

Minutes of the WADA Foundation Board Meeting

3 December 2001, Lausanne

The meeting began at 9 a.m.

1. Welcome

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed the members to the final meeting of WADA's Foundation Board in 2001. There was a big agenda, and he hoped that the members were happy with the detailed materials that had been sent to them two weeks prior to the meeting.

2. Roll Call

THE CHAIRMAN asked all the members to introduce themselves, since there had been several changes in the composition of the Foundation Board.

He himself had been appointed Chairman of WADA as a representative of the International Olympic Committee.

The following introduced themselves:

The Honourable Denis Coderre, Minister for Sport in Canada.

Mr Tamás Aján, IOC member, President of the International Weightlifting Federation.

Dr Robin Mitchell, IOC member, member of the IOC Medical Commission, President of the NOC of Fiji.

Dr Adrian Lorde, Board member, National Sports Council, Barbados.

Mr Rodney Swigelaar, representing H.E. Mr Ngconde Balfour, Minister of Sport and Recreation, South Africa.

Mr Mustapha Larfaoui, IOC member, President of FINA, ASOIF Council member.

Mr Feliciano Mayoral, Secretary General of ANOC.

Mr Robert Fasulo, representing Mr Francesco Ricci Bitti, President of the ITF, ASOIF member.

Mr Tetsushi Uehara, representing Mr Fumio Kishida, Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

Dr Sayed Khashaba, General Director of the Sports Medicine Department, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Egypt.

Mr Robert Ctvrtlik, IOC member, member of the IOC Athletes' Commission.

Mr George Walker, Head of the Sport Department at the Council of Europe.

Mr Anders Besseberg, President of the International Biathlon Union.

Professor Arne Ljungqvist, IOC member and member of the IOC Medical Commission.

Mr David Howman, Chairman of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency, representing the New Zealand Government on behalf of the Minister for Sport.

Mr Craig Reedie CBE, IOC member, Chairman of the British Olympic Association, representing the NOCs.

Professor Eduardo Henrique de Rose, President of the Medical Commission ODEPA, representing the NOCs.

Mr Peter Tallberg, IOC member, Chairman of the IOC Athletes' Commission.

Mr S.S. Sharma, Secretary of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, India.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, IOC member, Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission.

Dr Yong-Seung Kim, representing Mr Hong-Sok Lee, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Korea.

Mr Chaoyi Luo, representing Mr Furong Li, Vice Minister, State Sport General Administration, China.

Mr Terry Madden, representing Mr William J. Hybl, IOC member, President Emeritus of USOC.

Mr Johann Olav Koss, IOC member, member of the IOC Athletes' Commission.

Mr Alan Stretton, representing Senator the Honourable Rod Kemp, Minister for the Arts and Sport, Australia.

Dr Alain Garnier, Chair of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention.

Ms Kate Malliarakis, ONDCP, United States of America.

Mr Frederik Serruys, representing Mr Bert Anciaux, Minister of the Government of Flanders for Culture, Sports, Youth, Brussels Affairs and Development co-operation, Belgium, President-in-Office of the meetings of the EU sports ministers.

Mr Hein Verbruggen, IOC member, President of the International Cycling Federation (UCI), Vice-President of GAISF).

Mr Harri Syväsalmi, Secretary General of WADA.

Mrs Viviane Reding, member of the European Commission.

Mr Lars Schmidt Graef, National Secretary of Sport, Brazil.

The Nigerian Ambassador to Switzerland, representing the Honourable Ishaya Mark Aku, Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development, Nigeria.

Ms Manuela Di Centa, IOC member and member of the IOC Athletes' Commission, was excused, as was Mr Awoture Eleyae, Secretary General, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, CSSA.

3. Minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 August 2001

THE CHAIRMAN asked if anyone had any comments to make regarding the minutes of the Board meeting held on 21 August 2001 in Tallinn.

Unless there were any errors or omissions that members wished to bring forward, the minutes would be considered approved as distributed.

DECISION

Minutes of the WADA Board meeting on 21 August 2001 approved and duly signed.

4. Observers

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed the observers and members of the media, thanking them for their interest in WADA's work. WADA looked forward to an ongoing good relationship with the media.

5. Staffing Update

THE CHAIRMAN said that the Executive Committee had approved the contract engaging Mr Syväsalmi as WADA's permanent Director General. Mr Syväsalmi would be working permanently at the new headquarters in Montreal. Confirmation of this appointment was important in order to accelerate the recruitment of additional staff.

MR SYVÄSALMI recalled that he had been appointed Secretary General of the Foundation Board two years previously, and he thanked the members for their continued support.

He went on to present WADA's corporate structure, which was based on the Strategic Plan and the operational needs of the agency.

The 2001 staffing level (annualised) involved 14 staff, at a cost of US\$ 1.1 million.

The 2002 projected staffing level was approximately 28 staff, including approximately eight people from the 2001 team (i.e. not all staff moving to Montreal) plus new recruits. In Montreal, there would be a CEO, six directors, 11 managers and 10 assistants. There would also be one regional director and regional staff, as well as the Code team. The projected cost would be US\$ 2.9 million.

There would be immediate action to recruit staff. It went without saying that WADA would use its own network to gather candidates according to a structured tender process (outsourcing to expert recruitment services, advertising, etc.).

The basic recruitment criteria, besides expertise, were that employees should fit in with the culture and values of WADA, which included a love of sport.

The intention was for WADA to be a multi-cultural agency. It currently employed 14 staff from eight different countries.

Remuneration policies (salary and benefits, etc.) were based on two packages: one for expatriates, and one for non-expatriates.

Recruiting priorities involved directors for communication, science, education, standards and harmonisation, as well as managers for research, the testing programme, finance, MIS/new media and education.

A Code team was already in place and working productively, as the members would find out later in the meeting.

The issue of regional representatives was also of importance.

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA was proceeding as quickly as possible with a sensible recruitment process, making sure that all the applicants were appropriately screened. Also, WADA would not hire more people than were considered necessary to do the job in question. The work that would be undertaken by WADA would expand dramatically over the next two to three years, and it was important to have enough people available to do the work. In certain areas, such as the management of the out-of-competition testing programme, the conclusion had been that it would be better to have some of the policy issues related to that portfolio directed from WADA itself rather than by the Consortium that was providing the testing services. This accounted for some of the staff that would be hired.

DECISION

Staffing update approved.

6. Code

THE CHAIRMAN said that one of the fundamental challenges in WADA was to harmonise the legislation relating to the many issues surrounding doping in sport. A great deal of progress had been made. In response to the Foundation Board's insistence to accelerate the process, there would follow a report on the Code.

6.1 Update

MR WADE gave a PowerPoint presentation on the Code and explained the content of the documents in the members' files (Annex).

Good progress had been made so far, and the committee was heading in the right direction with the proposed approach, strongly supported by all the stakeholders consulted to date.

As outlined in the Strategic Plan, the development of the Code was one of the most important projects that WADA would be undertaking.

The Anti-Doping Code Coordination Committee had been established in May 2001. The Project Plan for the Code had been approved by the Foundation Board in August 2001.

The Project Plan, which the members had in their files (Annex), had been modified according to the discussion at the Foundation Board meeting in August. The ultimate goal was to have the Code operational for the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. A Project Team had done much of the work to facilitate the operational work on behalf of the Code Coordination Committee. Two of the members of this team would be taking the floor to provide further details on the work carried out.

MR FIGVED gave a brief report on what had been achieved since August 2001.

He referred to the Project Plan, Version 1.5 (Annex). There had been two main amendments. The timelines had been accelerated, as well as the timeline for the first draft of the Code content.

