

# play true

ISSUE 3 - 2003

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

adrafinil  
amfepramone  
amiphenazole  
amphetamine  
benzphetamine  
bromantan  
carphedon

**POLICY INTO**

# **PRACTICE**

With the World Anti-Doping Code now in effect, the guidelines for elite athletes have never been clearer. An in-depth look at WADA's role in the recently published Prohibited List of Substances, with special emphasis on the new harmonization of Therapeutic Use Exemptions

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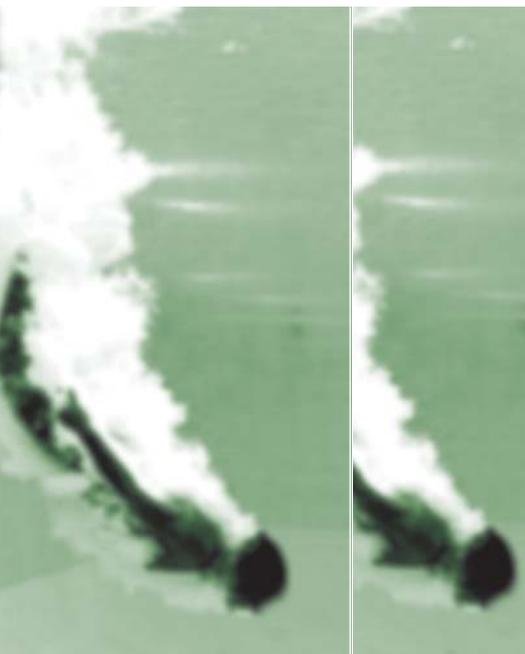
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### Profile: David Howman

WADA Director General  
David Howman has devoted years to practicing sports law in his native New Zealand and internationally, and has been a familiar face in the anti-doping arena for years

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The fight against doping in sport enters a new era on 01 January 2004, with the advent of the first World Anti-Doping Code. While the Code has many elements that will affect athletes worldwide, two of the most important fall under WADA's purview for the first time: the Prohibited List of Substances; and the process for obtaining Therapeutic Use Exemptions

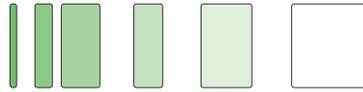
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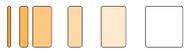
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# 01 Narrowing the Gap

With recent discoveries related to the THG scandal in the US, and the resulting implications that doping may be more systemic than previously believed, new WADA Director General David Howman has taken on some serious challenges with his new responsibilities, but believes that he, and WADA, are up to the task

David Howman, WADA's new director general, has been involved with sports and the fight against doping for several decades. An active athlete for the better part of his life (he was a member of the New Zealand Junior Davis Cup squad and represented Victoria University in Rugby), Howman has devoted years to practicing sports law in his native New Zealand and internationally. He has been a familiar face in the anti-doping arena for years and was instrumental in drafting the legislation for the New Zealand Anti-Doping Agency.

Howman began his service with WADA in 2000 as a member of the organization's Foundation Board representing Oceania. He has also served as chair of WADA's legal working group and the head of the Independent Observer Team at the 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.

Howman joined WADA as its chief operating officer earlier this year, just prior to the acceptance of the World Anti-Doping Code in Copenhagen. As the Agency's new director general, he will now have the responsibility of overseeing implementation of the Code beginning next year. As 2003 draws to a close, Howman reflects on the continuing fight to rid sports of doping and WADA's evolving role in coordinating that fight.

**In your opinion, how has the fight against doping in sport changed since WADA's creation four years ago?**

The fight against doping has radically altered since WADA was established at the end of 1999. With the hallmarks of transparency and independence in particular, WADA has been able to provide leadership and guidance in an area previously defined by disharmony and allegations of cover-ups or conflicts of interest. With the benefit of great assistance from all stakeholders, including the sports movement and governments, and full consultation during the process, the advent of the Code has meant progress of a speed not previously seen in either the sports movement or international governments. We are very hopeful that this will continue and will create the harmony sought in the on-coming years.

**You have been involved in the fight against doping for a long time. Do you think the recent rash of positive cases, especially involving previously undetectable products like THG, means there's more doping or that authorities are getting better at uncovering it?**

The discovery of THG and other substances indicates a level of cheating that we had not previously thought could exist. On the one hand it is extremely distressing and disappointing to learn that intentional doping of this kind exists, but on the other hand very pleasing that it has been discovered through the use of an independent anti-doping agency in the United States and the allied resource coming from an accredited lab. Anecdotally there must be suspicion that doping is more deep-rooted than we had hoped but the gap between those

**"WADA is an exceptional, unique body in the world at present. The mix of private and public creates opportunities which are not otherwise known in the world, and these partnerships provide an opportunity to achieve aims at all levels. Private and public authorities, working together, can achieve so much more than when either works alone."**

who cheat and those who catch the cheats is narrowing. More importantly, it would appear that the societal approach towards doping in sport is moving from silent condemnation to a more vocal disapproval. When that is linked with obvious health risks, and obvious improvements in value emphasis, then we must be hopeful that that gap will continue to narrow.

