

Asian Region Intergovernmental Funding Paper
1st Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting
Tokyo, Japan
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Introduction

1. The Asian Region is one of the largest and most culturally diverse areas of the world and this therefore presents unique challenges. The Governments who are represented on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Foundation Board are all committed to supporting the work of WADA and to showing leadership.

Purpose

2. The purpose of the following information is to assist the Governments of the Asian region in making a decision on how the 20.46% apportionment of the Government share of WADA's annual core budget be allocated for 2005 and beyond.

Note - There is considerable background material that has been included for the information of those Governments who may not have been involved to date.

Background

3. In February 1999, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) convened a World Conference on Doping in Sport which was attended by both the Sports Movement and Governments of the world to consider the problem of doping in sport and how to better deal with it in the future.
4. The result was the establishment of an independent organization known as the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). WADA is an entirely unique hybrid organization that is governed and funded equally by both the Sports Movement and Governments. By joining forces, it was planned that the problem of doping in sport was to be better tackled/eliminated for the good of sport throughout the world in a harmonized way.
5. The WADA Foundation Board is made up of 18 members representing the Olympic Movement and 18 Public Authority representatives (governments). The public authorities representation comes from each of the five Olympic Regions as agreed to at the International Inter-Governmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sports Summit in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2001. The membership is as follows:

Africa	- 3 members;
Americas	- 4 members;
Asia	- 4 members;
Europe	- 5 members; and
Oceania	- 2 members.

6. The representative countries from the Asian Region are:

Japan (WADA Executive Committee and Foundation Board Member);
China (WADA Foundation Board member);
Korea (WADA Foundation Board member); and
Iran (WADA Foundation Board member).

7. For the first two years of operation (1999–2001), WADA was funded in entirety by the Olympic Movement; a total of US \$25 million. In January 2002, the agreed co-funding of WADA began with Governments providing 50% and the Olympic Movement 50%.

8. Each year, WADA's budget is approved by the WADA Foundation Board in November. There is a five year capped budget for 2001–2006 which enables adequate planning by Governments for their respective payments, with the assurance that expenditure is both prudent and economically sound.

9. The projected WADA Budget Figures for 2002 – 2006 are as follows (in \$ USD):

2002	17,160,000.
2003	20,235,000.
2004	21,705,000.
2005	23,275,000.
2006	24,930,000.

10. The payments which have been made by Governments to WADA's budget for 2002 and 2003 are as follows:

2002 = 84.45%
2003 = 78.36% (*as at 13 april 2004* 24 February 2004; total deficit US
US\$189,125.\$)

11. Taking into account the IOC policy of making payments to WADA only when governments make their payments (i.e. matching dollar for dollar) means that over the two year period a total of US \$7,021,490. was not received. This shortfall therefore impacts the activities that WADA can undertake.

12. It will take time for governments around the world to fulfill their obligations. The reality of the day-to-day financial management environment within which WADA operates continues to be uncertain. Reaching agreement on the funding formula in the Asian Region will be a positive step towards creating a more certain future.

Intergovernmental Meetings on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGAD's)

13. The International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGADs) was made up of Governments from around the world, which met over the course of four years to discuss anti-doping issues. The first international IICGAD's summit was held prior to the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia in November 1999.

14. At the third IICGAD's¹ meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2001, the funding of WADA was considered and finalized. It was agreed that for the five Olympic Regions of the world, the WADA budget allocation would be apportioned as follows:

- Africa: 0.50%
- Americas: 29%
- Asia: 20.46%
- Europe: 47.5%
- Oceania: 2.54%

15. Following on from this, the WADA Government Board representatives within each of the respective regions have been responsible for the process in determining how the percentage would be apportioned to countries within their region. This information is then provided to WADA so that invoicing can be undertaken.

16. The regional share percentages were again reconfirmed in the Copenhagen Declaration on Anti-doping in sport, which was signed by 51 governments at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 2003. There are now 103 signatories (April 14th, 2004) with 19 countries from the Asian Region who have signed.

17. Overview of the five Olympic Regions and the Funding Formulas as Decided by Governments within each region

- *Africa (0.50%)*
The Supreme Council of Sport for Africa is the body through which the funding formula and allocation has been made and agreed to. Countries are divided into three categories (A,B,C), whereby the categorizations are based on geographical size, population size and GDP.
- *Americas (29%)*
For 2002, there was an agreement in principle between Canada and the USA. This agreement was based on 1/3 USA, 1/3 Canada with the remaining 1/3 to be apportioned across the remaining countries in the Americas. In December 2002 at the Summit of Sports Ministers of the Americas meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil funding was discussed. At the Sports Ministers meeting in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in February 2003 a funding formula known as the Organization of American States (OAS) formula was discussed and considered, with agreement by some countries, however the final decision/agreement has still to be reached by all countries within the region.
- *Asia (20.46%)*
For 2002, the original IICGAD's funding formula was applied across seven countries in the Asian Region. This was the agreement reached in Cape Town, South Africa. Australia acted as Chair of this IICGAD's meeting. The IICGAD's formula is calculated on: - 15% of the competitors who had attended

¹ For reference to papers from the third IICGADS meeting in Cape Town and all previous IICGADS meetings please go to the following website <http://www.dcita.gov.au/drugsinsport/>

Olympic Games and 85% ratio of a country's economic indicator as set forth by the World Bank.

In 2003, a new funding formula was determined, through the Asian Foundation Board members, using 15% competitors who had attended Olympic Games and 85% economic indicator using a country's Gross Domestic Product. The Government of Japan agreed to pay US\$1,502,800 with the remaining share apportioned among the 9² countries.

- *Europe (47.5%)*
Europe's financial contributions are coordinated through the Council of Europe and the European Union. In 2002 and 2003 the Council of Europe through the Committee of Ministers, agreed the payments and formula. In 2002, the payments were based on the indicative scale of contributions calculated for the 48 states party to the European Cultural Convention. The indicative scale is based on GDP and population. The same principle applied in 2003 and for 2004.
- *Oceania (2.54%)*
The governments of Australia and New Zealand reached an agreement that Australia pays 2.18% and New Zealand contributes 0.36% annually to cover the full cost of the region.

The Asian Region

18. The Asian Region is the largest and most culturally diverse region. This presents a unique challenge as there is currently no established public forum for anti-doping matters to be discussed and agreed.
19. The Government of Japan, who is the Executive Committee member on the WADA Foundation Board and is responsible for developing this process, has been both generous and strongly committed to looking at how to make anti-doping work within the region. Equally the Governments of Korea, China, Iran and India have been both constructive and supportive. This foundation of support needs to be further developed to actively encompass all governments within the region.

² In 2003 three new countries were invoiced: Iran, Singapore who expressed a willingness to be included and Qatar who are to host the South East Asian Games.