The World Conference had been incorporated as part of the acceptance phase of the Code.

The main focus was on the first Milestone for the Project Plan, for which work was on schedule.

Three Project Team meetings had taken place, along with two meetings with the Project Owners, represented by Messrs Pound and Syväsalmi. There had been one meeting with the Steering Group for the Code project.

There had been presentations and discussions in all the WADA working committees, and initial consultation meetings had been held with the external stakeholders, notably representatives of the Governments of France, China, Norway and Canada, and the following NADOs: ASDA, USADA, SAIDS and CCES, as well as the following IFs: FINA, the IAAF, the IWF, the IBU and the ATP Tour. The main aim of this broad consultation process was to ensure that WADA was heading in the right direction.

An invitation had also been sent to the IOC for a consultation meeting on the draft framework.

A meeting had been held with the IICGADS Working Group, and presentations had been made to GAISF, the CAS and the Monitoring Group of the Council of Europe.

The general outcome of these meetings was that the stakeholders' response had been very positive towards the Project Plan and the consultative approach. The stakeholders had supported the overall framework and agreed on the structure for the Code and the issues identified. The challenges would arise in developing the content of the Code.

Future aims included broader formal consultation with all the stakeholders regarding the framework documents (Dec 2001 – January 2002) and developing the content of the Code (Dec 2001 – April 2002), with continued and expanded consultation with stakeholders and specific expert groups, involving them in the developments of specific sections of the Code.

The main focus regarding the overall framework had been to develop and agree on the structure of the World Anti-Doping Code. There were two documents in the members' files to which he referred: the Explanatory Document on the World Anti-Doping Framework (Annex) and the Draft Outline for the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex). Three levels were proposed within the World Anti-Doping Framework, and these were explained in the documents.

MR YOUNG discussed the content and structure of the Code, and read through the Draft Outline for the World Anti-Doping Code (Annex). WADA's goal was to achieve as much harmonisation as possible, and at the same time come up with a document upon which all of the stakeholders could agree. The analogy could be that there was a single shoe that had to fit a number of different feet, so it had to have some flexibility but also needed to be rigid enough in the areas in which harmonisation was really necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN said that an enormous amount of progress had been made on this important undertaking. Following considerable discussion the previous day, the Executive Committee had agreed that the direction being taken was correct, and the identification of the three different levels was one that would probably lead to an ability to adopt the Code much more easily than if everything were to be put in a single code, which would be much more rigid and would not allow the necessary flexibility to change things such as the list of prohibited methods and substances.

MR SHARMA noted that he would like to support the aim of sports without doping and, in India, he would endeavour to do whatever was necessary in order to fall in line with WADA.

There were some principles to bear in mind. The process needed to be affordable, simple and flexible, inclusive (every effort should be made to include all parts of the world), and universal.

There should also be an assistance and advice programme.

THE CHAIRMAN said that this advice was very helpful and thanked Mr Sharma.

MRS REDING congratulated the group on the work achieved.

The ministers of the 15 European Union countries had been very positive about the way in which the Code was being drafted, as well as the need to make the Code apply so that the fight against doping could take place unanimously. In accordance with the IOC, she would be calling a large conference between the 15 ministers and a delegation of IFs in spring 2002 in order to highlight the conflict zones inherent to the problems between the governments and the sports movement. Some areas that might cause problems had already been identified. An outline of who would be doing what, and when, needed to be decided. WADA would, of course, be invited to attend the conference, which would be useful to those working on the Code as well as for the preparation of the Conference in February 2003.

There was a need to assess experience, particularly with regard to the result of the application of the current Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code. The new house needed to be built upon the foundations of the experience gained up until then. Possible areas of conflict should be noted, as well as the areas already covered by government regulations. Care should be taken in order to avoid doing the same thing twice.

The Code was the only possible way to coordinate the work against doping, but WADA was a private organisation, and the Code would have to be transposed into national legislation and sports legislation. The feasibility of the application of the Code should be considered. She therefore offered the assistance of the European Commission to the group working on the Code.

There was a need for absolute transparency in such work, with the federations as well as the governments, and with truly representative experts.

It would take some time before the Code became fully operational. Would interim measures not be necessary in the meantime? Would it be possible to establish a *modus vivendi* in the meantime, to avoid any gaps until the Code was in force?

She had launched the "Doping: Tolérance 0" slogan for Athens, and hoped that the 2003 Conference would assist in the establishment of rules which would enable both the sports and political institutions to have an effective code in place in time for the Games in Athens.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Ms Reding for her offer to make available the expertise of Europe. This was, however, a world problem, which required a world solution.

He thought that a number of Ms Reding's comments had already been taken into account by the group. The project group had been instructed to use, as much as possible, language with which everybody was familiar.

In the area of national legislation, he hoped that those countries now in the process of considering the possibility of national legislation would hold off until they saw what the international consensus seemed to be.

WADA was a hybrid organisation. It was understood that the applicable rules should be adopted by those with the legislative and jurisdictional competence to do so. He understood that WADA was a service organisation that would collect all of the information, views and thoughts, and propose a single solution to all of the stakeholders.

With regard to transparency, WADA had so far been completely and utterly transparent.

It would not be possible to have a single interim measure until everything could be brought together. The Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code applied to the sports movement, and some governments had adopted legislation.

The Code should be in place in time for the Olympic Games in 2004. This was an ambitious but achievable objective.

It was understood that it might take more time to have formal legislation adopted, but a treaty, declaration or convention providing the framework would be a good start.

He thanked Ms Reding for her invitation to the conference in February 2002.

The project working group had done a terrific job so far.

DECISION

Code update approved.

6.2 World Conference on Doping

DECISION

World Conference on Doping to take place in February 2003. WADA staff to seek appropriate invitations to hold the Conference.

7. EPO

THE CHAIRMAN informed the members that a very productive discussion on EPO and the scientific difficulties in developing a reliable test had taken place the previous day. The problem was that WADA was still where it had been in Sydney, in other words, a blood followed by a urine test was still necessary in order to be certain of a positive result. But this combination test was not practical for performing out-of-competition testing around the world.

The Executive Committee would recommend that the Board approve that there be a commitment to active research in order to find a cheaper and simpler EPO test.

7.1 Update

7.2 Next Steps

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that there had been a convention in August 2000, at which scientists had agreed on the combined test for Sydney.

Since then, WADA had taken responsibility for the study of the blood analysis part of the test, and the IOC had taken responsibility for the study of the urine test. At the meeting convened by the IOC on 7 November 2001, to which external scientific experts had been invited, the parallel studies had been put together. There had been clear scientific consensus and agreement that, for the time being, both blood and urine samples were needed to provide clear signs of EPO intake. Neither test could stand alone.

The blood parameters recommended for suggesting possible EPO use were haemoglobin or hematocrit parameters and the percentage of reticulocytes or macrocytes. These were simple haematological parameters which could be carried out in any haematological laboratory. However, there were other ways of changing the parameters, such as genetic variation, living at high altitude, using oxygen chambers, etc, which was why the blood analysis did not stand alone.

The urine test allowed for the direct detection of artificial EPO, although it needed the support of abnormal blood parameters.

The final recommendation was to accept the recommendation made by the scientists at the meeting on 7 November, namely that the combined blood and urine test be adopted for the time being, where the blood test was composed of determination of haemoglobin or hematocrit, together with either reticulocyte or macrocyte concentration. The more parameters the better, as this lessened the likelihood of athletes escaping detection. This blood analysis should also be accompanied by the urine test as developed by the Paris laboratory. The urine test was currently being performed in the Paris and Lausanne laboratories, both of which had been accredited according to the IOC procedure. The blood part of the test could be performed at any haematological laboratory, without a need for IOC accreditation.

