • 100% of athletes in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes in the National Testing pool support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Key message	<i>"It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome letter • Dedicated eLearning module • Invitation to In-person meeting, workshop or video-call
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome letter sent along with the notification of inclusion in the National Testing pool • Invitation to in-person meeting, workshop or video-call in notification • Mandatory completion of dedicated eLearning module within 4 weeks after notification
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping representatives of federations; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional costs (eLearning in place for other activities; staff costs are covered)
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.5 TOP LEVEL ATHLETES

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
<p>Athletes in the National Testing Pool;</p> <p>athletes in the highest squad of a federation;</p> <p>athletes in the highest league of high risk sports</p>	<p>Athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to use his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to check medication; know how to apply for a TUE)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>Outreach booth at selected events</p> <p>Athlete support (hotline / email)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor the number of annual meetings with Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) • 75% of athletes in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes in this target group support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Key message	<i>"It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated eLearning module; assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop or video-call according to the risk assessment • Outreach booth at selected events • Athlete support (hotline / email)
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of dedicated eLearning • Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings • Top Level Athletes in high risk sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every second year • Top Level Athletes in medium risks sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every third year • Top Level Athletes in low risks sports have the opportunity participate in a clean-sport day every fourth year • Invitation to attend outreach booth at selected events • Invitation to contact athlete support (hotline / email)
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 121 workshops in 2023 • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.6 ATHLETES AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MAJOR EVENTS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes and support personnel participating in major events	<p>Athletes and support personnel in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes and support personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	<p>Repetition of key learnings from activity for Top Level Athletes; Event specific rights and responsibilities (e.g. Whereabouts, Testing, TUE)</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to successfully apply for a TUE if needed.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to successfully file their whereabouts information for the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list the steps to the testing procedures at the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to identify who has jurisdiction over them before and during the event.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list key dates of the event</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>Outreach at Kick Off event</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor the attendance at outreach booth</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of athletes in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) • 100% of athletes in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes in this target group support the idea of clean sport and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Key message	<i>"Know the specifics of anti-doping work at major events"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated eLearning module; • In-person workshop or video-call; • Outreach at Kick Off event
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of dedicated eLearning • Invitation to participate in in-person workshop or per video-call or attend outreach booth
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: NOC, NPC; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistic: 2-4 events per year (Olympic Games, Paralympics Games, European Games, Youth Olympic Games, European Youth Olympic Festival)</i> • <i>Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey)</i> • <i>Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity</i> • <i>Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30</i> • <i>Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40)</i> • <i>Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.7 ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS RETURNING FROM SANCTION

