

## Minutes of 1<sup>st</sup> Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting

1. Date                      Friday 22 April 2004, 10:00-16:00
2. Venue                     Meeting room (2F), Japan Institutes of Sports Science
3. Participants             Participants list
4. Agenda
  1. Role call and Observers
  2. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
  3. Copenhagen Declaration
  4. UNESCO Convention
  5. Role of Asia/Oceania Regional Office
  6. Brief Introduction of anti-doping activities and policies by each country
  7. Process to appoint WADA Board Members for the Asian Region
  8. Rules of Government contribution and formula in Asian region
  9. Future meetings
  10. Chair's Summary (adoption)

### 5. Summary

#### 1. Role call and Observers

15 representatives from 15 Asian countries: Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand. Australia, New Zealand, JADA, WADA as observers.

#### 2. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

Mr. David HOWMAN, Director General of WADA, introduced WADA's history and current activities. According to his presentation, 28 summer Olympic sports, 25 Ifs had accepted the Code. There were 3 exceptions which were: UCI, FIFA and FIVB. The 3 non-signatory Ifs have set the date to sign for the code, therefore all IFs will have signed for the code prior to the Olympic Games in Athens.

#### Questions

IRAN: When is the date for FIFA to sign for the code?

WADA: It is supposed to adopt and sign for the code at the FIFA meeting on May 21<sup>st</sup> in Paris.

SINGAPORE: When will the NADO code manual will be released?

WADA: Supposedly, in a couple of weeks.

INDONESIA: How long does it take to be approved as a WADA accredited laboratory?

WADA: The approving duration is, although it's on a case by case basis, approximately 6 months to 2 years. We are pleased to have contact from any country interesting in establishing laboratory to be accredited.

INDONESIA: How does WADA take part in the UNESCO Convention process?

WADA: According to article 22 of WADA Code, the Convention is to be completed prior to the Olympic Games in Turin. However, the WADA Code, prepared by a non-governmental organization (i.e. WADA) cannot be signed directly by Governments therefore a Convention which is an agreement between Governments must be completed. WADA fully cooperates with UNESCO in preparing the Convention for each government to be able to ratify in time for the Turin Olympics in 2006.

MALAYSIA: As to the condition of maintaining an accredited laboratory, the number of testing samples required is 1,500 per year by rule, can this be negotiable or not?

WADA: WADA appreciates any new application for the accreditation by laboratories. However, WADA thinks that establishing a system to increase the number of doping controls is important first, and that the number of 1,500 is not likely to be negotiable.

OMAN: What is the key procedure of accreditation of laboratories?

WADA: WADA acts positively cooperating with ILAC, an international operation which provides an independent audit taking into account the various laboratory accreditation schemes. As part of the process WADA practices some blind checks, too.

### **3. Copenhagen Declaration**

Ms. Anne Jansen, Senior Manager of WADA, introduced the Copenhagen Declaration and explained the importance for each government to sign this prior to the Athens Olympic Games, as per Article 22 of the Code. There are 109 signatories and WADA encourages all countries to sign.

### **4. UNESCO Convention**

Mr. Morioka, Specialist of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, gave a progress report and showed the timeline of future meetings.

### **5. Role of Asia/Oceania Regional Office**

Mr. Hayashi, Director of WADA Asia/Oceania Regional Office, introduced the role of this regional office and the suggested strategy in the future, together.

### **6. Brief outline of anti-doping activities and policies by each country**

Was given by: India, China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Qatar, and Korea.

### **7. Process to appoint WADA Board Members for the Asian Region**

Mr. Watanabe, Director of MEXT, proposed the process to appoint WADA Board Members for the Asian Region as the attachment 7.2.

Following the Japanese presentation, Iran agreed with the Japanese proposition and also suggested that the signatory for the Copenhagen Declaration should be considered as a condition to be a candidate. At the same time, Iran asked if the election will be held in November during the WADA Board Member meeting.

Japan, in reply to the Iranian suggestion, stated, "At present, the signatory for the Copenhagen Declaration is not necessary to be a Board member; however it could be an important point."

Malaysia agreed with the Iranian Proposition.

WADA indicated that "It is preferable to have elected a board member before the Board Member meeting on November 22<sup>nd</sup>, where the Executive Board member should be decided. It is advisable to elect a country as a new board member 2-3 weeks before the meeting and this country must have also contributed to WADA."

QATAR: "Considering the area balance in the Asian region, a board member should represent other part of Asia." India agreed.

In conclusion, Japan indicated 2 necessary conditions to be elected a board member as follows, and also proposed that the preparations for holding the election process be undertaken before November. It was approved that to be elected as a WADA Board member then countries must:

- 1) Have made their full contribution to WADA
- 2) Be a signatory to the Copenhagen Declaration

#### **8. Rules of Government contribution and formula in the Asian region :**

Mr. Watanabe, Director of MEXT, Japan, introduced the actual situation; amongst 43 countries in Asia, the Government contribution is:

- 1) Calculated considering GDP and the number of Olympians
- 2) Invoiced to 10 countries
- 3) Holds 20.46% of the whole governmental contribution to WADA

Then, Japan proposed the contribution formula in 2005 as follows;

- 1) Any new country who wishes to make a contribution should be invoiced for US\$5,000.00
- 2) For the 10 invoiced countries currently that they contribute the same amount as the year 2004
- 3) For year 2006: Discuss this again at the Asian Region Intergovernmental meeting in 2005

Following the Japanese proposition, "Actual contribution basis calculated by GDP and Olympian number should be modified for the formula 2005" said Iran. Malaysia agreed with the Japanese proposition "basically", however "For those new funding countries, a certain country could possibly have the ability to pay more than US\$5,000.00. Considering this possibility, new funding countries shouldn't be "equally" charged." Thailand agreed. India mentioned that non-funding countries may not realize the importance of its contribution to WADA.

INDONESIA asked how the 10 funding countries were decided and the reason to fix a new funding charge to US\$5,000.00?

WADA: WADA sent the invoice to countries in 2004 after they made approaches to WADA of their intention to pay contributions. In 2002 and 2003 the countries were decided by the IICGAD's process in conjunction with the Asian Region WADA Board members.

JAPAN: The new funding charge, US\$5,000.00, was set under the actual minimum contribution which is US\$7,374.00.

Japan indicated the final proposition as follows and it was approved:

1. The amount of contributions of actual funding countries for year 2005 will be same as that of 2004.
2. Contribution of a new funding country will be at a minimum US\$5,000.00, which could be more according to each country's situation.

#### **9. Future meetings**

Japan proposed that Asian region board member hold a meeting in turn every year. This was agreed.

For the meeting in 2005, both China and Iran were positive about hosting a meeting and the Asian board members will decide this later on.

#### **10. Chair's Summary (adoption)**

Chair's summary (as attached) was unanimously agreed.