MR BESSEBERG noted that IOC EPO-testing in Salt Lake City would be welcomed. He thought that all the members could approve the recommendation for the combination test from the meeting on 7 November 2001.

At present there were six to eight IFs conducting EPO testing. The IFs should clearly state in their rules that the blood test could be performed at any laboratories. He proposed that WADA adopt the recommendation, and task the Consortium to conduct tests according to the rules of the IFs or the IOC Anti-Doping Code.

WADA needed to be seen to clearly support the IOC and the IFs in their fight against doping.

MR CTVRTLİK said that the athletes had taken a leap of faith in Sydney with regard to the EPO test, and it seemed that WADA was unable to get the peer review data published. What exactly was the problem?

DR KHASHABA asked about changes in the blood composition.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE said that the IOC procedure had been applied in Sydney, but without sufficient information. A group of experts had been employed to assess and provide their opinion on the method.

It had been recognized that the test needed maturity, therefore the IOC had asked the laboratory in Chatenay-Malabry to continue its research. The test, although it had made progress, was still not entirely valid, therefore there had not yet been an official publication of the method.

New varieties of EPO would require new kinds of test, nevertheless the IOC would continue to test for EPO in Salt Lake City, working together with the IFs.

He noted that the researchers were responsible for publishing the test when they believed that their work was ready to be published.

MR VERBRUGGEN referred to comments made at the meeting in Tallinn by Professor Ljungqvist, and asked for an explanation.

He disagreed with Professor Ljungqvist that the urine test could not stand alone. The combined test did not work for the IFs, therefore a single test was necessary. The urine test should be focused on, and WADA should take up the issue. There was a urine test, so it should be improved.

With regard to the budget, absolute priority should be given to the urine test. It was unacceptable for him to start spending money to develop new EPO methods with the argument that the current method might not be applicable in some years' time. The current problem needed to be addressed.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that Mr Besseberg's point was very important: the IF rules should contemplate the basis upon which the tests could be imposed and acted upon.

A number of federations had a problem and were concerned with the expense and reliability of the test. Health provisions were another way of making sure that the competitions were fair without having to go through any of the legal difficulties of proving a doping offence.

It was not WADA's job to endorse one test or another. WADA's job was to seek out the best scientific opinion possible.

It was clear that the urine analysis had some potential as it related to recombinant EPO. As manufactured and natural EPO came closer and closer together, the indication was that urine analysis might not be useful in the future. As for the conclusion, which would call for WADA to make recommendations to the IOC for purposes of the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code, it would be that WADA recognised the reliability of the combination blood and urine analysis, and that it encouraged the development of a cheap and reliable test to be used by the IFs in the field.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST told Mr Ctvrtlik that publication of the test was expected. It had not taken a long time, as making a publication in a paper with a peer review was a long process, taking one year or even longer.

With regard to the cut-off levels, the recommended levels were: haemoglobin (17.5% for men and 16% for women), hematocrit (50% for men and 47% for women) and reticulocytes (approximately 2%).

He thought that Mr Verbruggen had twisted what he had said. He had said that there was scientific consensus on the combination test of urine and blood as currently the most reliable basis upon which a case could be declared positive, although there were individuals who felt that the urine test could stand alone.

He had had reservations regarding the blood analytical procedure proposed by the Sydney laboratory, and had thought that the urine test was the way forward, but this did not seem to be the case today, because the pharmaceutical industry was working on making EPO 100% similar to natural EPO, so the urine test would be obsolete. Therefore, WADA would have to concentrate on the blood analysis and further develop this method. The Health, Medical and Research Committee had allocated money to certain research centres, which were now trying to develop blood analytical methods in various ways.

The present method would be able to tell only whether a person was taking EPO or had recently stopped taking EPO, but WADA needed to focus on the clever athletes who stopped taking the product in time to avoid testing positive but still reaped the benefits.

The Sydney 'off-model' was very interesting, but had been totally rejected by the scientific panel at the time.

MR BESSEBERG said that WADA should perform many EPO out-of-competition tests between now and the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. WADA should be responsible for out-of-competition EPO testing.

He asked the Prince de Merode if the IOC would add to its OMADC that blood screening could be carried out by any laboratory rather than one of the IOC-accredited laboratories.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that WADA, as a service organization, acting on behalf of the IFs, could do only what the IFs agreed upon regarding out-of-competition testing.

MR HOWMAN said that WADA had no contract, therefore the matter would have to be sorted out immediately and then followed up with the IFs concerned. There was a difference between the OMADC and the IF rules.

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA could only do what the IFs agreed that WADA could do, and it could only do this properly if the IF rules provided for it.

With regard to blood screening, WADA could suggest to the IOC at the meeting the following week that an indication be given accordingly in the OMADC.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE thought that there would be no problems in this regard, as the analyses were very simple.

MR KOSS pointed out that only the Paris and Lausanne laboratories had been able to perform the urine test. He thought that this complicated the issue somewhat.

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA could recommend that the IOC identify those laboratories accredited for the purpose of EPO-related urine testing.

MR STRETTON said that, with regard to deterrence, the proposal for Salt Lake City and testing every athlete, plus the proposal for out-of-competition testing, could certainly be of assistance.

Another important aspect was careful media management. He thought that the recent decisions would provide much greater confidence in current protocol.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that the accreditation procedure for the IOC laboratories was based on the urine analysis capacities only, so it should be included in the recommendation that the blood analysis could be performed by any haematological system or laboratory.

The methods did not need to be so complicated; the urine test should not be carried out unless the blood test indicated that further tests were necessary, which was why the blood test should be called a screening.

He recommended that WADA recognise the scientific recommendation for the combined blood and urine test, and that the blood (haemoglobin, hematocrit, and reticulocyte) part of the test might be conducted by any recognised haematological machinery.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE said that five IOC-accredited laboratories performed the urine analysis according to the French method.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the only loose end to tie up was that, where the doping procedure called for the right to have the B sample analysed, the blood screening portion should apply equally to the A and the B sample.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that the IFs had not looked upon the test in such a way. The blood test was seen as a compulsory part to tell whether there had been a possible use of EPO, but there was no B sample available for the blood.

The blood screening was to tell whether there had been possible EPO-taking, and the urine (of which there was an A and a B sample) test was for the direct detection of EPO.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, unless it was clear that the blood screening applied to the A and B urine samples, it could be possible that a positive result could not be reached.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST replied that there was no B blood sample.

MR VERBRUGGEN said that the IFs understood the situation perfectly, but lawyers might not.

He noted that Professor Ljungqvist was now saying that the B analysis should be performed only with the urine sample, however he had just said that the urine test could not stand alone. This was an issue that would be addressed immediately by any lawyer.

THE CHAIRMAN agreed that it would have to be made clear that the blood test would be performed once, and that the findings would relate to both the A and B urine samples.

He clarified that the laboratories currently qualified to perform the urine test were: Paris, Lausanne, Sydney, Barcelona, Oslo and UCLA.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST wished to note that the matter of which laboratories were capable of testing had not been reviewed by the Health, Medical and Research Committee; this was a report from the IOC Medical Commission.

DECISIONS

1. EPO update approved.
2. WADA to recognise the reliability of the combination blood and urine analysis, and encourage the development of a cheap and reliable test to be used by the IFs in the field.

8. Montreal Relocation

THE CHAIRMAN said that a great deal of work had taken place with regard to the relocation to Montreal.