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athletes or other persons who were sanctioned for an ADRV or a criminal offence related to doping and want to continue their career	<p>Athletes or other persons in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics</p> <p>Athletes or other persons in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	<p>All Code Article 18.2. Topics, especially Athlete Support Personnel's and other groups' rights and responsibilities under the Code; The principle of Strict Liability; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications and Therapeutic Use Exemptions; Testing procedures, including urine, blood and the Athlete Biological Passport; Requirements of the Registered Testing Pool, including whereabouts and the use of ADAMS; Speaking up to share concerns about doping;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to relate the values of clean sport with specific scenarios.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to list the risks of supplement use.</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to demonstrate how to check medication for substances on the List</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the athletes or other persons in this target group participated in the activity
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes or other persons in this target group know how to prevent unintentional ADRV and know that they can always call on NADA Austria to receive support
Key message	<i>"It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome back letter • Dedicated eLearning module • In-person workshop or video-call (anti-doping education)
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome back letter sent one month prior to end of the sanction • Completion of dedicated eLearning module within one month after notification • Invitation to participate in In-person workshop or video-call within 4 weeks after notification
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<i>No additional costs (eLearning in place for other activities; staff costs are covered)</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.8 COACHES PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Coaches in one of the training programs of the Bundes-Sportakademie	NADA Austria's "Coaches program" will be delivered to all coaches participating in one of the programs of the Bundes-Sportakademie	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the coaches in the “Coaches Program” complete one of the dedicated modules • More than 75 % of coaches in this target group participate in one of dedicated modules
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaches will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes • Coaches will support their athletes to live up to the requirements of the WADC
Key message	<i>“You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport”</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting at level of “instructors”, dedicated eLearning-modules are provided; assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop (anti-doping education, values based education): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Starting at level of “instructors” in sports with high doping risk, consecutive, interactive modules are delivered under the guidance of NADA Austria’s educators; ○ Three to four hour units are interactive and encourage cooperation ○ Includes numerous group work, discussions, case studies, dilemma situations and role plays ○ Groups not bigger than 25 participants to ensure engagement
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first eLearning module (“instructor”-level) and the in-person workshop is about the basics of anti-doping work and provides an overview of the upcoming units. • The second eLearning module (“Coaches Basic”-level) and the in-person workshop is about more advanced basic knowledge • The third eLearning module (“Coaches Advance”-level) and the in-person workshop is about detailed knowledge on specific aspects of anti-doping work • The fourth eLearning module (“Coaches Maser”-level) and the in-person workshop is about sport specific knowledge on specific aspects of anti-doping work • The delivery of the modules is coordinated with the participating academies not subject to a specific timeframe other than once every level of education
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Bundes-Sportakademie staff; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 27 modules in 2023 • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.9 TOP LEVEL COACHES NOT INCLUDED IN COACHES PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Coaches working with top level athletes on a national level or young athletes between 13 and 19 years competing on a national level or close to this level who are not included in the "Coaches program"	<p>Coaches in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Coaches in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of participants will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above) • 75% of participants will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes • Participants will support their athletes to follow to the requirements of the WADC
Key message	<i>"You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated eLearning module; assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop or video-call according to the risk assessment • May be delivered together with activity for top level athletes / youth athletes or separate activity
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of dedicated eLearning • Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings • Coaches in this target group in high risk sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every second year • Coaches in this target group in medium risks sports will be educated in-person or via video-call every third year • Coaches in this target group in low risks sports have the opportunity participate in a clean-sport day every fourth year
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 62 sport federations, 1-2 squads per discipline • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.10 ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Athlete Support Personnel not covered by other programs or activities (e.g. Team doctors, physiotherapists and nutritional experts) working with athletes on a national level	<p>Athlete Support Personnel in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Athlete Support Personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cooperation with partner organizations to offer education on a regular basis</i> • <i>100% of athlete support personnel in this target group will complete a dedicated eLearning-Module on the topics (see above)</i> • <i>100% of athlete support personnel in this target group will be invited to be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above)</i>
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participants will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes</i> • <i>Participants will support their athletes to follow to the requirements of the WADC</i>
Key message	<i>"You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dedicated eLearning module; assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate</i> • <i>In-person workshop or video-call according to the risk assessment</i> • <i>May be delivered together with activity for top level athletes / youth athletes / coaches or separate activity</i>
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Completion of dedicated eLearning</i> • <i>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings</i> • <i>In-person workshop or via video-call or outreach</i>
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations; partner organizations staff NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey)</i> • <i>Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity</i> • <i>Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30</i> • <i>Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40)</i> • <i>Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport</i>
Current Status	<i>Activities in place, but not on regular program basis – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.11 FITNESS CENTER CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Recreational athletes and coaches in participating fitness centers	NADA Austria's "Fitness center Certificate Program" will be delivered in all participating fitness centers	Principles and values associated with clean sport; Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications; Speaking up to share concerns about doping; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to use and coaches will be able to pass their knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; clean sport approach) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able and the coaches will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the coaches in participating fitness centers complete a designated eLearning module on the topics (see above) • 75% of participants will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics (see above) • 50 % of the athletes in participating fitness centers are invited to complete a designated eLearning module on the topics (see above) • 50 % of the athletes in participating fitness centers are invited to participate in an in-person workshop or video-call on the topics (see above)
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaches in participating fitness centers will know the importance of their role to foster a clean sport mindset in their athletes • A clean sport culture is established in the participating fitness centers
Key message	<i>"You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport" / "It is your choice – and your choice only – to be a clean athlete"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated eLearning module; assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop or video-call • groups not bigger than 25 participants to ensure engagement • Check of nutritional supplements sold in fitness center
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of partnership (vetting, local inspection,...) • Signing of partnership agreement • Completion of dedicated eLearning by all coaches • Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings • Invitation to athletes to complete eLearning-module or participate in in-person workshop or video-call • Check of nutritional supplements sold in fitness center • Issuing of certificate • Assessment of current status before prolongation for another year
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Fitness Center staff; NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: Educators of NADA Austria</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 103 partnership agreements signed as of December 2023, 37 workshops in 2023. • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30 • Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40) • Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.12 RECREATIONAL ATHLETES

