

Country	NADO	Other mandates	Description of responsibilities and roles	Year of foundation	Reason for establishment	Annual budget	Founding source(s)	No. of staff members	Annual doping control
Australia	Sport Integrity Australia (SIA)	Match-fixing	Combat match-fixing by using coordinated response with governments, sports, regulators, betting service providers, and law enforcement agencies. It includes: match-fixing education, establish nationwide match-fixing offences, and apply the legislation across the whole of Australia and encourage consistency in any additional state and territory legislation. Provide clearer, more transparent, and consistent sports wagering regulation.	2020	The agency was established by the Parliament of Australia from the recommendations presented in the Report of the Review of Australia's Sports Integrity Arrangements, completed by the Department of Health. The idea was to combine the operations of the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority, the National Integrity of Sport Unit of the Department of Health and the integrity programs of Sport Australia.	Expenses: 31,876,000 AUD Total own source income: 4,729,000 AUD Revenue from government: 28,697,000 AUD <i>(pag. 151 20/21 annual report)"</i>	85% from government funding	All ongoing employees current report period (2020-21): 94	4593 <i>(pag. 184 20/21 annual report)</i>
		Safeguarding	SIA must ensure that Australian sport environments are safe, supportive and friendly for children and young people, by developing national policies, providing resources and education programs. SIA is committed to ensuring that people in sport are treated with respect dignity and are protected from bullying, discrimination, harassment or abuse.					All no-ongoing employees current report period (2020-21): 242 Total: 336 <i>(pag. 125 20/21 annual report)"</i>	
Canada	The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES)	Match Manipulation	The CCES works with trusted partners to protect the integrity of Canadian sport and to educate the sport community about the risks associated with competition manipulation. Match-fixing is recognized as a major threat to the integrity of sport on a global scale and without measures in place to manage sport betting and corruption, it will continue to grow.	1995	The Canadian Anti-Doping Organization (CADO) is formally launched in September 1991 and becomes operational in January 1992. CADO is renamed the Canadian Centre for Drug-free Sport (CCDS) with an exclusively anti-doping mandate in 1992. On the other hand, there was already another organization called Fair Play Canada, whose responsibility was to promote positive values and fairness in sports.	Expenses: 8,310,413 CAD Total own source income: 705.304 CAD Revenue from government: 7.635.435 CAD <i>(pag. 15 20/21 annual report)</i>	The CCES receives its funding from a variety of sources, including Sport Canada (a government branch that rules sport), fee-for-service revenues and grants.	45 full time staff.	1363 <i>(pag. 12 20/21 annual report)</i>
		Ethics Services	The CCES monitors emerging ethical issues that are threats to Canadian sport, and supports stakeholders to respond and develop solutions that address the following unethical behaviours: maltreatment, exclusion, violence and various forms of corruption.		CCES estimates that about 70% of their resources are focused on anti-doping, 15% on other ethical issues and 15% on business development initiatives				
Denmark	Anti-doping Denmark (ADD)	Match-fixing	Anti-Doping Denmark contributes to the efforts against match-fixing as the secretariat for the National Platform for Combating Match-Fixing. ADD has been charged with this coordinating responsibility to protect Danish sports from match-fixing and will do so in cooperation with sports organizations, other authorities, and relevant partners. ADD is responsible for ensuring that tasks and areas of responsibility within the platform remain within the applicable legislation. It also functions as an information center that receives, analyzes and passes on information and intelligence about irregular gambling as well as violations of laws and regulations on areas to the relevant organizations and authorities	2015	In 2014, Denmark joined the Council of Europe's convention on the manipulation of sports competitions, which aims to combat cheating in sports in the form of manipulation of sports competitions, and which obliges the member countries to identify a national platform. A legislative amendment in 2015 mandated to establishing a Secretariat for the national platform to coordinate the fight against manipulation of sports competitions. The National Platform for the Coordination of Combating Manipulation of Sports Competitions was established in 2016 with the participation of a number of different national organizations representing authorities, sports and the gambling market. Since 2016, Anti Doping Denmark has performed the function of secretariat for the National Platform for Combating Match-Fixing in accordance with the Decree on the promotion of integrity in sport.	Expenses: DKK 29.3 million ADD's total income in 2021: DKK 28 million * ADD ended the financial year with a deficit of DKK -1.3 million. <i>(pag. 25 2021 annual report)</i>	90,8% Ministry of Culture - National Lottery Programme	At the end of 2021, ADD's Secretariat consisted of 18 full-time staff including the Acting CEO and two fixedterm staff: An organisational and development consultant and a scientific employee. <i>(pag. 5 2021 annual report)</i>	1885 <i>(pag. 6 2021 annual report)</i>