**How does having both governments and the sports movement working together help in this fight?**

WADA is an exceptional, unique body in the world at present. The mix of private and public creates opportunities which are not otherwise known in the world, and these partnerships provide an opportunity to achieve aims at all levels. Private and public authorities, working together, can achieve so much more than when either works alone.

**What are WADA's top priorities for the coming 12 months?**

WADA's top priorities for the coming twelve months are to ensure that implementation of the Code is carried out harmoniously and consistently by the sports movement; and to ensure that the drive towards a global convention through the auspices of UNESCO continues in a positive fashion. Our major activities must now be research and education as directed by our executive committee.

**WADA recently opened two regional offices in Tokyo and Cape Town. What is the aim of these offices?**

The aim of the regional offices is to ensure more global spread of both the message that WADA is entrusted with, and the ability to provide information and guidance to parts of the world not otherwise covered by the Head Office so explicitly.

**"...It would appear that the societal approach towards doping in sport is moving from silent condemnation to a more vocal disapproval. When that is linked with obvious health risks, and obvious improvements in value emphasis, then we must be hopeful that that gap will continue to narrow."**

**What visible changes will the public see with the introduction of the Code next year?**

The changes that the public will see will necessarily include many references to the Code itself and, when there are cases involving anti-doping violations, there will be more and more highlighting of the task that WADA has in monitoring cases, appealing them, etc. I would anticipate there to be some more world-wide interest in TUEs (therapeutic use exemptions) and quite probably in substances on the Prohibited List.

**What power of intervention will the Code give to WADA?**

WADA has powers of intervention in ensuring that TUEs are consistently granted because it has a power to review all exemptions in all sports. It also has the ability to appeal cases to the Court of Arbitration for Sport where sanctions would appear to be out of line with the Code.

**WADA has had difficulty collecting its financial commitments from stakeholders. How can the Agency meet its goals without the proper resources?**

There are always difficulties in achieving goals without the full

resources required for such an objective. However, WADA is not going to shirk from its responsibilities and will, with the full effort of its very competent staff, achieve objectives which are practical and real. WADA will rely very heavily upon assistance from all stakeholders and will work together with all stakeholders to achieve the aims and requirements. WADA sees its way in the future as being partnered considerably by all involved in the fight against doping in sport. 



# POLICY INTO PRACTICE

02

The fight against doping in sport enters a new era on 01 January 2004, with the advent of the first World Anti-Doping Code. While the Code has many elements that will affect athletes worldwide, two of the most important fall under WADA's purview for the first time: the **Prohibited List of Substances**, and the process for obtaining **Therapeutic Use Exemptions**

## The Prohibited List

The List is nothing new to athletes. It was first published in 1963 and has substantially evolved over the decades. The International Olympic Committee has been responsible for maintaining the List over the years, and WADA has, for the first time last year, made recommendations to the IOC on the content of the List.

WADA is now solely responsible for preparation and publication of the List. According to the Code, "WADA shall, as often as necessary, and no less often than annually, publish the Prohibited List as an international standard." As required, the List for 2004 was published by WADA on

September 30, 2003 and will go into effect as of January 1, 2004. While most of the List is similar to those published in the past, there are some new elements athletes and their entourages should be aware of.

As always, the 2004 Prohibited List identifies substances and methods that are banned either in-competition only or in-and out-of-competition. These substances include, but are not limited to, stimulants (in competition only), anabolic agents, and masking agents. Athletes should always be aware that a substance may not be directly named on the List, but may still be banned because it falls into the category based on similarities in properties or structure. It is also important to note that for different

sports, the List may include some specificities. International Federations can propose additions to WADA and WADA may include additional substances as doping for particular sports.

The List also contains Prohibited Methods, such as blood doping; pharmacological, chemical or physical manipulation of specimens collected in doping control; and gene doping. Gene doping, the non-therapeutic use or manipulation of genes to enhance athletic performance, was only added to the List in 2003. Although no evidence has yet been uncovered that gene doping is today being practiced, scientists have already begun to study and look for ways to detect this type of doping method.



"Maintaining the List and educating athletes about it are two of WADA's most important tasks," said David Howman, the Agency's director general. "It is our job to make sure the List reflects the criteria defined under the Code and that we work with international federations and anti-doping organizations to make sure athletes know exactly what they are not allowed to take."

### Criteria

What determines whether a substance should be on the Prohibited List? For many years, the only criterion was whether prevailing scientific opinion considered the product performance enhancing. If a product was thought to artificially better an athlete's performance, then it was placed on the List.

Under the rules of the World Anti-Doping Code, other issues now need to be taken into consideration. The following criteria have to be considered when deciding if a substance should go on the List:

- Is it performance enhancing?
- Does it represent a risk to the health of the athlete?
- Is it against the spirit of sport?