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Recreational athletes participating in competitions	Recreational athletes in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics	Principles and values associated with clean sport; Consequences of doping, for example, physical and mental health, social and economic effects, and sanctions; Risks of supplement use; Use of medications; Speaking up to share concerns about doping; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to use their knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; clean sport approach)</p> <p>By the end of the education activity athletes will be able to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of federations include the sport-specific link to the eLearning platform in their conditions of participation for competitions
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster a clean sport mindset
Key message	<i>"No matter on what level you compete, clean sport is always the right choice"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated sport specific link on eLearning platform • Dedicated eLearning modules (Can I be subjected to a doping control? How do I know if I'm in a testing pool? Is my medication or treatment prohibited? Do I need a TUE? What do I have to watch out for with dietary supplements? THC vs. CBD – What do I have to consider? What known doping cases have there been in my sport?,...)
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of modules • Establishment of sport-specific content and link • Information to Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations in the annual meeting • Inclusion of sport-specific link in the conditions of participation for competitions • Promotion of this link (eg. newsletters, website, social media, publications,...)
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: Anti-Doping Coordinator of sportorganisations</i> <i>Delivery: NADA Austria education staff</i>
Budget	<i>No additional costs (eLearning in place for other activities; staff costs are covered)</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.13 ANTI-DOPING COORDINATOR OF SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian federations, NOC and NPC	<p>Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian sport organisations receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Anti-Doping Coordinators of Austrian sport organisations are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Development of education plan; Monitoring and Evaluation of education plan; New or changed regulations; Learnings from education activities;</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; know how to file whereabouts; know how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in the meetings</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the individual initial meeting to develop the education plan for their sportorganisation • 100 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the individual annual meeting to evaluate the education plan for their sportorganisation • 75 % of the Anti-Doping Coordinators participate in the annual common meeting of all Anti-Doping Coordinators
Long-term goal [(*)]	• Anti-Doping Coordinators will be able to foster a clean sport mindset in various target groups
Key message	<i>"You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELearning-modules, assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop or video-call
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual letter to Anti-Doping Coordinators and general secretaries in December each year • Annual common meeting of all Anti-Doping Coordinators in January each year • Individual initial meetings (focus on high risk sports first) • Individual annual evaluation meetings • Ad Hoc meetings, calls and correspondence to coordinate the delivery of activities
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: NADA Austria education staff; Anti-Doping Coordinators of sportorganisations</i> <i>Delivery: NADA Austria education staff</i>
Budget	<i>No additional costs (eLearning in place for other activities; staff costs are covered)</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.14 JOURNALISTS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Journalists regularly writing about doping cases	<p>Journalists in this target group receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Journalists in this target group are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Basic information on anti-doping work; New or changed regulations; Focus on special topics (eg. ABPP, cooperation with public authorities, work of WADA-accredited laboratories)</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to apply their knowledge in their daily work (e.g. research, writing of articles)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in the press conference and workshop</p> <p>Media monitoring</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 % of the journalists regularly writing about doping cases participate in one of the education activities of NADA Austria
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journalists contribute to the fostering of a clean sport mindset in sport
Key message	<i>"Your work influences the sport culture"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual press conference • Annual workshop on specific topic • Dedicated eLearning module
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation to annual press conference (in April / May) • Invitation to workshop on specific topic (in September / October) • Invitation to complete eLearning module
Responsibility	<i>Journalists; CEO and NADA Austria education staff</i>
Budget	<i>Fees for rooms and catering; No other additional costs (eLearning in place for other activities; staff costs are covered)</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.15 EDUCATORS