8.1 Update

MR SYVÄSALMI said that a project team for the relocation had been set up, and consisted of Ms Withers, Mr Savolainen, Mr Niggli and himself.

The team had been pleasantly surprised to find out that Montreal International was not simply a marketing agency; it had been extremely helpful and cooperative in all respects.

With regard to the status update, staffing issues and tender processes for several primary areas, he referred to the documents in the members' files (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN hoped that WADA would be able to hold the next Foundation Board meeting in Montreal, so that the members would be able to see the new headquarters.

DECISION

Relocation update approved.

8.2 Regional Offices

THE CHAIRMAN said that the Executive Committee recommended that WADA proceed with the establishment of regional offices, and that the European office be in Lausanne. In anticipation of the decision, arrangements had been made to sub-let half of WADA's offices in Lausanne.

The Executive Committee had also agreed in principle that at least two other regional offices be considered in the near future: one in Asia or Oceania, and the other in Africa, with the exact locations to be determined. The Executive Committee would report to the Foundation Board following the next Executive Committee meeting as to any progress. It would try to make the best possible arrangements for WADA.

MRS REDING said that everybody had expected WADA to have an office in Lausanne. Although the logic stated that the Lausanne office would be very important, particularly with regard to the WADA Code, there was still a question of cost. How many people would be where? The costs of location, supplementary personnel and travelling, etc., had to be worked out before any decision could be taken.

MR SYVÄSALMI said that Mr Reddie would report on the finance issues.

Before the vote for the permanent location, the members had agreed on one headquarters and two satellite offices in order to guarantee 24-hour-a-day service.

Regarding the additional offices, MR SHARMA wished to make an offer from New Delhi to host one of the regional offices.

MR CODERRE said that, in order to ensure maximum efficiency, he fully agreed with having satellite offices in Lausanne, Africa and Asia or Oceania, as this sent out a positive message of worldwide cooperation and could better activate the harmonisation process of the Code. He wished to point out, however, that there would be only one headquarters.

DECISION

Proposal to establish three regional WADA offices, one in Lausanne, one in Africa and one in Asia/Oceania, approved.

9. IICGADS

9.1 Government Funding Update

9.2 Next Meeting

MR CODERRE said that the next IICGADS meeting would be held from 24 to 26 April 2002 in Kuala Lumpur, at which two issues would be discussed: harmonisation and the implementation of the WADA Code, and the satellite office for Africa and Asia/Oceania.

A summit of the Americas would be held in March 2002.

DECISIONS

1. IICGADS update approved.
2. Next IICGADS meeting to take place from 24 to 26 April 2002 in Kuala Lumpur.

10. Finance and Administration Committee Report

10.1 Update

THE CHAIRMAN said that, for purposes of forward planning, everybody needed to have an idea of the budget for a rolling five-year period, which was a good idea.

The Executive Committee had agreed that the amounts for the following five years would be maximum amounts, in other words, no organization would be required to contribute beyond those amounts, unless some emergency should arise.

MR REEDIE referred to the minutes of the Finance and Administration Committee in the members' files (Annex). The committee was aware that it needed to keep administrative expenses as low as possible.

DECISION

Finance and Administration Committee update approved.

10.2 2001 Accounts

MR REEDIE referred to the quarterly balance sheets in the members' files (Annex). These illustrated the US\$ 4.5 million allocated for research (504). The total had been US\$ 5 million initially, but that had included the amount for the Banbury Conference in New York that had unfortunately had to be cancelled. Further down, under Standards and Harmonisation (506), there was a figure for IADA funding of US\$ 175 thousand. Obviously, the coding would have to be slightly more sophisticated, because at the very bottom of the page, the total meeting expenses stated US\$ 5.842 million. This was clearly wrong, because the figure of US\$ 5.842 million included the Health, Medical and Research Committee expenses as well as the IADA funding. The actual figure for meeting expenses was just over US\$ 1.1 million. This would be amended.

He was confident that, within the existing contract with the Consortium, WADA would be able to handle the EPO testing expenses if that was to be a priority for the IFs. He hoped that WADA would be able to deliver the services that the IFs would wish within the existing arrangements.

As of 29 November 2001, there had been around US\$ 4.7 million of cash in hand, unallocated, awaiting invoices, of which there would be several before 31 December 2001.

DECISION

2001 accounts approved.

10.3 Budget 2002

10.4 Budget Forecast 2003 - 2006

MR REEDIE referred to the draft budget for 2002 (Annex), which had been calculated, based on advice received from the President and independent advice, according to the tax-free status option offered to WADA by Montreal and in line with the Strategic Plan which had been adopted in 2001. He would have preferred to have produced a much more detailed set of figures much earlier in the life of WADA but, until the organisation had had a strategic plan, it had been difficult to put a set of figures in place. The process would become ever more sophisticated year on year, as experience was built up and as the Finance and Administration Committee learned which projects the Foundation Board wished to adopt.

The Board would also be approving a budget each year for the following year.

He believed that WADA's income, taking into account existing projects in place from the European Union, plus an element of bank interest in 2002, would involve contributions from the sports movement and the public authorities of around US\$ 8.5 million each, giving an income of just over US\$ 18 million.

It had always been WADA's intention, and it was in fact in the contract with the Drug Free Sports Consortium, to carry out 4,500 unannounced random out-of-competition tests in 2002, and WADA had successfully renegotiated the contract at a figure just inside the budget figure of US\$ 3.3 million.

Under the staffing costs and operations, he thought that the questions asked previously by Mrs Reding should be answered. The rent in Canada was part of an arrangement that WADA had regarding the relocation to Montreal and was contributed by the Canadian Government.

It was actually quite difficult to guess, in advance, advances in the activity of WADA. It had been made clear that people would like a sophisticated budget procedure with more information. In response to comments made the previous day, WADA aimed to use an increasingly sophisticated procedure and provide more information at future meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the Executive Committee had approved the budget for 2002 the previous day, although clearly it would be helpful to have any comments that might be appropriate from the Board.

MRS REDING said that WADA was dealing with the most important task of the organisation: the adoption of the annual budget, which normally showed activities, transparency and decisions regarding the allocation of the funds contributed. This was the first budget to which the public authorities were to contribute, and she wished to thank the IOC and the Sports Movement for their contribution to the initial financing of WADA. Without them, the establishment of WADA would not have been possible. When setting up WADA at the first meeting in 1999, the members had announced a new way of management and administration: transparency, a high quality of management, and efficient spending had been the words most frequently used to define the profile of the new agency. This was why, when the strategic plan had been presented, clear five-year budgetary forecasts had been requested so that the governments could manage their own forecasts. Strict rules applied to government spending, as well as continual administrative and political controls, which was a beneficial for democracy.

She wished to know whether the draft budget fulfilled these political and administrative requirements. Did the figures correspond to the members' aspirations for the agency? Could public funds be committed based on the budget that had been submitted? These were questions which required a response.

These first questions also concerned the nature of the decisions that the Foundation Board members were called to adopt. Were the 2002-2006 forecasts restrictive or optional? If they were

restrictive, could the Foundation Board modify them? If they could be modified, how much room for manoeuvre would the Foundation Board be allowed? Had the forecasts been drawn up according to operational criteria, or were they the result of a simple linear increase in appointments? Would it therefore not be logical, for the Games in 2004 in Athens, to make additional allocation for out-of-competition testing?

She had had the draft budget analysed by the legal and budgetary authorities at the European Community, and she had been told clearly that, legally and technically, it would be very difficult to make a proposal for funds based on the documents that had been given to the members.