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Estonia	Estonian Center for Integrity in Sports (ESTCIS)	Match-fixing	The aim of ESTCIS is to promote non-discriminatory, ethical and fair sports in Estonia, including contributing to the prevention of manipulation of sporting events; the prevention of discrimination, abuse, harassment in sport; ensuring the safety of participants in sporting competitions; and addressing other issues that threaten the integrity of sport in the presence of sport.	2019	In Estonia, the subjects of anti-doping are the Ministry of Culture, responsible for sports, the Estonian Olympic Committee (EOC) and sports federations. Anti-doping was handled by the private foundation Estonian Anti-Doping Agency (EADA) established by the EOC in 2007. In the same triangle of institutions, in 2015 it was considered necessary to deal with the prevention of match-fixing and in 2018 with the prevention of abuse and harassment. To avoid creating a new coordinating body, it was decided to expand the authorities of the existing EADA. According to the Estonian Foundations Act, the purpose of the foundation cannot be changed, therefore in 2019 the EOC established a new foundation with extended authorities - EADSE (ESTCIS), which merged the existing EADA in 2021	443,000 EUR (2020)* *Information not available on the website, but found on: Implementation of anti-doping policies in 2020 - Estonia (European Council)	48% Government 1% National Lottery programme 41% National Olympic Committee 10% Fees for service	8 staff members	544 Collected samples in 2021 by the Estonian Anti-Doping and Sports Ethics Foundation (EADSE)
		Abuse							
		Sport Ethics and Fairplay							
		Spectator Safety							
Finland	Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports (FINCIS)	Manipulation of Sport Competitions	FINCIS is responsible for the implementation of the International Treaty for the Prevention of Manipulation of Sports Competitions in Finland. It also offers authorities the necessary help for preventing the crimes associated with manipulation.	2016	Ethical issues became increasingly important and the Ministry of Education and Culture launched extensive studies concerning the administration of the new sports conventions in practice. The Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports FINCIS was established on 28 January 2016. FINCIS became responsible for the practical implementation in Finland of the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention, the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport, the Council of Europe's Convention on Spectator Violence, and the Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions.	3.500.000 EUR* *Information not available on the website, but found on: Implementation of anti-doping policies in 2020 - Finland (European Council)	98% Government 2% National Lottery programme FINCIS is a non-profit organisation that receives its primary funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture's lottery funds.	15 staff members	2460 Doping test statistics for 2021
		Spectator Safety	The purpose of these activities is to create a unified front for the sports movement and the authorities, which will improve fan culture and enhance spectator comfort as well as prevent personal injuries and property damage among sports spectators.						
		Ethics in Sport	FINCIS raises general awareness about the ethical aspects of various phenomena in sports and any related possible problems. This involves active interaction within the sports community as well as the wider public discussion. FINCIS aims to promote ethically sound sports culture and prevent inappropriate behaviour in sports in co-operation with other operators. It includes to address various forms of discrimination, harassment, abuse, ill behaviour and bullying.						
Switzerland	Swiss Sport Integrity (SSI)	Ethics in Sport	The Swiss Sport Integrity advice center is responsible for handling reports of maltreatment and abuse. It includes: - Discrimination and unequal treatment. - Violation of psychological integrity. - Violation of physical integrity. - Violation of sexual integrity. - Neglect of a duty of care. SSI also takes reports of abuse of position in a sports organization for private purposes or personal gain like: - Corruption and acceptance of gifts or other advantages. - Ignoring conflicts of interest. - Unsporting behaviour.	2022	On November 26, 2021, the sports parliament of Swiss Olympic passed the ethics statute with a unanimous decision. As of January 2022, Swiss Sport Integrity, the independent reporting and investigation office for ethics incidents in Swiss sport, started operations. The Ethics Statute is a set of rules that applies to all sports and implements ethical standards of the Swiss Sports ethics charter. Abuses and grievances in sport can be reported, investigated and sanctioned based on the Ethics Statues. Swiss Sport Integrity replaces the reporting offices of Swiss Olympic, which is the Swiss National Olympic Committee and the national sports federations.	Funding from the Swiss Confederation: CHF 2.73 million Swiss Olympic: CHF 1.9 million (2021) (pag. 30. 2021 annual report)	55% Government 38.4% NOC (2021 annual report)	6 full time staff 13 part-time staff 13 committees' members <i>(including, but not limited to, members of the disciplinary panels, NADO Board, TUE, education, whereabouts, scientific, athletes, appeals, ethics and/or other committees)</i>	2266 (pag. 2. 2021 annual report)