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Monitoring and evaluation procedures
Educators employed by NADA Austria	<p>Educators in this target group will receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Educators in this target group will be educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis</p>	All Code Article 18.2. Topics; body images in society	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to pass his knowledge (e.g. know about risks of nutritional supplements; how to file whereabouts; how to check medication; how to apply for a TUE) on to athletes</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Monitor who has accessed and completed the dedicated eLearning module</p> <p>Assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings to prolong certificate</p> <p>Monitor the participation in-person / video-call workshops</p> <p>Monitor feedback from activities delivered by educators</p> <p>Collect feedback after the education activity using a feedback form</p>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Short-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % of the educators in this target group participate in one of two annual trainings • 100 % of the educators will be equipped to deliver clean sport education
Long-term goal [(*)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educators will be able to foster a clean sport mindset in various target groups
Key message	<i>"You are one of the biggest influencers for clean sport" / "You are face of NADA Austria"</i>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eLearning-modules, assessment of knowledge every year on key learnings – if an answer is wrong, specific module has to be completed again to prolong certificate • In-person workshop or video-call • Specific training on new education material (e.g. PPP, eLearning modules)
Time / Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onboarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vetting of application ○ Initial approval from NADA Austria education staff ○ completion of all available eLearning modules of NADA Austria, self-study of presentations and relevant documents ○ Buddy system: Each new educator is assigned to an experienced buddy to learn from. The new educator will accompany his/her buddy to at least 5 dates. Step by step, he/she will take over more and more parts of the education activity (e.g. parts of a workshop). ○ Self-assessment and an assessment from the buddy ○ Confirmation from NADA Austria education staff ○ Accreditation as lower-level educator (allowed to educate eg. in schools, gyms, outreach) • Higher-Level Educator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Application from Educator ○ Initial approval from NADA Austria education staff ○ minimum of 15 activities on their own with good feedback ○ Buddy system: Each applicant is assigned to an experienced buddy to learn from. The applicant will accompany his/her buddy to at least 5 dates. Step by step, he/she will take over more and more parts of the education activity (e.g. parts of a workshop). ○ Self-assessment and an assessment from the buddy ○ Confirmation from NADA Austria education staff ○ Accreditation as lower-level educator • Re-accreditation (for lower- and higher-level educators) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participation in at least one of two annual trainings ○ Delivery of at least 5 activities per year ○ Completion if a questionnaire with specific questions
Responsibility	<i>Facilitation: NADA Austria education staff</i> <i>Delivery: NADA Austria education staff</i>
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistic: 2 annual trainings; 1-2 buddy systems per year • Basic salary: € 21,25 per hour (including journey) • Additional Salary: € 21,85 per hour of activity • Preparation, Follow-Up and Reporting: € 27,30

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Daily Allowance: € 2,20 per hour (max. € 26,40)</i> • <i>Mileage allowance: € 0,42 per km / € 0,05 per km for car passenger / ticket for public transport</i>
Current Status	<i>Program implemented – see M&E Report 2023</i>

6.16 TARGET GROUPS WHERE NO SPECIFIC ACTIVITY IS IN PLACE

Aim: To prepare all athletes within the education pool to train and compete clean in sport

Target Group	Program objective	Topics	Learning objectives	Education activity	Reasons for no specific activity	Plans for the future
Parents Friends Doctors Pharmacists Sportpsychologists Sportphysiotherapists Sport Nutrition Experts Sport Managers Sponsors	<p>Persons in this target group receive information and access to a dedicated eLearning-module on the topics</p> <p>Journalists in this target group are educated in-person or per video-call on the topics on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Principles and values associated with clean sport; Basic information on anti-doping work; New or changed regulations</p>	<p>By the end of the education activity the participant will know about the topics</p> <p>By the end of the education activity the participant will be able to encourage athletes to make a self-confident and self-reliant choice for clean and healthy sport)</p>	<p>eLearning (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p> <p>In-person workshop (anti-doping education, valuesbased education)</p>	<p>Resource constraints (e.g. budget, human resources)</p> <p>The target group is logistically difficult to access</p> <p>There is a need to develop new education activities as none are available that would be appropriate to the type, age and/or stage of the target group</p>	<p>Development of dedicated eLearning modules</p> <p>Mandatory Clean Sports Education of all target groups who work with athletes according to Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law</p> <p>Cooperation with universities, professional associations to include Clean Sport Education in the curriculum of all target groups who work with athletes</p>

7. EVALUATION

The evaluation of the implementation and outcomes of the described activities will allow NADA Austria to make necessary adjustments to improve its anti-doping information and education program. A Monitoring and Evaluation Report is issued on an annual basis.

According to the Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law NADA Austria is also obliged to send some aspects of this report to the ministry of sport and publish specific parts in the annual report (e.g. education activities of sport organizations).