The 2002 budget seemed to respond to the criteria of concentrating action on the projects, limiting as far as possible spending on administration and meetings, however 25% of current funds seemed rather disproportionate, and this percentage should be reduced.

The presentation of the budget and the accompanying explanations appeared insufficient, as they were too brief to be able to understand the logic behind the budget. The 2002 budget lacked analysis of the reasons justifying the action, and there was a lack of information. She hoped that the agency, as well as the representatives of the Finance and Administration Committee, would be able to provide more detailed information in order to complete the forecast, which was extremely general and lacking in precision, and therefore not transparent.

In November 1999, an exchange of correspondence with the IOC had taken place. Among the conditions cited was the need for unanimity of the Board when taking decisions of major importance, such as the budget. At the first meeting of the Board, this rule had been changed to a two-thirds majority.

The budget was a key issue, and it would be decided only once a year, therefore unanimity should not be seen as a means of blocking the agency, but rather as a means of achieving transparency for the agency.

Neither would it be very logical to impose a budget on some of the contributors. The President had said that the figures were maximum figures, which was already a step in the right direction.

Budgetary discipline formed an intrinsic part of WADA's credibility.

Without finalising a mechanism enabling the members of the Foundation Board to maintain control over their own contribution, she would therefore not be able to agree to the budget nor initiate a Community procedure to contribute to the financing of WADA.

This would require a decision by the Council of 15 and a decision by the European Parliament, as well as a control carried out by the Court of Accounts.

She therefore requested that the statutes be amended to include that all future European Community contributions be in accordance with the Community budgetary regulations.

She wished to make a declaration for the minutes: *The representative of the European Union recalled that there was no legal obligation for the European Community budget to contribute to the funding of the WADA budget beyond the project funding already contracted for.*

The European Commission representative recalled that, for her institution to submit a proposal for a legal basis for core funding from the Community budget to the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers, three pre-conditions needed to be fulfilled:

The establishment of budgetary forecasts for WADA with ceilings; The re-establishment of statutory provisions to enable the European Union representative to ensure that the adoption and implementation of the WADA budget was carried out in accordance with the European Community budget rules, and equilibrated representation of the European side.

THE CHAIRMAN said that perhaps his initial intervention as to what the Executive Committee had decided had been either missed or not fully understood. First of all, the budget resulted from the Strategic Plan, and not the other way around. He had also said that the figures for 2001 and succeeding years were maximum figures and would not be changed, so that any body that was providing funding could be certain that its portion of the amounts would not be increased. The budgetary assumptions had been stated in the materials that the members had in front of them, and that was the best that WADA could do at this point. He was sorry that WADA had not achieved the full prolixity of governments in the preparation of documents.

He thought that it would be very difficult for WADA to include in its statutes particular provisions that related to one of its constituent members. WADA had tried to recognise the structures within which the European Community operated, and had tried to respond to that in the actions that had been taken, and this was the way the matter would have to remain.

WADA was aware of the difficulties that EU members would have in subscribing to a budget that could be changed without their consent, and he thought that the committee had dealt with this. WADA understood the members' needs for five-year budget plans, and these needs had been dealt with.

He hoped that everybody would not have to conform to the particular demands from one of WADA's constituent members, and hoped that the EU would be flexible with WADA.

MR REEDIE said that the Chairman had summed up WADA's position accurately.

WADA had been absolutely transparent with regard to money that had been spent, but the same could not really be done five years out on a budget basis, as this would be very complex.

The committee would aim to provide more information and a more detailed presentation of figures. This was, however, a changing organisation and WADA would develop as it moved on.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE observed that more details, such as the price of an analysis, appeared to be necessary in order to satisfy government requirements.

THE CHAIRMAN said that salary levels, etc. could certainly be made available, but it was not worth counting the cost of every pencil bought.

MR SHARMA noted that the Government of India had based its budgetary process on the presumption that there was a cap of US\$ 12 million up to 2004. Had the cap on the US\$ 12 million been lifted?

MR KOSS said that, as an athlete, he was rather confused that the people sitting around the table managed to discuss the possibilities of being involved in the fight against doping around the world. All the athletes were now looking to WADA to have a common approach to the battle experienced by athletes every day to achieve clean sport. The only straw left in the battle was WADA. It was incredible that a common approach could not be taken when all the constituents were present around the table to decide on a common approach. WADA needed to send out a message that it was a team with a common approach. All of the money, and more, was needed to fight doping. If not, he thought that the athletes would give up and many more of them would turn to drugs.

He proposed that the 2002 budget and the proposed budgets for the next five years be approved.

He also recommended that staff members be involved in running each project. This was a full-time job.

MR AJÁN thanked the IOC for its support of WADA. What did the public authorities mean? Which governments would contribute to the funding? He wanted WADA to invite the governments to contribute a certain amount of money.

He also noted that not one person from Central or Eastern Europe was present in WADA, and this was one of the most affected doping areas. How could such an area be persuaded to contribute to the budget if it could not express its opinion around the table? Could a representative not be invited to work together with WADA?

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the governments had agreed as to the proportion of contributions at the IICGADS meeting.

MR CODERRE reassured Mr Koss that the aim of WADA was to find a way to work together in order to achieve sport without doping. The governments did not intend to hold WADA hostage, and were totally dedicated to WADA. They would contribute their 50% without fail.

The Americas would contribute to the budget, and he congratulated Mr Reddie on his work.

The decisions taken by the Executive Committee were unanimous, therefore he advised caution when calling decisions into question.

He told Mr Aján that the governments were also grateful to the IOC and the sports movement.

He stressed that the budget was not related to representativity.

A fourth IICGADS meeting would soon be taking place, and there had been a meeting that morning between the government representatives present, at which the governments had agreed to fulfil their roles within WADA. They simply asked for greater budgetary rigour, as they worked with public funds and had their own problems back home.

He was against giving the right to veto to a partner.

He congratulated Mr Reddie and the Finance and Administration Committee on their work.

The public authorities fully supported WADA. WADA should go out to the press with this positive message.

MS MALLIARAKIS noted that the onus was on each country and region to deal with its own, sometimes unique, challenges. Everybody agreed on a five-year budget that was transparent and accountable. More detail would be nice and had been promised. The respective contributions could best be protected and monitored by continued and direct involvement and investment in WADA. The working committees and sub-committees contained a worldwide representation and perhaps an overrepresentation of Europeans, who were making a direct contribution and even decisions about the expenditure of WADA resources thus far. She hoped that WADA could go forward together with some trust and faith and use the process of including the WADA Foundation Board meeting in order to ensure a strong, viable and financially responsible and secure WADA.

MR SYVÄSALMI fully agreed with Mr Reddie's explanation. The balance sheet for the previous year gave the members an example of how detailed WADA could be.

The Finance and Administration Committee aimed to develop the budgetary process and was striving to achieve a more sophisticated system.

MR LARFAOUI said that this was a proposed budget forecast based on previous budgets, and wished to note that the Code of Accounts came in a posteriori, never a priori.

On behalf of the Monitoring Group, DR GARNIER informed the members that he wished to confirm its support of all of WADA's activities, and hoped that the commitments made upon the creation of the agency would be upheld. The Monitoring Group also underlined the importance of contributions to WADA's budget by the governments, in order to illustrate the commitment of the public authorities in the fight against doping.

He thought that it was important to provide WADA with the means to carry out its mandate.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE noted that WADA was carrying out important work. He did not think that it was possible to have a maximum costing because of the process of building the proper documentation. He was certain that, after 2004, WADA's cost would shift to the more important issues, namely out-of-competition testing and specific actions against doping.