If any two of the three above criteria are met, then the substance should be considered for inclusion on the List.

### Changes to the List

Several times a year, a group of scientists and experts in the field of doping meet as WADA's List Sub-Committee to look at what substances and methods should be added to or subtracted from the List. The Sub-Committee makes recommendations on the contents of the new List for the following year to WADA's Health, Medical and Research Committee, who reviews the recommendations and send them to WADA's Executive Committee. The Executive Committee determines the new List having considered those recommendations. The List must always be published by October 1 of the year before it goes

and pseudoephedrine, were taken off the List. Scientists on the List Committee and dozens of others consulted worldwide believed that these two substances did not completely meet two of the three criteria needed for them to be included on the List.

The prevailing opinion of the List Committee regarding caffeine was that its presence in the body can vary greatly due to individual metabolism and that urinary levels do not necessarily reflect caffeine intake and the effect on performance. For those reasons, the threshold at which caffeine was banned was called into question. Pseudoephedrine was

## The List prohibits, for the first time, glucocorticosteroids and cannabinoids in competition for all sports, not just specific ones

into effect. A three-month delay is necessary to modify the rules of the international federations, the national anti-doping organizations, and countries, and to provide adequate notice for athletes and their support personnel (coaches, doctors, etc.).

This year, some major changes were introduced to the List. Two products that have long been banned, caffeine

considered a very mild stimulant that is widely used to treat colds and the Committee felt athletes should not be penalized for using a product to treat cold symptoms.

Substances may be withdrawn from the List, but others may be added based on new information available to the experts. For example, the List prohibits, for the first time, glucocorticosteroids and cannabinoids in competition for all sports, not just specific ones.



# TUEs: Procedures and Appeals

The procedure for obtaining a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) includes three distinct stages:

- 1 The first stage begins with an athlete's request for a TUE and the decision by the relevant authority to grant the request or not.
- 2 In the second stage, that decision can be reviewed, although it will not necessarily be changed.
- 3 The third stage, if necessary, would involve a final appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) or to an independent national authority, depending on whether the case involves a national or international athlete.

For international-level athletes, the international federation (IF) is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedure for issuing a TUE is in place. In this case, IF can undertake this task or it can direct its national federations or anti-doping agencies to do so (In the case of TUEs, IF means any body to which the IF has granted authority for issuing the TUE). Once a TUE has been given, the IF will inform WADA, who will have the opportunity to review this decision and, if it does not conform to the International Standard for TUEs, reverse the original decision. In this case, the athlete or the IF can appeal to CAS for a final decision.

There exists also the possibility that the IF might refuse to grant a TUE. In such a case, the athlete can appeal to WADA to have the decision reversed. If WADA upholds the IF's decision not to grant the TUE, the athlete can then appeal to CAS for a final decision. If WADA overturns the IF's original position and grants the TUE, then the IF also has the possibility of appealing to CAS.

For national-level athletes, the procedure is similar, but it rests with the national organizations to grant or refuse the TUE. Also, the final appeal would not be made to CAS but to an independent national review body. The decision taken by this body could then be appealed to CAS by WADA.

The procedures to applying for and granting of a TUE are set out in the International Standard for TUEs, published by WADA. The procedures followed by CAS in regards to TUEs will be guided by the Code of sports-related arbitration, and will most probably be in accordance with a simplified procedure. CAS is expected to issue new rules shortly to govern these TUE matters.

## Specified Substances

The List for 2004 contains for the first time a category of "specified substances". The World Anti-Doping Code (article 10.3) states that "the Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents." A doping violation involving such substance may result in a reduced sanction as noted in the Code provided that "...the athlete can establish that the use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance..."

The specified substances for 2004 include, for example, cannabinoids, ephedrine, Beta Blockers and glucocorticosteroids.

## Monitoring Program

Another major change to the List for 2004 is the inclusion of a monitoring program for the first time. Under Article 4.5 of the Code, WADA is tasked with creating a program through which it will monitor certain substances to see if they are possibly being misused or abused in sport. Accredited laboratories will provide WADA with reports on the presence of these substances in doping control samples collected in and out of competition.

This year, caffeine and pseudoephedrine, along with phenylpropanolamine were included on the monitoring program. The reasoning,



according to Olivier Rabin, WADA's science director, is that if the reports from the laboratories indicate any abuse of these substances, that will be evaluated by the List Committee and consideration will be given to reintroducing them back to the Prohibited List.

### Therapeutic Use Exemptions

The Code is meant to harmonize anti-doping rules across sports and countries, and an important part of that is the harmonization of granting therapeutic use exemptions to athletes.

Athletes, like all others, may have illnesses or conditions that require them to take particular medications. The substances they may be required to take may happen to fall under the Prohibited List. However, by obtaining a therapeutic use exemption (TUE), they are able to take the needed medicine with this proper authorization from their international federation or national anti-doping agency.