The Education department of NADA Austria also reports to NADA Austria's senior management and the advisory board on a quarterly basis.

For the evaluation of 2023 see Monitoring and Evaluation Report 2023.

Key Objectives and Measuring Success 2024

Objective 1 – Reach

1. NADA Austria's eLearning courses reach more than 11.000 athletes and support personnel in 2024.
2. NADA Austria's face to face session reach more than 9.000 athletes and support personnel in 2024.
3. NADA Austria's App is downloaded by more than 5.000 users in 2024.
4. 100% of athletes tested in 2024 have received education prior to their test.
5. Each of NADA Austria's social media platforms achieves 5 percent more impressions in 2024.
6. NADA Austria's website is viewed by more than 180.000 individual users in 2024.

Objective 2 – Support of national federations

1. All 62 national federations have updated Education Plans in place by December 31, 2024.
2. 100% of the national federations have an Anti-Doping Coordinator by December 31, 2024.
3. 100% of the national federations have implemented eLearning according to their education plan by December 31, 2024.
4. 100% of the national federations have implemented in-person workshops or video-calls according to their education plan by December 31, 2024.

Objective 3 – Prevention

1. Zero inadvertent doping matters attributable to supplements in 2024.
2. Zero inadvertent doping matters attributable to wrong medication in 2024.
3. Number of Missed Tests and Filing Failures decreased in 2024 compared to 2023.
4. All athletes or ASP who receive ADRVs in 2024 have been educated prior to their AAF or Investigation.

Objective 4 – Effectiveness

1. More than 85% of online users state they were satisfied with NADA Austria's eLearning courses during 2024.
2. More than 85% of online users state they learnt something new with NADA Austria's eLearning courses during 2024.
3. More than 85% of face to face attendees state that feel confident understanding the anti-doping rules that apply to them during 2024.
4. More than 85% of educators are assessed to be highly engaging during 2024.
5. More than 85% of face-to-face attendees feel confident in their ability to check medications and supplements during 2024.

Objective 5 – Clean Sport Behaviours

1. At least 1.000 users are checking the risk of supplements in the supplement checker of NADA Austria during 2024.
2. At least 50.000 medication checks are conducted in NADA Austria's app or drug database during 2024.

Objective 6 – Education Delivery

1. NADA Austria's educators deliver more than 400 face to face sessions (workshops and outreach) in 2024.
2. At least 95 % of the partner organizations stay in the "Academy and School program" in 2024.
3. A certificate for schools and academies is developed in 2024 to further intensify the cooperation.
4. NADA Austria's educators deliver at least 25% of all face-to-face sessions to school-aged athletes in 2024.
5. At least 95 % of the partner organizations stay in the "Coaches program" in 2024.
6. At least 95 % of the partner organizations stay in the "Certificate for Fitnesscenter program" in 2024.
7. eLearning courses for talented athletes, medical and paramedical ASP and Major Events are developed in 2024.

Objective 7 – Partnership and Collaboration

1. NADA Austria contributes to the global upskilling and development of clean sport education globally by participating in the Global Learning and Development Framework in 2024.
2. NADA Austria attends at least 3 international meetings/seminars dedicated to clean sport education in 2024.

Sophie Kwasny
Head of the Sport Division
Council of Europe, Department for Digital
Governance and Sport
Avenue de l'Europe
67075 Strasbourg Cedex
France

Philipp Trattner, Bsc, Bsc, LL M
Director General for Sport
Dampfschiffstraße 4
Vienna 1030

Our Ref: 2025-0.163.642

Comments on the Draft Evaluation Report

Dear Ms Kwasny,

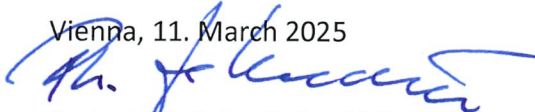
I would like to express my appreciation for the visit of the evaluation team from 11th to 13th June 2024 in Vienna and the efforts in the preparation of the draft evaluation report.

We consider the evaluation report very comprehensive and useful as it contains important practical recommendations for improving the fight against doping in Austria. The Federal Austrian Ministry of Arts, Culture, Civil Service and Sport acknowledges that the fight against doping is a defining challenge of our time and consequently we shall all work towards implementing the recommendations in the best possible way.