MR STRETTON reiterated that the Oceanian countries were ready to commit their funds.

He also agreed with the broad thrust of the comments made by his Canadian and US colleagues.

MRS REDING wished to make it clear that, although she asked for transparency, this did not mean that Europe would not pay. Europe could not change its budgetary rules for WADA. She also understood that WADA could not change its rules to respond to demands from Europe. She proposed creating a blocking minority. If this were not accepted, then the states would have to look at financing WADA individually, as the European Community itself would not be able to undertake the proposed legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mrs Reding for the suggestion. He noted that the WADA Statutes had originally provided for unanimity in respect of certain decisions, to which the IOC had agreed at the request of the governments. This rule was, evidently, nonsensical, but had been agreed to. The governments had then asked for the rule to be changed the minute that there had been a decision to take, therefore a two-thirds majority had been agreed to, with a blocking minority of one-third. The one-third was the blocking minority, in which all of the governments and the Olympic Movement participated. WADA had tried to address what it understood to be the difficulties of the European Union, and government representatives could go back and give their constituencies a maximum figure, which was the best that WADA could do. If this proved insurmountable for the European Union, then perhaps WADA would have to go about the matter state by state.

MR REEDIE replied to all the comments. He told Mr Sharma that the figure of US\$ 12 million had come from a paper submitted by Australian representatives in Cape Town which had subsequently

been withdrawn. The Finance and Administration Committee had never been working on a cap of US\$ 12 million.

He had no particular comment to make regarding Mr Koss's remarks.

In response to Mr Aján's comments, he noted that Eastern European representation was a slightly different issue to that of the budget.

He thanked Mr Coderre for his clear statement of the governments' decision, which was very helpful.

Mr Larfaoui's clarification on the Code of Accounts was appreciated.

He was grateful to Dr Garnier for his declaration of support on behalf of the Monitoring Group.

He thanked Professor de Rose for his remarks. The general financial view was that the amount of activity that would be presented to the organisation would be limitless, and budgets were likely to grow rather than reduce.

He told Mrs Reding that WADA clearly understood the European Union's wish for more information. He had looked at the financial papers which were necessary to obtain project financing in Europe, and which had been completed with considerable difficulty, because of the complexities that the European Union required, and this was for one small project only. He did not believe that this was the appropriate approach for a worldwide organisation but, having said this, if the budget were accepted, the Finance and Administration Committee would begin work to produce greater information in order to help the European Union in its wish to meet the contributions to which he understood Europe was committed. The committee would also accept advice from the European Commission to ensure that it was proceeding along the right lines.

He asked the Foundation Board members for their approval of the budget for 2002 as well as the rolling five-year budget.

THE CHAIRMAN said that a huge step forward had been made, and he was delighted that there was such a degree of unanimity. WADA would do its best to respond to those issues that had led to the abstention on the part of the European Commission.

DECISION

Budget for 2002 and rolling five-year budget approved, with one abstention (Mrs Reding).

11. Legal Committee Report

11.1 Update

MR HOWMAN referred the members to the minutes from the committee meeting (Annex). The Legal Committee felt that there was an urgent need for WADA to follow up the independent commission reports in which WADA had commissioned people to participate, including the one carried out in the USA following Sydney. There had been some correspondence with the relevant parties, and it was suggested that the correspondence be pursued.

There were a number of documents coming from WADA which had not been approved or authorised legally or financially. This put WADA at some risk, and the Legal Committee would like protocols to be established by management to avoid problems in the future.

The Legal Committee was concerned that there were a number of contracts on the table that needed to be finalised.

Finally, the committee had developed a new contract for use by independent observer groups when attending both Olympic Games and events.

DECISION

Legal Committee update approved.

11.2 Future WADA Status

MR HOWMAN referred to the document in the members' files (Annex). A legal opinion had been commissioned from Swiss attorneys. The committee wanted to know whether, after moving to Montreal, it would be possible for WADA to remain as a Swiss private foundation. The committee would make a more definite recommendation to the Foundation Board at its next meeting. The committee proposed that WADA's status as a Swiss private foundation be maintained in the interim.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it would be possible for WADA to maintain legal status as a Swiss foundation, and thought that the Foundation Board should agree to WADA remaining a Swiss foundation for the time being.

DECISION

Proposal to maintain legal status of WADA as a Swiss private foundation for the time being approved.

11.3 Board Renewal (2003)

MR HOWMAN referred to the document in the members' files (Annex). Under the terms of WADA's constitution, members of the Foundation Board had a three-year term that would expire at the end of the following year. To ensure continuity, the Legal Committee suggested that the Foundation Board accept the principle of a rotation formula and that the Legal Committee be given the authority to draft an appropriate clause so that the constitution could be amended to ensure continuous membership on the Foundation Board.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that the issue of having a rotation of Foundation Board memberships was a good idea in order to avoid a loss of continuity.

DECISION

Proposal to accept principle of a rotation formula and that the Legal Committee be given the authority to draft an appropriate formula for inclusion in the Statutes approved.

11.4 Working Committee renewal

MR HOWMAN noted the recommendations regarding working committee renewal (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members would approve the recommendations regarding the renewal of the working committee.

DECISION

Procedure regarding working committee renewal approved.

12. Appointment of the Executive Committee and Executive Committee Chairman for 2002

MR HOWMAN referred to Article 11 of the Statutes, saying that WADA should appoint the Executive Committee for 2002 and that the Foundation Board should appoint the Executive Committee Chairperson. He nominated Mr Pound as Chairman of WADA's Executive Committee.

MR CODERRE said that a decision should be taken with regard to a vice-chair. He proposed the creation of such as post, and that the vice-chair be a representative of the public authorities, so that names could be proposed at the next meeting of the Foundation Board.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that the office of a vice-chair existed already, therefore a proposal could be made at the next meeting. He did not think that anybody would object to the suggestion that the vice-chair be from the public authorities' side.

Mr Howman had recommended that the Executive Committee be reappointed for 2002. Did the members approve?

DECISIONS

1. Proposal to re-elect Mr Pound as Chairman of WADA's Executive Committee until following the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens approved unanimously.
2. Proposal to appoint a vice-chair representing the public authorities approved. Names to be proposed at the next WADA Foundation Board meeting.
3. Executive Committee reappointed for 2002.

13. Updates and Reports

13.1 Health, Medical and Research Committee Report

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST noted that the Health, Medical and Research Committee report could be seen in the members' files (Annex).

With regard to the 25 grants approved in Cape Town, the ethical review was under way.

The IOC and the European Union had supported the research project on recombinant growth hormone, but this had become too expensive and had had to be stopped. The committee had received applications for the project but thought it best to stage some sort of workshop on the issue before taking further steps.

DR VEREEN said that this was the first time that WADA had developed a research programme, and talks on how to improve this for the next year had already taken place. The requirement was that most researchers should provide some assurances that they were carrying out ethical research, and this had not been asked for up-front. His committee was now requiring written documentation of ethical approvals for all the studies. Four studies were now ready to be approved for contract, and the rest were to be completed by 31 December 2001.

DR SCHAMASCH said that WADA needed to cooperate with the IOC Medical Commission in order to avoid overlapping between the areas of medicine and doping.

DECISION

Health, Medical and Research Committee report approved.

13.2 List Committee Report

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST referred the members to the document in their files (Annex). The list was planned to be ready by the end of 2002.

He hoped that the Foundation Board would be open-minded when the committee submitted the new list. He thought that the list should focus on performance-enhancing substances and methods.