"An athlete with a particular medical condition should not be penalized for taking a prohibited substance on the List for validated and approved medical reasons, if no other alternative exists," said Rabin. "The TUE will avoid an athlete being declared positive when the substance is detected in the samples. This is why the TUE process is such an important part of an anti-doping program."

The process for granting a TUE has varied greatly across sports. Some federations have had systems in place through which athletes could request TUEs, while others did not. Under the Code, WADA has issued an international standard for the granting of TUEs. The standard states that all international federations and national anti-doping organizations must now have a process in place where athletes with documented medical conditions can request a TUE.

International federations are responsible for accepting application forms and granting TUEs to international level athletes and any other athlete that is entered in an international event. National anti-doping organizations will be responsible for granting TUEs to all athletes that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the federation but are still a member of that country's registered testing pool.

WADA's role in the TUE process is two-pronged: the agency reserves the right to monitor and review any TUE granted by a federation or anti-doping agency. In addition, athletes who requested a TUE and were denied can appeal the decision to WADA. If WADA determines that a denial of the TUE did not comply with the international standard, the agency can reverse the decision.

### How to apply for a TUE?

The process for an athlete to apply for a TUE is fairly simple. Each athlete must contact his or her international federation or national anti-doping organization and ask for an application form for requesting a TUE. The form should be filled out by the athlete's physician and forwarded to the international federation or national anti-doping organization. This request would be reviewed by a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC) and a decision would be made as to whether the TUE should be granted. The athlete will then receive an approval form from the organization to which it applied. TUEs are normally granted for a specific period of time and do expire. Athletes should remember that according to the

standards, the application for a TUE should be submitted at least 21 days before participating in an event.

The criteria for whether a TUE should be granted or not are outlined in the standard. A TUE should be given if:

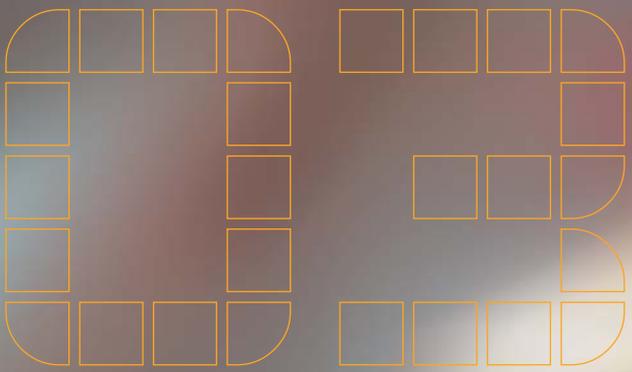
- The athlete would experience significant health problems without taking the prohibited substance or method.
- The therapeutic use of the substance would not produce significant enhancement of performance.
- There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the use of the otherwise prohibited substance or method.

(For glucocorticosteroids and beta-2 agonists, an abbreviated form and process for granting a TUE exists.)

Athletes concerned about confidentiality should note that all the information contained in their applications for a TUE will be kept strictly confidential. All members of the TUECs are required to sign confidentiality agreements and if they require advice from other scientific experts on a particular case, the name of the athlete will not be used when circulating the application outside the TUEC.

For more information on the substances on the Prohibited List or how to apply for a TUE, check WADA's website at [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org) or contact your international federation or national anti-doping agency. ■





# LEADING THE WAY

03

For more than two decades, Sergey Bubka dominated the world of sport, often being referred to as the best sportsman in the world. Today, two years after his retirement, he is still considered one of the greatest pole vaulters of all time

Born in Legansk (now part of the Ukraine) in 1963 to an officer in the military and a medical assistant, Sergey Bubka enjoyed playing all types of sport as a child. He eventually focused on pole vaulting because he saw an older friend who grew up on the same street doing the sport. When that friend invited him to try the pole vault, he was able to experience the sport for himself and history was in the making.

Bubka went on to participate in four Olympic Games, winning gold in 1988 in Seoul Korea. He was the first athlete to overcome the 6-meter height and he will always be remembered for his six consecutive world championships and the astonishing 35 times he broke the world record.

Reflecting back, Bubka credits his love for the game for all his successes.

"I always had great passion, determination and love for sport," he said. "I constantly had aspirations to be better and that is what kept me competing for so long."

Although no longer competing, Bubka has hardly retired from the world of sport. He always knew he wanted to stay involved even after his competitive days ended. "I can hardly imagine my life without sport," he said.

Today, Bubka continues his involvement as the President of the Sergey Bubka Sports Club in the Ukraine. On the international scene,

he was recently elected by his peers to serve as the Chairman of the IOC Athletes' Commission, which is considered by some to be the most important commission set up by the International Olympic Committee.

The IOC Athletes' Commission was established to serve as a link between athletes and officials. Because of the Commission, athletes today have a link to individuals who are fully aware of their needs. The Athletes' Commission addresses these needs by staying involved in all aspects of the organizational process of the Olympic Games to ensure that competition, training and living conditions are the best they can be.

More importantly, one of the key issues that both the Commission and

## ||| Athlete Profile: Sergey Bubka

Bubka remain steadfast on is their view on the anti-doping issue and their desire to keep sport clean.

"I feel that our duty is to bring our skills, enthusiasm and passion to the Olympic Movement, especially as a group who cares about its future," said Bubka. "One of our most important duties is to support the fight against doping. We actively participated in much of the work leading to the creation of WADA and strongly supported the Code and the principle that universal policies are applied to all sports and in all countries."

"It is also important that all athletes are educated about the health and ethical issues surrounding drug abuse," Bubka continued.

Bubka believes that the IOC Athletes' Commission can help give all athletes a bigger and more coordinated voice around this issue, which can only help to take the message further.

"Athletes need to understand that doping is unhealthy and unethical," he said. "It not only harms the foundation of sport, but also the athlete's health and career. Today's sport stars need to encourage future

athletes by setting a good example. Ultimately, every athlete needs to take responsibility for cleaning up sport".

When asked about the current troubles facing track and field with the doping issue, Bubka is optimistic, saying, "The IAAF is one of the leading sport federations taking a strict stand on the war against doping. It undoubtedly is troubling when positive results happen with athletes, but I believe that with new ways to fight doping being introduced and with the coordinated efforts by WADA, we will do our best to recover and take steps to clean up sport. We aren't going to give up."

**"Today's sport stars need to encourage future athletes by setting a good example.**

**Ultimately, every athlete needs to take responsibility for cleaning up sport."**

Bubka has always embraced the spirit of sport with the belief that it is something fantastic. His transition from playing field to the administrative field is offering him a new chapter to give back to something that for a lifetime has given him so much.

"My entire life has been devoted to sport; and with my passion, knowledge and experience it is an occupation I hope I can continue for many years to come," Bubka said with a smile.

With Bubka leading the way, WADA has an essential partnership with the athlete leaders of the world in the fight against doping. ■





Star swimmer Susie O'Neill plays important roles on the WADA Foundation Board and IOC Athletes' Commission.

# FINA

An overview of one of elite sport's groundbreaking federations in the fight against doping, with contemporary views from FINA Executive Director, Cornel Marculescu



In the sports world, the International Swimming Federation (FINA) has often been a pioneer and set an example in the fight against doping in sport.

In 1993, FINA was one of the first international federations to establish no-notice out-of-competition doping controls and a database of such controls. The federation also launched a special investigation into positive doping cases at the Asian Games in 1994, increased the number of doping controls, and convened an

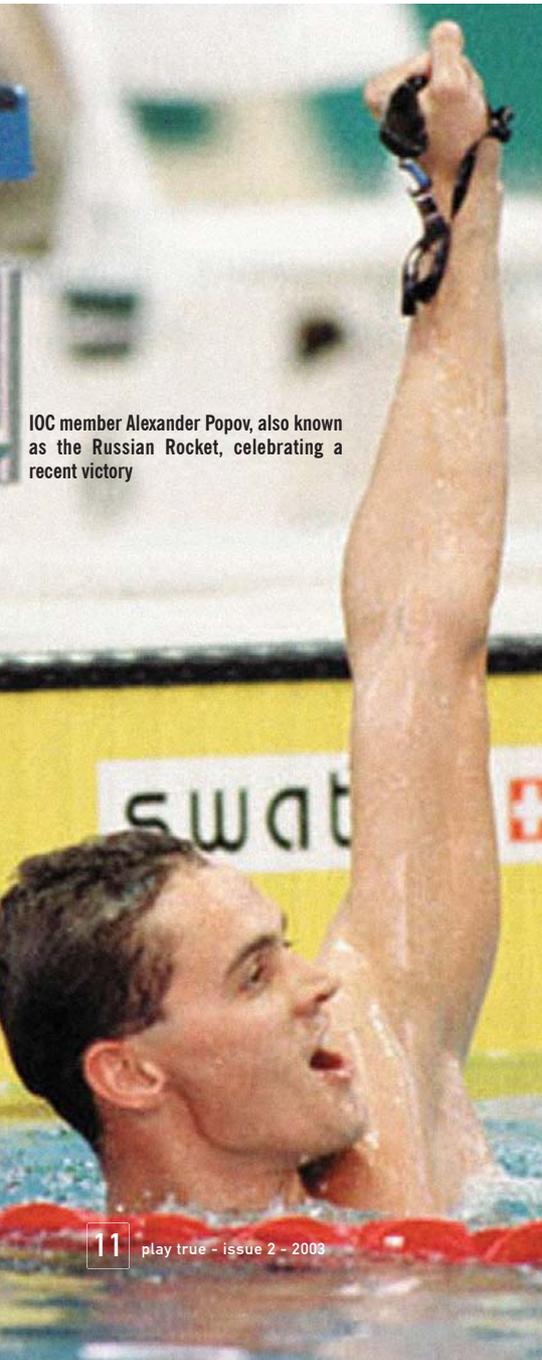
Extraordinary Congress on doping, the first of its kind, in Rio de Janeiro. Measures adopted at this Congress included toughening of sanctions for doping infractions and an automatic control each time a world record was broken.

The following year, FINA adopted new doping control rules, which included the automatic suspension of a national federation in multiple cases of doping by its members. A doping panel, with independent juridical authority from

FINA, was established for the review of all new doping cases.

In January 1998, following incidents at the Australian Customs just prior to the World Championships in Perth, a working group under the direction of Professor Don Catlin was formed. Approximately 20 experts in all areas of doping gathered to present recommendations, which were later adopted.

Since that time, another three Extraordinary Congresses on doping have been organized by FINA. The first was in 1999 in Hong Kong, where a Doping Control Review Board was established, with the responsibility of examining doping cases and recommending appropriate measures. The second Congress was in Moscow in 2002, where it was decided to include in the federation's anti-doping rules combined urine/blood tests for the detection of erythropoietin, darbepoietin and related substances. Last July, the third Congress took place in Barcelona, where FINA brought its constitution and anti-doping regulations in line with the World Anti-Doping Code.



IOC member Alexander Popov, also known as the Russian Rocket, celebrating a recent victory

Today, for the fight against doping, FINA calls on 14 volunteers on the doping panel and the Doping Control Review Board, in addition to two full-time employees at its headquarters in Lausanne. The federation's Executive Director, Cornel Marculescu, is also deeply involved in the anti-doping fight. Below, he discusses some of FINA's initiatives in this area.

**Swimming is considered by some to be one of the endurance sports most susceptible to doping. Do you believe this opinion is justified?**

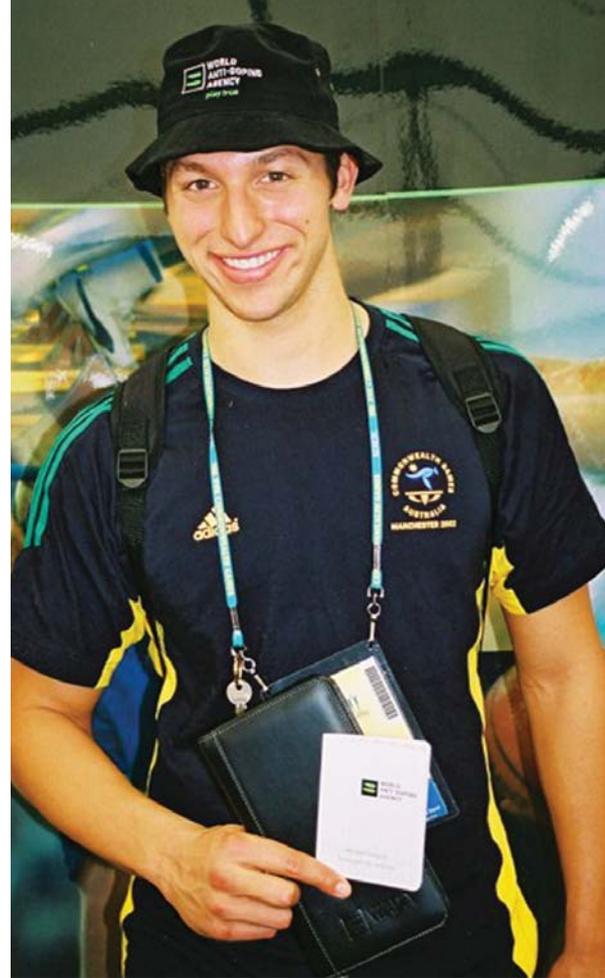
Swimming is one of the most formative sports, in terms of physical and mental wellbeing. That said, I think that doping can touch any sport at any level. Human nature has both a good and a bad side. Every director, doctor, trainer or parent should therefore be vigilant and respect Play True values.

**How does FINA fight doping?**

This fight takes a lot of energy, time and money. These resources could without doubt be better used in developing our sport, but the world being what it is, we can't avoid preserving the ethic without which sport would not exist.

We spent 12,311 Swiss Francs on our anti-doping program in 1992. Since 2000, that figure has risen to more than a million Swiss Francs a year. The number of tests, in and out of competition, has continued to rise. We conducted 247 in competition and 7 out-of-competition tests in 1993. These numbers rose to 584 and 965 in 2002. We will pass 1,000 out-of-competition tests in 2003. The 600 to 650 athletes tested during the year are among a pool of about 1,500 to 1,600 athletes on FINA's lists on the basis of best performances the year before or the current year.

In addition, we continue to encourage our national federations to develop education and outreach programs, and some very important ones are now in place. I would add that a number of our federations themselves have national anti-doping programs or are part of programs organized by other national entities, all of which reinforce our efforts in this fight.



Swimmer Ian Thorpe shows off his WADA Passport at a WADA Outreach event

**How do your sanctions procedures work?**

All cases are overseen by the Doping Control Review Board. This board then sends recommendations to FINA's executive, which is composed of the president, the honorary secretary and the honorary treasurer. The executive will then decide whether to refer the case to a doping panel or not.

It was to assure impartiality that FINA created in 1996 this doping panel, whose independence cannot be contested. It is composed of six judges or magistrates (a president and five members, each from a different continent). Every athlete has the right to be heard. Every decision can be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

**FINA recently took the extraordinary step, to conform to the World Anti-Doping Code, of reducing from four years to two years a sanction for a first infraction of anti-doping rules. Was this a difficult decision to take?**

In one sense yes, because on a number of occasions delegations from our national federations at previous congresses have made it clear their unanimity for maintaining a sanction of



**FINA Executive Director Cornel Marculescu (right), speaking with FINA President and WADA Board member Mustapha Larfaoui at a recent FINA event**

four years for the most serious cases. That said, FINA, as a member of the sports community and the Olympic Movement, must respect the decisions made democratically by the sports community, such as the World Anti-Doping Code, which was unanimously approved by the World Conference on Doping in Sport.

In addition, a number of our members wish for the possibility that stronger sanctions can be proposed in the future.

FINA was also one of the first international federations to test previously tested samples from one of its recent competitions ( the world championships in Barcelona) for THG. Was this for you an easy decision?

Absolutely. FINA looked into all the scientific and practical elements of this and asked all the necessary questions. We contacted the laboratory to know if the substance could be detected and the method of analysis to be used and once we have received all the information, there was nothing stopping us from testing the samples.

**Certain swimmers, such as Ian Thorpe, say they are ready to submit to voluntary doping controls to show that they are "clean." Can you imagine a day when additional tests will be done on a voluntary basis?**

Whether voluntary or not, our best competitors are targeted early and tested as often as possible. Of course, we are convinced that more tests can

be done. But it seems to be that other methods of fighting doping can also be developed.

We should admit, for example, that the legal authority of an international federation such as ours is limited. Our efforts have to be augmented in each country by the efforts of all the other sport and political authorities who are also part of this fight: ministries of sport, education and health; ministries in charge of police and customs; national Olympic committees; sports confederations; federations, and even clubs and municipalities. Each country should be responsible for the circulation of doping products in that country and those who facilitate their sale. In this area, much remains to be done. But it must happen for the reputation of athletes and the survival of sports at the top level.

Don't forget that cheating should not just be punished at the international or national level; the fight against doping needs to start at the club level. We need to think about cheating, about this human behavior that we still accept too easily. In this sense, we need to completely rethink our educational methods. ■

*More information on FINA can be found on their website at [www.fina.org](http://www.fina.org)*

## **05** Process for UNESCO Convention continuing

**UNESCO's General Conference voted in October in favor of the creation of an International Convention against doping in sport, through which governments can formally adopt the World Anti-Doping Code. The Goal: acceptance and implementation of the Code by governments by Turin 2006.**

The process of acceptance and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code, the first document to harmonize rules regarding anti-doping across all sports and all countries, is well underway. In addition to the number of sports organizations that have accepted the Code (see page 15), governments have now approved the creation of an International Convention under the auspices of UNESCO, the United Nations Organization responsible for education, science and culture. Representatives of UNESCO member

countries voted unanimously for the creation of the Convention at the organization's General Conference in Paris this past October.

Many governments cannot be legally bound by a non-governmental document such as the Code. The Convention will allow states to adopt the Code as the basis for the fight against doping in sport and to formally recognize WADA. A group of experts, led by Jean-Pierre Blais from the Canadian government, have been charged by UNESCO

Director General Koichiro Matsuura to draft the text of the Convention. The process has already begun and draft versions will be circulated and discussed at upcoming meetings of UNESCO representatives responsible for physical education and sport.

The goal is to present the final text of the Convention at the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005, which will allow world governments time to formally accept the Code and implement it prior to the Olympic Winter Games in Turin in 2006. ■

# Destination All Africa Games



IOC Athlete Commission member and WADA Board member, Rania Elwani, spent time supporting WADA's activities and in doing so, helped to take our messages further.



Raymond Hack (left) and Rodney Swigelaar interacted with thousands of athletes at the All Africa Games.

The All Africa Games in Abuja, Nigeria, took place from the 4th to the 18th of October. These games, organized every four years, are considered the major games of Africa and this year brought together 6,000 athletes from 53 countries, the largest ever number of participants competing in 22 sports. During the games, a WADA Athlete Outreach team was on hand to speak to athletes and answer their questions regarding doping-free sport.

"Africa, and by implication the majority of African athletes, in many instances have not been privy to adequate educational exposure on the subject of doping. It is for this reason that we need to invest in these athletes and regions, as to ensure that no athlete is left behind," said Outreach Team leader Rodney Swigelaar. "Many athletes indicated that the program assisted them in understanding the role of WADA and, as such, demystified the notion that WADA is a police force out to catch athletes."

Participants were able to obtain information, including general material on WADA and doping, a copy of the WADA/International Olympic Committee's List of Banned Substances, an athlete's guide and a copy of the new World Anti-Doping Code, which will harmonize regulations regarding doping across all sports and all countries. Athletes were also asked to sign a large banner that hung in the athlete village as a pledge to doping-free sport.

The Outreach event was the first to be organized by WADA's new regional office based in South Africa. Swigelaar, who is the office's director, assembled the Outreach team entirely from the African continent.

There is great enthusiasm amongst African athletes to become part of the process and the solution and through this program and the recently opened regional office in South Africa, their voices will continue to be heard. ■



Athletes from all over Africa enjoyed getting to know WADA and its activities.





IOC President Jacques Rogge provides insights into health and sport at the official launch of the new Olympic Museum exhibit.

07

# Balance and Performance

## WADA mission and goals part of new Olympic Museum exhibit

Beginning November 13, the World Anti-Doping Agency began taking part in the Olympic Museum's temporary exhibit entitled "Balance and Performance" in Lausanne Switzerland.

This exhibit, based on three main themes (sporting activity, sports medicine and social framework), aims to showcase health as a precious commodity that can be developed and must be nurtured. The message

is that sport is healthy if it is practiced according to the given rules. The exhibit also aims to serve as a medium to better explain the work of the IOC Medical Commission, the World Anti-Doping Agency and the CAS (Court of Arbitration for Sport).

One key aspect of the anti-doping issue is the Play True message. Individuals that visit the exhibit will be able to learn about WADA's programs, while also having the

opportunity to play an interactive computer game about anti-doping.

In just a few short years, the Olympic Museum has become the second most visited museum in Switzerland and has welcomed more than 2 million visitors since its opening. The Balance and Performance temporary exhibition will run until 2 May 2004 and is aimed less at elite athletes and more toward visitors from all age groups and all regions of the world. 

The Balance and Performance exhibit focuses on issues related to health and sport, and helps to explain the work of WADA, the IOC Medical Commission, and the CAS.



## New Funding Sanctions Passed for 2004

As of mid-November, WADA had received only two-thirds of its budget for 2003. As a result, WADA's Foundation Board decided at its November 21 meeting to approve certain amendments to the Agency's statutes. Governments will now have more time to make payments, but will face sanctions if they do not fulfill their financial obligations on time. Beginning in 2004, stakeholders will have until June 30 to pay their yearly dues to WADA. Beginning January 1, 2004, any government that has not paid its dues would be considered for sanctions, which will include removal of the country's representatives from the Foundation Board, the Working Committees and the Executive Committee.

## Code acceptance continues at rapid pace

Acceptance and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code continues to move along at a rapid pace. As of 17 December, 120 sports organizations, including the International Olympic Committee, had formally accepted the Code. Others have promised to do so in the coming months at upcoming congresses or meetings.

Sports organizations have until the Olympic Games in Athens next year to accept and implement the Code. The list of organizations that have already formally accepted the Code can be found on WADA's website at [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org).

## New Regional Offices in Tokyo and Cape Town



WADA's newest Regional Directors: Kazuhiro Hayashi (left) of the new Regional Office in Tokyo; Rodney Swigelaar, Director of WADA's new facilities in Cape Town.

On November 1, WADA officially opened two regional offices in Tokyo, Japan, and Cape Town, South Africa. These bureaus will be responsible for the Asian and Oceanic and African regions, respectively. WADA has already had a regional office in Lausanne, Switzerland, since 1999.

Kazuhiro Hayashi and Rodney Swigelaar have been named as the directors of their respective bureaus. Hayashi was formerly counselor to the cabinet office of the Japanese prime minister. Swigelaar previously served as the minister of sports' department advisor on doping issues in South Africa.

## WADA-USADA Symposium examines violations, protocols

On October 27 and 28, WADA held a symposium in Colorado Springs on the protocols for out-of-competition testing. The meeting, modeled after the Banbury Conference in March 2002 on gene doping, was organized by the United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and sponsored by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Approximately 30 representatives from international federations, national anti-doping agencies, national Olympic committees, accredited laboratories and WADA participated in the symposium.

Topics discussed included the examination of evidence required for anti-doping violations stemming from the lack of whereabouts information, and the "no-shows" at out-of-competition testing, as well as the protocols set out in the International Standard for testing.

A full report was prepared by WADA's Standards and Harmonization department and sent to all participants before being finalized. The symposium's conclusions will be used in the preparation of a Model of Best Practice in the months to come.

## Journalist Symposium to be held

With the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code, 2004 will represent an important year for WADA and the fight against doping in sport. To better explain the Agency's responsibilities in the coming year, WADA will host a symposium for journalists on January 29, 2004, at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.

A number of WADA representatives, including President Richard W. Pound and Director General David Howman will make presentations on WADA's activities. Journalists interested in attending should contact Frederic Donze, WADA's Media Relations Manager, at:

[frederic.donze@wada-ama.org](mailto:frederic.donze@wada-ama.org)