In the attached comments, we have provided the Austrian position on the recommendations, some actions launched after the visit of the evaluation team as well as activities that we have planned for their implementation.

Finally, I would like to once again reiterate our sincere gratitude to the evaluation team for their efforts and their insights. We look forward to continued cooperation in the interest of sports integrity to ensure a clean environment for sport.


Vienna, 11. March 2025



On behalf of the Federal Minister:

Philipp Trattner, BSc. BSc., LL.M.

Enclosure: Comments on the Report

	Unterzeichner	Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlichen Dienst und Sport
	Datum/Zeit	2025-03-11T14:49:50+01:00
	Aussteller-Zertifikat	CN=a-sign-corporate-07,OU=a-sign-corporate-07,O=A-Trust Ges. f. Sicherheitssysteme im elektr. Datenverkehr GmbH,C=AT
	Serien-Nr.	140688960
	Hinweis	Dieses Dokument wurde amtssigniert.
	Prüfinformation	Informationen zur Prüfung des elektronischen Siegels bzw. der elektronischen Signatur finden Sie unter: http://www.signaturpruefung.gv.at

Part/Recommendation from the report	Overview of the Evaluation Team's Recommendations	Austrian comments
Part one. Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Provisions		
Point 30	The Evaluation Team suggested that the Authorities prepare an implementation plan with the relevant bodies involved regarding the 2027 Code to prevent any risk of non-compliance.	The Austrian authorities will set up a working group involving the relevant bodies to ensure timely implementation.
Part two. National Anti-Doping Organisation – Structure and Governance		
Recommendation no. 1	NADA should strengthen education further, for instance, by launching educational campaigns targeting parents of minor athletes and/or by introducing the teaching of some basic and essential anti-doping principles in the physical and health education programmes in public and private schools.	<p>The Austrian authorities would like to point out that the curricula of lower secondary school contains the „overreaching topic“ health promotion. Although „anti-doping“ is not directly addressed, goals of health promotion can be summarized by pupils gain competences in knowledge about „the importance of healthy eating, daily exercise and personal hygiene and act accordingly“ and „perceiving and naming one's own strengths and weaknesses, feelings and stressful situations and largely regulating them (mental health/mental health)“. Both competences are seen as basic principles to a healthy lifestyle – not consuming any form of doping or dangerous substances.</p> <p>NADA Austria acknowledges the recommendation to further strengthen its education program and fully recognizes the importance of addressing public and private schools.</p> <p>Currently, NADA Austria is conducting 350 workshops on average per year; 120-140 of these workshops are conducted in high performance schools and sports academies. NADA Austria is committed to expanding the outreach and will explore the development of targeted educational campaigns for minors and parents in public and private schools to enhance their awareness and role in promoting clean sport.</p> <p>In addition to these workshops, NADA Austria is developing e-learning courses for minors and parents in 2025, which will be added to the 11.000 e-learning courses that are completed each year on NADA's e-learning platform.</p> <p>Furthermore, NADA Austria will engage in a dialogue with educational authorities to</p>

		<p>assess the feasibility of integrating fundamental anti-doping principles into physical and health education curricula in both public and private schools. By fostering early education on anti-doping values, NADA Austria aims to create a strong foundation of integrity and fair play in young athletes.</p>
Recommendation No. 2	<p>NADA should ensure that the members of the Selection Commission do not have any conflict of interest or any influence from sport. Furthermore, NADA may consider, from a practical standpoint, to recruit international experts from the anti-doping community.</p>	<p>NADA Austria fully acknowledges the importance of ensuring the independence and integrity of the Selection Commission. It is important to keep in mind that the Selection Commission is not responsible for the selection of individual athletes, but rather for the overall testing approach.</p> <p>WADA's support and guidelines in this field have increased in recent years. However, NADA Austria recognizes the benefits of involving international experts from the anti-doping community for the development of risk assessments and test distribution plans. In fact, for another commission within NADA Austria, an international colleague from Germany to further enhance NADA's expertise and perspectives is already included. Additionally, NADA Austria addresses the topics of conflict of interest and influence from any sport in the letter of appointment to ensure transparency and impartiality in decision-making.</p> <p>NADA Austria will continue to explore the feasibility of integrating such expertise into its processes, ensuring that best practices and global perspectives contribute to its ongoing commitment to clean sport.</p>
Recommendation No. 3	<p>NADA should have jurisdiction over all sports in the country to uphold the harmonisation principle outlined in the Convention.</p>	<p>NADA Austria fully supports the principle of harmonization in anti-doping efforts and recognizes the importance of a unified approach across all sports in the country. While NADA Austria currently collaborate closely with all national sports organizations under the umbrella of Sport Austria to ensure compliance with anti-doping regulations, NADA Austria acknowledges the value of having clear and comprehensive jurisdiction over other sports that are currently not members of Sport Austria.</p> <p>NADA Austria will engage with relevant stakeholders, including governmental authorities and sports federations, to assess the legal and structural requirements necessary to strengthen its mandate.</p>