The general clause of related substances was always problematic in legal arguments. WADA would have to try to sort this out. The committee aimed to have a list for tentative circulation to stakeholders by late spring 2002, so that a definitive list could be operational as of January 2003.

MR SERRUYS expressed his support for the working method, which would make the list more comprehensible.

DECISION

List Committee report approved.

13.3 Laboratory Accreditation Committee Report

THE CHAIRMAN reiterated that there were six accredited laboratories, and these were in Paris, Lausanne, Sydney, Barcelona, Oslo and at the UCLA. There was soon to be a seventh accredited laboratory.

MR WALKER referred to the report in the members' files (Annex). If WADA was going to be asked to approve the accreditation of any temporary laboratory for the Games in Salt Lake City, then

the WADA Laboratory Accreditation Committee would like to study the documents for Salt Lake City in good time.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the Salt Lake City laboratory was not new, it was a branch of an existing accredited laboratory. There would be no need for a separate accreditation, just a belt and braces approach to ensure that there would be no legal gap. WADA would ensure that the IOC had addressed the issue of extending the accreditation of the UCLA laboratory to its temporary facility in Salt Lake City.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE noted that the Tunis laboratory had been fully accredited.

With regard to EPO testing, PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST hoped that the committee would look into the matter of blood and urine testing separately and in combination, and have it clarified that accreditation should not be necessary for the purpose of making standard haematological analyses, but that accreditation might be necessary should more complicated blood analytical procedures be introduced.

THE CHAIRMAN said, with regard to the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City and the discussion held earlier on the non-necessity to send the blood analysis portion of the EPO test to an accredited laboratory, that he had the following recommendation from the Legal Committee:

WADA recommends that the IOC adopt a statement clarifying that the references in the OMADC to the exclusive use of accredited laboratories (Chapter 5, Article 1), and the collection and analysis of both A and B samples (Chapter 6, Article 3 and Appendices C and D) do not apply to the collection and analysis of blood samples where the analysis of blood is being performed in conjunction with the analysis of urine.

This would be the text of WADA's recommendation to the IOC Executive Board.

MR HOWMAN said that the Legal Committee was also drafting a clause to ensure that the OMADC would not be threatened in Salt Lake City. The clause would be presented to the Foundation Board that afternoon.

He also recommended giving temporary accreditation to the Salt Lake City laboratory in order to avoid any possible legal loopholes.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE said that the Salt Lake City laboratory would be awarded temporary accreditation.

MR SHARMA referred to the temporary laboratory accreditation for the Salt Lake City laboratory. New Delhi had been selected as the venue for the first Afro-Asian Games and also had a request pending for temporary accreditation of that laboratory.

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA should recommend the temporary accreditation of the Salt Lake City laboratory to the IOC.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE noted that the procedure was already under way.

DECISIONS

1. WADA's recommendation to the IOC Executive Board to read as follows: *WADA recommends that the IOC adopt a statement clarifying that the references in the OMADC to the exclusive use of accredited laboratories (Chapter 5, Article 1), and the collection and analysis of both A and B samples (Chapter 6, Article 3 and Appendices C and D) do not apply to the collection and analysis of blood samples where the analysis of blood is being performed in conjunction with the analysis of urine.*
2. WADA to recommend the temporary accreditation of the Salt Lake City laboratory for the purposes of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games provided the IOC Medical Commission advises WADA of the completion of the proper

- application under Annex 1C of Appendix B to the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code.
3. Laboratory Accreditation Committee report approved.

13.4 Standards and Harmonisation Committee Report

MR WALKER referred to the report in the members' files (Annex), adding that a long and constructive discussion on sanctions and test results management had taken place at the committee meeting.

DECISION

Standards and Harmonisation Committee report approved.

13.5 Ethics and Education Committee Report

DR VEREEN referred to the report in the members' files (Annex). He thanked Ms Vance and everyone involved in the committee's work for their help.

With regard to the E-learning project, the committee had a tender out in public for proposals to develop an online anti-doping education programme, and the funding for the project was coming from the European Union.

DECISION

Ethics and Education Committee report approved.

13.6 Athletes' Passport

MR MENDOZA said that the athletes' passport project incorporated the idea of the clearing-house.

MR KOSS gave a presentation on the electronic version of the passport. This was the only way in which WADA would meet the athletes besides during testing.

The idea was a volunteer passport to which clean athletes could subscribe. He referred the members to the document in their files (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN noted that it was a priority of WADA to give the athletes something to do to engage the support of other athletes. This was an ambitious project, but one that could be of great significance over time.

The budgetary and security aspects were clearly very important, and the Legal Committee was going to have to look into these issues.

MR CTVRTLIK asked whether the passport would be available through the Olympic Games internet system at Salt Lake City.

MR VERBRUGGEN wanted to know whether Mr Koss intended to include any results on possible blood screenings.

MR KOSS told Mr Ctvrtlik that the passport would be available on the internet but would not be a part of the Olympic Games system.

Security was indeed an extremely important aspect, and he had been guaranteed a level of security similar to that used by banks.

He informed Mr Verbruggen that there were opportunities for blood screening and longitudinal controls to be included.

MRS REDING thanked Mr Koss and his team for a concrete project, on which money would be well spent. These constructive elements of education and giving responsibility to athletes were as important as the other work that WADA was doing.

The passport and education projects would be a positive way of bringing about a generation of children who would reject doping from the start.

A campaign for young people could also be launched in the medium-term.

The passport project was only a pilot project, but it was certainly the right way to proceed.

DECISION

Athletes' passport update approved.

13.7 EU Projects

THE CHAIRMAN said that two of the EU projects had been discussed in some detail; the third was the Independent Observer Programme, which Mr Syväsalmi would discuss as part of his report on the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.

13.8 Youth Awareness

DR LORDE gave a presentation on the Youth Awareness Programme, and referred to the document in the members' files (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN congratulated Dr Lorde and all those involved in the programme.

MR SHARMA suggested that the Afro-Asian Games be included among the events to be covered by the Youth Awareness Programme and, as the host, his country would make available whatever was necessary.

DR LORDE thanked Mr Sharma for this offer.

DECISION

Youth Awareness Programme update approved.

13.9 IADA / WADA

MR WADE referred to the report in the members' files (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN noted that this was an important programme.

DECISION

IADA / WADA update approved.

13.10 Salt Lake City Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

MR SYVÄSALMI noted that there would be three parts to the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City: the Independent Observer Programme, the Youth Awareness Programme, and the Athletes' Passport and E-learning projects. He referred to the details in the members' files (Annex).

DECISION

Salt Lake City Olympic Games and Paralympic Games update approved.

14. Out-of-Competition Testing Update

MR SYVÄSALMI referred to the report in the members' files (Annex).

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA had no signed agreement with FIFA. He had read that WADA did have an agreement, but this was not the case, although it was a sign that FIFA wanted one. He would try to meet shortly with Mr Blatter in Canada to discuss the issue.

MR FASULO brought up the issue of the definition of out-of-competition testing. There had been some uncertainty between federations about what constituted out-of-competition testing. Could the members be given an update on how this was being dealt with by WADA?

DR KIM said that the Olympic Games in 2008 would be a big challenge for China, and he hoped that WADA would continue to support China.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that one of the most important areas of WADA's activities concerned out-of-competition testing. He was somewhat disappointed by the figure given in the report; he had thought that 3,500 tests were to be conducted by 2001.

Such terminology should not be used when it was not relevant. He saw out-of-competition testing as unannounced testing during training seasons, in other words, out of season.

He would like to see a much more detailed breakdown of out-of-competition testing figures in future presentations.