Recommendation No. 4	NADA should revise the relevant regulations to ensure that athletes are not required to bear the costs for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs).	<p>NADA Austria acknowledges the importance of ensuring fair and accessible anti-doping procedures for all athletes. NADA Austria recognizes that the cost of applying for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) should not create a financial barrier for athletes in need of essential medical treatment.</p> <p>In light of this recommendation, NADA Austria will work closely with relevant authorities and stakeholders to possibly adapt the Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law.</p>
Recommendation No. 5	NADA should ensure it retains full operational authority over the development of guidelines, which creates the set of educational measures to be taken to fulfil the educational purpose provided by the law and the International Standard for Education.	<p>NADA Austria fully acknowledges the importance of maintaining full operational authority over the development of educational guidelines. According to the Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law, these guidelines are created on the basis of NADA Austria's expertise.</p> <p>In light of this recommendation, NADA Austria will work closely with relevant authorities and stakeholders to adapt the Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law in this regard.</p>
Part three. Public Authorities and Other Organisations		
Recommendation No. 6:	It is recommended to further enhance the involvement of customs authorities in their co-operation with NADA to strengthen the overall effectiveness of anti-doping efforts.	<p>NADA Austria recognizes the vital role of customs authorities in the anti-doping work, particularly in monitoring and controlling the trafficking of prohibited substances. NADA Austria's collaboration with public authorities is already very extensive. However, NADA Austria fully supports strengthening its cooperation with customs authorities to enhance the overall effectiveness of anti-doping efforts.</p> <p>To this end, NADA Austria will explore opportunities for closer collaboration, including information-sharing mechanisms, joint training initiatives, and coordinated efforts to detect and prevent the illegal importation of doping substances. Strengthening this partnership will further reinforce Austria's commitment to protecting clean sport and ensuring compliance with anti-doping regulations.</p>
Part four. Sport Organisations		
Recommendation No. 7	It is recommended that a code of conduct be established to define clearly the roles and responsibilities of the Federal High Performance Centre to mitigate effectively any potential conflict of interest arising from	NADA Austria acknowledges the importance of maintaining clear roles and responsibilities to prevent any potential conflicts of interest, particularly in the collaboration with the Federal High Performance Centre.

	the dual role as education instructors for NADA.	<p>Since the fruitful discussions during the evaluation visit NADA Austria has established a code of conduct to define responsibilities and ensure that the integrity and independence of NADA's education programs are upheld.</p> <p>This clear framework outlines the expectations and boundaries for individuals involved in both high-performance sport and anti-doping education. This will help safeguard the objectivity and effectiveness of NADA's educational initiatives while reinforcing trust NADA's anti-doping efforts.</p>
Part five. Restricting the Availability of Doping Substances		
Recommendation No. 8	It is strongly recommended that fitness centres participating in the approval programme ensure that their employees are not currently serving periods of ineligibility related to anti-doping rule violations.	<p>NADA Austria fully supports the recommendation to ensure that fitness centres participating in the approval programme uphold the highest integrity standards. To reinforce this, NADA Austria will work to strengthen its regulations and monitoring processes to ensure that employees of approved fitness centres are not serving periods of ineligibility related to anti-doping rule violations.</p> <p>NADA Austria will collaborate with fitness centres to implement clear compliance measures and raise awareness of the importance of maintaining a doping-free environment. This will further enhance the credibility of the approval programme and contribute to the broader effort of promoting clean sport in Austria.</p>
Part six. Testing and the Analysis of Biological Samples		
Recommendation No. 9	It is recommended to consider implementing Dried Blood Sample testing in Austria as an additional analytical matrix.	<p>NADA Austria acknowledges the potential benefits of Dried Blood Spot (DBS) testing as an additional analytical matrix. Some advantages are recognized, including minimally invasive sample collection, enhanced transportability, and potential for expanded detection capabilities.</p> <p>NADA Austria will closely monitor developments in DBS testing, assess its feasibility within Austria's anti-doping framework, and explore its integration in alignment with WADA guidelines and best practices. Collaboration with laboratories, authorities, and international partners will be key to ensuring its effective implementation while maintaining the highest standards of testing and analysis.</p>
Part seven. Education and Research		

<p>Recommendation No. 10</p>	<p>Anti-doping education should, to the extent possible and bearing in mind the independence of universities in designing their curricula subject to applicable regulations, be provided in university offering related subject-matter. The Ministries of education and health should be involved in this process to ensure the quality of the education and maximise the outreach.</p>	<p>Although universities are independent, there is a long lasting culture, that the institutes of sports science hear the school sport department of the Ministry of Education, befor new curricula are released. In this way the importance of the anti-doping topic is addressed, yet it is still up to the institutes of sports science to decide how to deal with issues addressed.</p> <p>NADA Austria fully supports the recommendation to integrate anti-doping education into university curricula for related subjects. NADA Austria recognizes the importance of reaching future professionals in fields such as sports science, medicine, and law with relevant anti-doping knowledge.</p> <p>NADA Austria currently holds workshops at universities and technical colleges and provides support students working on their diploma thesis or term papers.</p> <p>To expand this approach, NADA Austria will engage with universities offering related programs, respecting their academic independence while working to incorporate anti-doping education where appropriate. In addition, NADA Austria will collaborate with the Ministries of Education and Health to ensure the quality and consistency of the educational content, as well as maximize its outreach. This approach will help create a well-informed generation of professionals who can contribute to clean sport.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 11</p>	<p>Acknowledging the workshops and continuous exchange of information, it is recommended that the Austrian authorities strengthen their education plan by also targeting officers (police and customs) who work with doping substance cases.</p>	<p>NADA Austria acknowledges the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement and customs officers, in the anti-doping work. NADA Austria appreciates the recognition of its workshops and ongoing exchanges of information and agrees that further strengthening its education efforts is essential.</p> <p>NADA Austria will work closely with Austrian authorities to develop targeted educational programs for police and customs officers involved in doping substance cases. This will ensure that they are well equipped with the knowledge and tools needed to identify, investigate, and address doping-related offenses effectively. By enhancing the expertise of these key personnel, we can improve collaboration and strengthen Austria's overall anti-doping efforts.</p>

Part eight. Disciplinary Measures		
Recommendation No. 12	In the application of anti-doping rules, greater nationwide harmonisation is necessary, as different discretionary (additional) sanctions imposed by some international sports federations can lead to inconsistent treatment within the country.	<p>NADA Austria acknowledges the importance of nationwide harmonization in the application of anti-doping rules. As all international federations are bound to the world anti-doping code and the corresponding international standards, the sanctions imposed on a national level are harmonized and have not led to any problems so far. If necessary, the rules of procedure of the judicial anti-doping bodies (ÖADR, USK) provide for the subsidiary application of the provisions of the WADC.</p> <p>In light of this recommendation, we will work closely with relevant authorities and stakeholders to discuss the potential of an amendment of the Austrian Federal Anti-Doping Law in this regard.</p>
Recommendation No. 13	To ensure the independence of panels, it is recommended that the appointment of the first instance panel chair and members be conducted within the written independence policy and appointment procedure, and that rules governing their premature dismissal for material reasons be clarified to prevent discretionary decisions by NADA.	<p>NADA Austria fully agrees with the recommendation to ensure the independence of the panels involved in anti-doping procedures. To uphold this principle, we will formalize and enhance our written independence policy and appointment procedure for the first instance panel chair and members.</p> <p>Furthermore, NADA Austria will clarify the rules governing the premature dismissal of panel members for material reasons, ensuring that such decisions are based on clear, objective criteria and are not subject to discretionary actions by NADA.</p>
Part nine. International Co-operation and Provision of Information		

Additional remark:

The Austrian authorities highly appreciate the recommendations of the evaluation team. With respect to the Federal Anti-Doping Act 2021, possible amendments to a legal review will be subjected.