MR BESSEBERG fully agreed with Professor Ljungqvist, and supported the recommendation for WADA to try to conduct more out-of-competition tests during the athletes' training periods.

THE PRINCE DE MERODE thought that this was an important issue to be resolved.

THE CHAIRMAN did not think that anyone would not agree with the general principles of out-of-competition testing, but somebody had to know where the athletes were in order to carry out effective out-of-competition testing.

The reason for the relatively low portion of tests in 2001 was because the initial agreements negotiated had been for a specified period, and they had had to be renegotiated.

MR SYVÄSALMI said that it had not been possible to perform the tests, as WADA had not had a contract.

The issue of the athletes' whereabouts would have to be improved.

He thought that the definition of out-of-competition testing was any time, anywhere, but some IFs had already defined their own terms. The definition varied according to the sport, and whether it made sense to test the day prior to a competition or not, but WADA would work with each IF individually to find a satisfactory solution.

MR WALKER said that he had not mentioned that the Standards and Harmonisation Committee had agreed to work on the question of athletes' whereabouts with a view to making a proposal, and would set up a working group composed of representatives of IFs and national anti-doping agencies to this effect.

With regard to out-of-competition testing, the Monitoring Group had adopted a protocol to the convention the previous week, by which it would recognise the authority of WADA to conduct these controls.

The request had been made that out-of-competition testing reports be made available to the national anti-doping agency or the national federation concerned. He believed that the issue was being looked into by the Legal Committee.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST noted that 43% of tests had not actually been out-of-competition tests. WADA should not believe that out-of-competition testing was taking place if this was not genuinely the case.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that WADA could perform out-of-competition tests only if the IFs gave WADA the relevant authority to do so.

DECISION

Out-of-Competition testing update approved.

15. Branding

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA had been working with LANDOR in order to develop a distinctive logo, and Andrew King (LANDOR Creative Director) and Olivier Auroy (Mr King's partner and Director of Clientele) had come to Lausanne to explain the logo.

MR KING informed the members that, in order to create a logo, it had been necessary to understand WADA's mission and values before making a WADA identity. The company had brought together a cross-cultural team for diverse input, coming from Paris, London, Tokyo, Mexico City and San Francisco.

MR AUROY gave a PowerPoint presentation on the story of sport before drugs, explaining the etymology, history and philosophy of sport. LANDOR had then looked into why sport had changed. Politics, economy and mass media were the main reasons for this. Athletes had become brands and a company, and were therefore vulnerable. Initially, athletes had aimed to be better, but the aim had changed to be better than oneself. Bending the rules had always existed, but this had become dangerous.

The concept of the WADA logo needed to be encompassed in one simple idea, combining the emotional and rational aspect of the agency. The equals sign of the logo gave an idea of equality and integrity. The black square signified the rules, and black was also a neutral colour. The green signified health and nature, whilst the sign, drawn 'freehand', signified liberty. The English version, World Anti-Doping Agency, had been chosen to accompany the logo.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members had any comments or questions.

MR CODERRE noted that it would be regrettable if the WADA logo were accompanied by only the English version of WADA. Both the French and English versions should accompany the logo, particularly since the headquarters would be in Montreal.

MR CTVRTLIK asked whether the logo had been shown to any study groups and if any external research had been carried out.

Everybody was living in a world of acronyms, therefore how would the initials be brought into the logo?

DR GARNIER supported Mr Coderre's views.

MR AUROY replied that the logo itself, or the symbol, was the international part of the branding. With regard to the language, putting two acronyms in the logo would be very difficult. This did not mean that both languages would not be present in other documents. The company had had to choose between WADA and AMA, but both languages would be brought in. The full version of WADA had been used in order to teach those who did not know the meaning of WADA. The aim was to make WADA an international brand.

The research had been carried out at LANDOR's different offices, of which there were between 15 and 20 throughout the world, and no negative meanings for WADA had been found.

The entire company had worked on the logo; in general, it had been found that if a new logo was given to a focus group, the group would reject it immediately because of its novelty status. This was why LANDOR had preferred not to use focus groups.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that he did not fully understand the logo. The equals sign was supposed to express equality but, in his opinion, the two lines did not appear to be equal.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, over time, the logo would come to mean something, in the same way that the five Olympic rings had come to stand for something.

MR CODERRE pointed out that a house was judged by its foundations. The perception or vision should be accurate. He stressed the need for a bilingual approach. Also, WADA should use focus groups and trust public opinion.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that this agenda item had been included essentially for information.

In developing a symbol, WADA had worked as had been described, and would learn as it went along.

16. Other Business

Japanese Anti-Doping Agency

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA had discussed the issue of encouraging more governments to establish national anti-doping agencies. Japan had established one, and the Chairman of the Japanese Anti-Doping Agency, Mr Ichiro Kono, had come to tell the members about its creation.

MR ICHIRO KONO gave a presentation of the new Japanese Anti-Doping Agency. He was proud to announce the establishment of JADA, which had begun its operations in November 2001, before the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.

Request

MR SERRUYS asked for an extra seat on the Foundation Board to be awarded to the Paralympic Committee, as well as a seat for Europe in order to recognise Europe's far-reaching commitment to combating doping. He asked that a vote take place before the close of the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that the issue should perhaps be left until the next meeting, unless anyone wished to second the proposal.

MR CODERRE said that he had not liked reading reports in the papers regarding a link between the budget and WADA representation.

He would take an official position on the matter at the next meeting, after having consulted his colleagues, but would welcome a declaration from Mrs Reding stating that the issue of representation had nothing to do with the budget.

DR GARNIER noted, on behalf of the Monitoring Group, that he supported the request for an extra seat for Europe for reasons of improved representation in Europe, but pointed out that the request was not linked to the issue of the budget.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he would prefer not to have the vote and see it fail. It would be better to think about the matter for the next meeting. He would prefer it if he could propose that it would be helpful to have representation of the Paralympic Committee. He asked Mr Serruys if he would consider withdrawing the proposal for the time being.

MR REEDIE agreed that the timing of the request would be better at the next meeting.

MR SERRUYS said that the issue would be discussed further with the Member States and withdrew his proposal.

DECISION

Request for an additional seat for Europe withdrawn.

17. Next Meeting

THE CHAIRMAN said that the next meeting would take place as soon as possible after the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City at the new WADA headquarters in Montreal.

He said that some excellent meetings had taken place in Lausanne, with in-depth discussions on important issues and progress having been made to achieve WADA's goals.

Every expectation had been surpassed. WADA was in existence, and had been organised and become operational in a number of important areas.

WADA had established agreements with 34 out of the 35 IFs, and the WADA Independent Observer Programme had played an important role at the Olympic Games in Sydney and at other IF events, thus removing any question of the proper application of doping rules.

WADA was responsible for performing numerous out-of-competition tests.

There had been great progress made on the harmonisation of doping rules within the sports movement and with the public authorities.

Significant research funds had been placed at the disposal of experienced researchers in areas that were of interest to WADA.

It had been recognised that the ultimate answer to doping in sport lay in the educational work that WADA would be carrying out.

There had been unprecedented international cooperation between the public authorities and the sports authorities.

He thanked everyone for their participation and hoped that they would provide feedback to their respective constituencies.

There would be an informal Foundation Board meeting in Salt Lake City for those members who planned to be there.

He thanked the staff, media and interpreters for their assistance.

DECISIONS

1. Next Foundation Board meeting to take place in Montreal on 4 June 2002.

2. Informal meeting to take place in Salt Lake City during the Olympic Games.

The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

FOR APPROVAL

MR RICHARD W. POUND, QC
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA