

WADA 2010 Annual Report

play true

The **World Anti-Doping Agency** promotes, coordinates and monitors the fight against doping in sport in all its forms.

Composed and funded equally by the sports movement and governments of the world, WADA created and regularly updates the **World Anti-Doping Code** through a collaborative, global process. The Code continues today to harmonize anti-doping policies for all sports and all countries, creating a more level playing field for all athletes who strive to play true.

For more than a decade, WADA has worked steadfastly to foster fairer competitions and more effective education and outreach programs which encourage the values of doping-free sport.

Contents

02

Chairman's
Message

07

The Code

13

Medicine

17

2010 Finance
Overview

04

Director General's
Message

08

UNESCO

14

Education

06

Foundation Board and
Executive Committee

09

Investigations

15

Anti-Doping
Development

10

ADAMS

16

Independent
Observers

11

Communications

16

Testing

12

Science and
Research



It is with great pleasure that I report on what has once again been an extremely busy year for WADA, a year that saw the agency make great strides in many areas.

Included on the long list of WADA responsibilities is the need to clearly communicate our message to athletes across the world, and I am delighted that 2010 proved a great success on this front.

It is easy to forget that WADA is just 10 years old and yet within that relatively short space of time the organization has achieved so much and affected sport in all corners of the world.

Nowhere is this more obvious than with the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, which gained its 150th signatory in 2010, before closing out the year with 152 nations having ratified the convention.

■ Message from the Chairman

WADA's Outreach and Education teams were especially busy at the Vancouver Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, Commonwealth Games in Delhi, Youth Olympics in Singapore, and Asian Games in Guangzhou.

WADA puts great emphasis on delivering its anti-doping message direct to athletes and their entourages and I was very pleased with our footprint throughout the year.

I too had a peripatetic 12 months in my capacity as WADA President, and amongst the many countries I visited were Russia, Argentina and Uruguay.

My trip to Russia was of particular importance. The strong commitment from the Russian Government in establishing a robust anti-doping system, and the legislation passed to allow the import and export of samples, were significant developments in what is a major sporting region.

I was also heartened by my meetings in South America, where I was welcomed by Sports Ministers in both Argentina and Uruguay, along with a wide number of officials involved in leading the fight against doping in sport across this continent.

This support was also apparent in the funding WADA received from Public Authorities in what was a difficult year for global economies. In 2010, WADA collected 98.6 per cent of the money promised, in addition to the matched-funds by the International Olympic Committee.

WADA's values may have the support of 95 per cent of the world's nations, but that does not mean we can ease up with our mandate. If anything, we have to be even more vigilant as the doping athletes and their entourages find increasingly sophisticated ways to beat the system.

With that in mind I was delighted with the joint declaration of cooperation signed between WADA and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufactures and Associations.

The declaration will help identify compounds with doping potential, minimize the misuse of medicines still in development, and help to design detection methods in the future.

The Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) and Anti-Doping Administration and Management System — both crucial elements in the fight against doping — also continued to make significant progress.

Indeed, recognition of the ABP was given a major boost when a sporting organization, for the first time, sanctioned an athlete based on findings from his passport.

We are also increasingly aware that testing alone will not win the fight against dope cheats, and WADA is determined to develop a more coherent approach by fostering cooperation between a range of authorities.

Information sharing with law enforcement agencies worldwide continues to play a vital role in the fight against doping in sport, and WADA is a leading and proactive participant in this area.

“WADA needs to be flexible and creative in its approach. With the much-valued support of our stakeholders and various authorities we will continue our efforts to minimize the impact of what is the biggest single threat to modern sport.”

We have to continue hammering home the anti-doping message, especially to those involved at the forefront of sport. Only by fully harnessing their feedback can we properly gather the information our programs need to become effective anti-doping systems.



In what was a huge year for sport across the world, WADA continued to address the problem of doping in sport from a variety of angles.

Code compliance monitoring is a vital part of WADA's regulatory role, and in 2010 we directed a great deal of effort to this task. We were able to offer additional support to help develop effective anti-doping programs in Brazil, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Russia and Turkey. Doping in sport is a global problem and we need robust systems across the world to fight it.

WADA achieved significant progress in the science involved in the fight against doping in sport. Not least amongst these were the developments in testing for human growth hormone (hGH), and the first sanctions handed out to athletes in the UK and Canada.

A breakthrough was also achieved in the detection of gene doping. With the assistance of WADA funds, researchers in Germany developed a test that reliably confirms use of this prohibited method.

WADA also made advances with its anti-doping systems, especially with regards to the implementation of new harmonized guidelines for the Athlete Biological Passport and the development of its steroid and endocrine modules.

Furthermore, progress was made on improving — WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) whereabouts module designed specifically to assist athletes using the program.

WADA has been stressing for some time now that the fight against doping in sport requires much more than just testing and analysis, so I was encouraged with the launch of the 'Say NO! To Doping' campaign in 2010. The campaign invites organizations to demonstrate their commitment to clean sport and is another tool in WADA's multi-layered approach to the dangers of doping in sport. To-date, a dozen anti-doping organizations have adopted Say NO! To Doping and we expect other bodies to join them over the next 12 months.

I was also heartened by the development of our Coach True learning tool, which picked up two educational awards during the year. Alerting the younger generation to the dangers of doping is a vital part of breaking the chain of abuse.

My thanks go out to the city of Johannesburg, which won the bidding process to host the Fourth World Conference on Doping in Sport in late 2013. The Conference will be a significant occasion for the world anti-doping community, not least because it will serve as the culmination of the next review of the World Anti-Doping Code.

Message
from the

Director
General

With growing support from the criminal underworld, athletes who dope are becoming more and more sophisticated in their ways to avoid detection. Indeed, criminal elements are encroaching ever further into sport, and the stories of corruption, illegal gambling, drugs-trafficking and bribery that we hear in the press on a daily basis must be taken very seriously.

Sport is threatened by all sorts of dishonesty, from outside and within.

WADA's role in all of this is to eradicate sport of the drug cheats, and it is a problem we are meeting head on. With the vital support of our stakeholders we will continue to rise to the challenge.



2010 WADA Executive Committee

Chairman

Hon John FAHEY AC
Australia

Vice Chairman

Prof Arne LJUNGQVIST
International Olympic Committee (IOC) Member,
President, IOC Medical Commission
Sweden

Olympic Movement

IOC Representative

Mr Francesco RICCI BITTI
IOC Member, President ITF (tennis)
Italy

Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Representative

Mr Craig REEDIE
IOC Member
United Kingdom

Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) Representative

Mr Pat McQUAID
IOC Member,
President UCI (cycling)
Ireland

SportAccord Representative

Mr Gian Franco KASPER
IOC Member, President FIS (ski)
Switzerland

IOC Athletes Commission Representative

Ms Rania Amr ELWANI
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Egypt

Public Authorities

Europe Representative

Mr Jaime LISSAVETZKY
Secretary of State for Sports
Spain

Africa Representative

Mr Samir LABIDI
Minister of Youth, Sport and Physical Education
Tunisia

The Americas Representative

Mr Edward JURITH
Senior Counsel to the General Counsel
Office of National Drug Control Policy
USA
(January–November)

Mr Patrick WARD
Acting Deputy Director for Supply Reduction
Office of National Drug Control Policy
USA
(December)

Asia Representative

Mr Kan SUZUKI
Minister in Charge of Sports
Japan

Oceania Representative

Ms Kate ELLIS
Minister for Sport
Australia
(January–August)

Mr Mark ARBIB
Minister for Sport
Australia
(September–December)

2010 WADA Foundation Board

Chairman

Hon John FAHEY AC
Australia

Vice Chairman

Prof Arne LJUNGQVIST
Sweden

Olympic Movement

IOC Representatives

Mr Richard W. POUND
IOC Member
Canada

Mr Robin MITCHELL
IOC Member
Fiji

Mr Willi KALTSCHMITT LUJAN
IOC Member
Guatemala

Mr Joseph BLATTER
IOC Member, President FIFA
(football)
Switzerland

ANOC Representatives

Mr Eduardo Henrique DE ROSE
President, Pan-American Sports
Organization (PASO) Medical Commission
Brazil

Mr Craig REEDIE
United Kingdom

Mr Richard YOUNG
Attorney, Holmes, Roberts & Owens
USA

Mr Patrick CHAMUNDA
IOC Member
Zambia

ASOIF Representatives

Mr Tamas AJAN
IOC Member, President IWF
(weightlifting)
Hungary

Mr Pat McQUAID
Ireland

Mr Francesco RICCI BITTI
Italy

SportAccord Representative

Mr Gian Franco KASPER
Switzerland

Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations (AIOWF) Representative

Mr Anders BESSEBERG
President IBU (biathlon)
Norway

IOC Athletes Commission Representatives

Ms Beckie SCOTT
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Canada

Ms Rania Amr ELWANI
Egypt

Ms Claudia BOKEL
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Germany

Mr Alexander POPOV
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Russian Federation

International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Representative

Mr Philip CRAVEN
IOC Member, President IPC
United Kingdom

Public Authorities

Member States of the European Union Representatives

Mr Philippe MUYTERS
Flemish Minister of Sport
Belgium

Mr Attila CZENE
Secretary of State for Sports
Hungary
(July–December)

Mr Jaime LISSAVETZKY
Spain

Ms Lena ADELSON LILJEROTH
Minister for Culture
Sweden
(January–June)

Council of Europe Representatives

Ms Maud De BOER-BUQUICCHIO
Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe
France

Ms Snežana SMARDŽIĆ MARKOVIĆ
Minister of Youth and Sport
Serbia

Africa Representatives

Mr Michel ZOAH
Minister for Sport and Physical Education
Cameroon

Mr Pedrito CAETANO
Minister of Youth and Sports
Mozambique

Mr Charles BAKKABULINDI
Minister of State for Sports
Uganda

The Americas Representatives

Mr Claudio MORRESI
Secretary of Sports, President of the
South American Sport Council (CONSEU)
Argentina

Mr Gary LUNN
Minister of State (Sport)
Canada

Mr Bernardo DE LA GARZA HERRERA
President, National Commission
for Physical Culture and Sports
Mexico

Mr Edward JURITH
USA
(January–October)

Mr Patrick WARD
USA
(November–December)

Asia Representatives

Mr Duan SHIJIE
Vice Minister, State Sport
General Administration
China

Mr Kan SUZUKI
Japan

Mr Kamal A. HADIDI
President, Jordan Anti-Doping Organization
Jordan

Mr Dato' Ahmad Shabery CHEEK
Minister of Youth and Sport
Malaysia

Oceania Representatives

Ms Kate ELLIS
Australia
(January–August)

Mr Mark ARBIB
Australia
(September–December)

Mr Murray McCULLY
Minister for Sport and Recreation
New Zealand



The Code:

Acceptance, Implementation & Compliance

On January 1, 2009, the revised World Anti-Doping Code came into force. In November 2011, WADA will present to its Foundation Board the first official report on compliance with this version of the Code. In the lead up to this official report, interim reports were regularly presented to WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation Board in 2010.

WADA was very active in 2010 with respect to providing assistance to anti-doping organizations as they worked towards Code compliance. The Agency reviewed the rules and regulations of Code Signatories, providing

required guidance and model rules to facilitate the more comprehensive and effective implementation of the revised Code. Furthermore, WADA assisted signatories in implementing effective anti-doping programs in line with the Code's requirements.

WADA also continued in its responsibility to track and report on sports organizations' acceptance of the Code over the past year, recording that more than 650 organizations had formally accepted the Code.



wada-ama.org/code



Code Monitoring: Doping Sanctions

In its role as a monitor of doping sanctions, WADA continued to exercise its right of appeal whenever sanctions were not in line with the Code. In 2010 in this regard, WADA was notified of and reviewed 1,410 decisions and appealed 14 of them.

By year-end, of the 14 sanction decisions appealed by WADA:

- Three were still pending with the CAS.
- Three were upheld by the CAS.
- Three were upheld by an IF appeals body.
- Two were upheld with a national appeals body.
- Two were pending with a national appeals body.
- One was upheld by a national federation appeals body.



UNESCO Convention

Reaching 95% of the global population

On November 3, 2010, the milestone of 150 governments having ratified the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport was achieved and by year end reached 152, representing an increase of 22 from 2009. Throughout 2010, the completion rate was sustained and set a UNESCO record. WADA continued to strongly encourage the remaining 41 countries to join.

Many of those yet to complete have less developed anti-doping systems in place and the work of the WADA facilitated Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) to bring these countries up to speed cannot be stressed enough.

A list of countries that have and have yet to ratify the Convention can be found at:



wada-ama.org/unesco

UNESCO Voluntary Fund (Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport)

The Voluntary Fund provided a key incentive for governments to ratify the Convention, as only those who have ratified can apply. The fund was established under the Convention to assist governments carry out their anti-doping obligations in the Convention. In 2010, the UNESCO Voluntary Fund Approval Committee approved a record 24 applications, compared to 8 in 2009. WADA has actively promoted application to the Voluntary Fund throughout 2010 and also provided advice to the Voluntary Fund Approval Committee as mandated under the Convention.



wada-ama.org/unescofund

Under WADA's leadership, the traditional anti-doping model has evolved from a strategy focusing only on the athlete and relying mainly on testing, research and education, to a new wider approach incorporating the athlete's entourage and the upstream elements of doping.

This strategy relies on evidence gathered by anti-doping and sport authorities and enforcement agencies, shared in a legally appropriate manner to help uncover both doping activities such as trafficking and anti-doping rule violations that might otherwise go undetected.

As law enforcement and government agencies possess the investigative powers necessary to attack sources and supplies of illegal substances they are often uncovering evidence of anti-doping rule violations in doing so. On their side, anti-doping and sport authorities gather key information, notably at science level and through the substantial assistance provided by athletes who try to achieve a reduction of their sanction. The sharing of this information with law enforcement agencies has already proven to be fruitful.

WADA is therefore working with governments and sport stakeholders to develop appropriate guidance on information sharing. Under the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, governments must now ensure that laws against the manufacturing and distribution of doping substances are in place, that the penalties for breaking these laws are sufficiently stringent, and that the laws are effectively enforced.

WADA and UNESCO initiated a joint research project in 2008 regarding the analysis of legislation in countries around the world which outlaw the manufacture, distribution and possession of performance enhancing substances. Work continued on the second phase of this project in 2010, with more comprehensive data being collected to better understand the extent to which some countries now lack adequate enforcement mechanisms.

Results from the WADA/UNESCO project will be shared with INTERPOL, the world's largest international police organization, to more effectively address the issue of trafficking and manufacturing illegal substances. WADA also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize its cooperation with INTERPOL in 2009, whereby an INTERPOL officer is now serving as a special liaison between WADA, its stakeholders and INTERPOL's bureaus. The French Government seconded the officer to INTERPOL's headquarters and WADA contributes to the initiative's operating costs. WADA plans to sign a similar MOU with the World Custom Organisation.

These collaborative ventures will provide a strong basis to encourage the implementation of relevant legislation in all UNESCO member countries, which in turn will enable law enforcement bodies to more efficiently combat the trafficking of doping substances.



wada-ama.org/investigations

ADAMS

Anti-Doping Coordination

Under the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has an obligation to provide a mechanism to assist stakeholders with their implementation of the Code. WADA's Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS) was developed for this purpose and to act as a clearinghouse for anti-doping information.

ADAMS is a Web-based platform where stakeholders can share anti-doping information and activities in one secure system. This includes athletes providing whereabouts information, Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) ordering tests, laboratories reporting results, or ADOs managing results.

ADAMS was designed specifically for WADA stakeholders and it is free to use and available to them online. It currently operates in nine languages.

By the close of 2010, 67 International Federations (IFs) and 58 National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) were utilizing ADAMS. All 35 WADA accredited laboratories report both their Proficiency Test results and all Adverse and Atypical Findings through ADAMS.

ADAMS Supporting Major Competitions

ADAMS was successfully deployed at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games by the IOC and IPC respectively. Training was provided by WADA to key personnel within both organizations as well as the Vancouver Organizing Committee (VANOC) to ensure optimal use of the system.

Numerous other Major Game Organizers (MGOs) have also used ADAMS at major events in 2010 and have benefitted from WADA training for implementation at events planned for 2011. This included planning for both the Asian Winter Games (Astana, Kazakhstan) and FISU Winter Universiade (Erzurum, Turkey).

166,000

Athlete profiles

33,500

Athlete whereabouts submitted

19,500

Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) entered

198,600

Analytical results reported by laboratories

As of April 2011

ADAMS Enhancements

The priority enhancement for ADAMS is the ongoing improvement of the athlete whereabouts module. This important component of the system, which facilitates direct data entry by athletes of their whereabouts to support effective testing, was the focus of ADAMS development in 2010. Scheduled for completion in 2011, the whereabouts enhancements have been developed in such a way as to simplify the ease of use of ADAMS for all Athlete users.



wada-ama.org/en/ADAMS

WADA reaches out to athletes and stakeholders worldwide by providing up-to-date anti-doping information through various channels in multiple languages.

Outreach Program and Model

The Outreach Program is a significant platform which enables WADA to reach out to and interact with athletes from around the world. Four major events hosted the Program in 2010 where WADA engaged with 7,500 athletes, coaches and officials:

- 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Vancouver, Canada (Feb. 12–28 – March 12–21).
- 2010 Commonwealth Games, New Delhi, India (Oct. 3–14).
- 2010 Asian Games, Guangzhou, China (Nov. 12–27).

The Outreach Model (OM) continued to offer stakeholders the tools required to deliver outreach activities at no cost and in a turnkey manner. Stakeholders who utilize the OM are provided with templates for education and information resources, as well as guidance on how best to get a new Outreach Program up and running.

In 2010, 77 organizations signed on to the OM, an increase of 35% on 2009, making this the most successful year to date for the Model's uptake.



wada-ama.org/outreach

Media Relations

Worldwide media interest focused at the beginning of the year on the lead-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

WADA held its pre-Games press conference in Vancouver with more than 100 media attending. President John Fahey and Director General David Howman presented WADA's role and activities at the Games.

In January, WADA held its Fifth Media Symposium in Lausanne, Switzerland, to present highlights of WADA's main activities and address current issues in anti-doping. Other important activities with significant impact includes a first North American Media Day, a press conference at the Commonwealth Games, and a media briefing on the signing of an agreement with the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA).

New Channels

Social media is one of the innovative ways WADA has used to engage journalists, athletes, youth and the public in general in 2010. After exploring opportunities provided by social media and developing its approach, WADA launched its social media activities in time for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. At the end of the year, WADA social media reached 4,000 contacts, which received daily communications on anti-doping matters.

Say No! To Doping

Say NO! to Doping is an awareness campaign that encourages sport and anti-doping communities to demonstrate their commitment to clean sport by incorporating green elements into sporting equipment and competition venues. The concept provides an opportunity to highlight the importance of respect and fair play. The campaign is a starting point for meaningful and substantive anti-doping education programs.

WADA has created tools for stakeholders to implement their own Say NO! to Doping campaigns, which are provided at no cost.

Following the successful pilot in Finland with the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF), WADA's Say No! to Doping campaign was launched in May at the IIHF World Championship in Germany.

Other successes include FIFA adopting it for the World Cup, International Archery Federation (FITA), International Floorball Federation and the Brazil National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA has received calls for interest from other organizations for implementation in 2011.



wada-ama.org/no2doping

**SAY NO!
TO DOPING**
WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Science & Research

List of Prohibited Substances and Methods

WADA annually prepares and publishes the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (List). This is done in consultation with experts in the field and WADA's many stakeholders, involving an extensive year-long process.

Development of the 2011 List occurred throughout 2010. A consultation draft was shared with stakeholders who were invited to make submissions. The List was approved by WADA's Executive Committee in September and published three months prior to it coming into effect on 1 January, 2011.

The current List is available on WADA's web site.

Accredited Anti-Doping Laboratories

WADA is responsible for accrediting and re-accrediting the worldwide network of anti-doping laboratories. There are currently 35 laboratories worldwide that are monitored through an external quality assessment scheme.

In 2010, the Almaty Laboratory (Kazakhstan) received its official accreditation. In addition, the candidate laboratories in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Doha (Qatar) and Mexico DF (Mexico) further advanced towards their future admission in the probationary phase. A number of other countries and individual laboratories also expressed interest during 2010 in joining the network of WADA-accredited laboratories. The accreditation of the Penang Laboratory (Malaysia) was revoked in 2010.

Scientific Research

WADA's Scientific Research Program has contributed to the development and implementation of a comprehensive range of detection means for doping substances and methods.

In 2010, WADA received 84 research project proposals from investigators originating from 24 different countries on all five continents. Thirty-four of these projects were selected for funding, totaling US\$4.5 million, or 16 percent of WADA's annual budget. This has brought WADA's total commitment to scientific research since 2001 to US\$51 million.

In 2010, WADA received 84 research project proposals from investigators originating from 24 different countries on all five continents.

In July 2010, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) and WADA signed a collaboration agreement to facilitate the transfer of information between the pharmaceutical industry and anti-doping community to further prevent abuse of drugs in development by the athletic population.

In 2010, approximately 75 publications and many conference presentations acknowledged WADA's invaluable support for their research activities in the field of anti-doping.



wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine

WADA continued to focus on all matters relating to athlete health, as it further develops a broader understanding of the dangers of doping.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Athletes with legitimate and documented medical conditions are permitted to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for a prohibited substance or method. The main objective of WADA's International Standard for TUE (ISTUE) is to ensure that the process of granting of TUEs is harmonized across all sports and countries. As part of its monitoring role, WADA screens granted TUEs by anti-doping organizations.

A major revision of the ISTUE came into effect in 2009. In 2010, the only modification to the document was a change in Section 9 on Declaration of Use. This reflects the fact that there are no longer any substances or methods on the Prohibited List that require the filing of a Declaration of Use. All TUE related documents, including guidelines and Questions & Answers, have been updated.

Athlete Biological Passport

The fundamental principle of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) is based on the understanding that the long-term monitoring of an athlete's selected biological variables will indirectly reveal the effects of doping—as opposed to more traditional direct detection methods. The Athlete Biological Passport can be a means to detecting an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 of the World Anti-Doping Code (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method). The information obtained from the athletes' profiles also serves a valuable role in supporting more intelligent targeting of athletes for conventional doping control.

Following extensive expert and stakeholder consultation, WADA drafted and fine-tuned appropriate ABP operating guidelines, as well as harmonized protocols for the collection, transportation and analysis of blood samples, and results management.

Medicine

The medical information to support the decisions of the TUE Committee in areas such as musculoskeletal conditions, ADHD (hyperactivity disorder) and intravenous infusions are continually being revised by the WADA TUE Expert Group.

The resulting document, WADA's Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines, was approved by the Agency's Executive Committee on December 1, 2009. This document provides an overview of the scientific principles behind the blood module of the Athlete Biological Passport, and gives practical advice on the implementation of this type of program. WADA also provides direct assistance to varied ADOs.

WADA has continued to hold discussions both internally and externally to further refine the hematological ABP, and to work on the development of steroid and endocrine modules.



wada-ama.org/passport



Education

WADA continues to work with stakeholders to assist with the development of effective and values-based education programs, and the highlight of 2010 was the launch of WADA's Play True Generation Program, and CoachTrue — a computer-based learning tool for coaches.

Play True Generation Program

The Play True Generation Program provides young athletes with a platform to demonstrate their commitment to the ideals of fair play and to learn more about doping-free sport. The Program was launched during the 2010 Singapore Youth Olympic Games. Versions of the Program were piloted at the 2008 Commonwealth Youth Games and at the 2010 African Youth Games.

Play True Challenge, a computer simulation launched during the first Youth Olympic Games in Singapore, is a key element to WADA's Play True Generation Program. By accepting the Play True Challenge, young athletes and youth in general can explore the impact of their decisions, not only on their athletic careers but their lives in general.

WADA's activities at the Singapore Games received the highest participation of the seven Cultural and Education Program 'Global Issues Activities'. The Agency's activities are highlighted in an IOC produced video.

CoachTrue

CoachTrue is an evolution of the WADA Coach's Tool Kit. It is a computer-based tool that provides anti-doping education to coaches of elite and recreational-level athletes and is available at no cost to stakeholders. CoachTrue was recognized in 2010 by the International Academy of the Visual Arts and the International E-Learning Association (IELA).

Education Tools and Resources

When education became a mandatory provision in the 2009 World Anti-Doping Code (Code), WADA's goal was to make anti-doping education easy and accessible for its stakeholders to implement. To assist stakeholders with their education efforts, WADA continued to adapt existing tools while also developing new ones in 2010. See list of resources (right).

Social Science Research

WADA's Social Science Research Program continued to provide valuable insights into how to make preventive education programs more effective. In response to its 2010 Social Science Research Grant 'Call for Proposals', WADA received 25 applications from 21 countries. Ten of these projects were funded and resources were additionally allocated for two targeted research projects. Final reports from the Social Science Research Program can be found on WADA's web site.

Young Investigator Award

WADA's Young Investigator Award was launched in 2010 and encourages masters level students to focus their area of research on anti-doping issues. Four prizes of US\$2,000 will be awarded, and will recognize outstanding and innovative research projects that contribute to the development of effective doping prevention strategies.

resources

- ▶▶ **Training Tool Kits** for Coaches, Teachers, Program Officers and Doping Control Officers
- ▶▶ **Health Consequences Leaflet**
- ▶▶ **Choose Your Own Adventure Books**
- ▶▶ **Doping Control Video**
- ▶▶ **Youth Zone**
- ▶▶ **CoachTrue**
- ▶▶ **Play True Challenge**



wada-ama.org/en/Education-Awareness

The development of anti-doping activities is a key strategy for WADA. The Agency works closely with individual countries and Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) to help establish effective national and regional anti-doping programs that will strengthen the global fight against doping in sport.

Anti-Doping Development

Regional Anti-Doping Organizations

Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) continued to make significant progress through the sharing of resources and expertise. Over the past six years, WADA has worked directly with 122 countries through the establishment of 15 RADOs – Africa (6), Asia (5), Americas (2), Oceania (1), and Europe (1). The concept of bringing together countries has helped reduce the amount of resources needed to develop testing and education programs while increasing awareness of anti-doping issues.

In 2010, WADA assisted the RADOs in conducting an in-depth evaluation of their respective operations and anti-doping programs. These evaluations helped the RADOs develop action plans outlining how to implement effective anti-doping programs as well as how to ensure long-term sustainability. In addition, well-established NADOs conducted Doping Control Officer Training Workshops for many of the RADOs.

WADA received financial support for RADOs from the following sources: the Japanese Government to further assist Asian RADOs; the Conférence des Ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports des États et Gouvernements ayant le français en partage (CONFESJES) for French-speaking RADOs involving African countries; the Australian Government for the Oceania RADO; the Canadian Government for the Caribbean RADO.



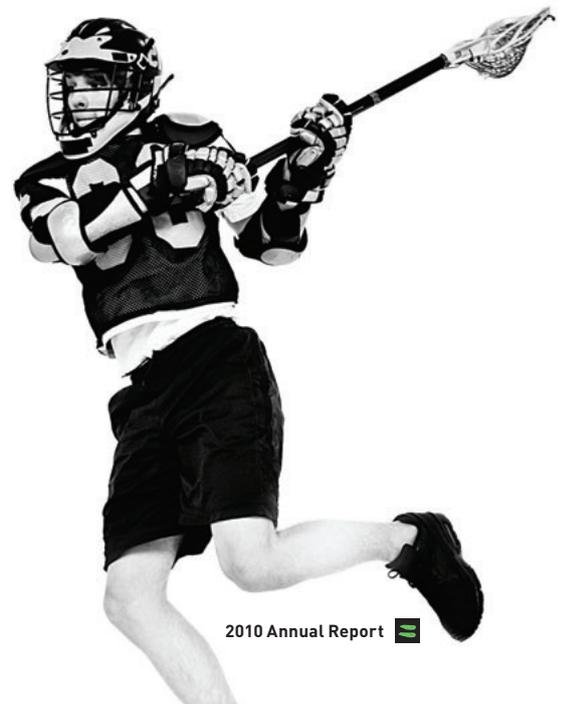
wada-ama.org/en/Anti-Doping-Community/RADOs

National Anti-Doping Organization Development

In addition to the support it provides through RADOs, WADA also works with individual countries that require assistance in developing their own National Anti-Doping Organization (NADOs). WADA reviews the new NADO structures and provides formal recommendations, at times suggesting helpful partnerships with well-established NADOs in order to facilitate and support the new organization's development process.



wada-ama.org/en/Anti-Doping-Community



IO Missions

WADA's Independent Observer (IO) program helps enhance athlete and public confidence at major sporting events by randomly monitoring and reporting on all phases of the doping control and results management processes. Individuals serving on the WADA IO Teams are experts recruited from around the world in various fields pertinent to anti-doping.

Since its launch at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, the IO program has monitored the anti-doping programs of more than 30 major events, including the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Vancouver, Canada. The Olympic IO mission, chaired by Mr Scott Burns, former WADA Executive Committee and Foundation Board member, was the sixth invitation by the IOC for the program. The team was comprised of external experts, as well as some of WADA's management team who had extensive anti-doping expertise and experience.

It is to be noted that this IO assignment differed from any previous Olympic IO mission as it was conducted in an audit-style fashion. This format of program provides a system of evaluation whereby any non-conformity in procedures is identified and the event organizer is advised of such matters at daily meetings with the IO Chair. The need for corrective action can then be suggested and the opportunity for improvements to be made during the event is made possible. This daily reporting methodology, as opposed to providing simply one final report, was well-received by those on site in Vancouver who benefitted from the feedback. A final

summary report was also provided and published on WADA's web site.

A four-person team was sent for the fifth time to a Paralympic Games in March. The team was chaired by Ms Kate Mittelstadt of the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations. The mission followed the audit style approach for the second time. It was first applied with the IPC in Beijing. Its final report was issued shortly after the Games.

Three additional IO (audit-style) missions were held in 2010. WADA was invited by the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI) to have an IO team follow the Tour de France in July. Given the length of the mission (26 days), WADA elected to send two teams of three persons. The teams were chaired respectively by Andy Parkinson of UK Anti-Doping and Tim Ricketts of the International Rugby Board. A final report was published after the event.

A five-person IO team attended and observed the Commonwealth Games doping control program in New Delhi, India in October 2010. The mission was led by Anders Solheim of Anti-Doping Norway. Similarly, a mission led by Joseph de Pencier, formerly of the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport, was present at the Asian Games in Guangzhou, China in November. Both reports were published shortly after the conclusion of the respective events.



wada-ama.org/independentobservers

OOTC Testing

In 2010, WADA managed an independent Out-of-Competition Testing Program to complement the worldwide doping control programs of 42 International Sport Federations (IFs).

Testing was carried out on WADA's behalf by a number of sample collection agencies. The purpose of the program was to conduct testing in those areas of the world with minimal or insufficient anti-doping programs, thereby supporting the progress of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs), ensuring testing activity in countries with underdeveloped testing programs, and enhancing WADA's compliance monitoring efforts. In so doing, WADA's testing program has served to assist

International Federations with the development of Code compliant programs as well as acting as a means to support sustainable RADO program development.

WADA's 2010 Out-of-Competition Testing Program met its target by conducting more than 2,000 tests, including blood collection for the analysis of human growth hormone (hGH), blood transfusions, and haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs). Final statistics show that the testing program completed 1,971 urine and 245 blood tests in 75 countries, on athletes from 94 different nationalities.

Forty-two IFs were allocated tests under the 2010 Program. Testing was carried out in accordance with the rules of each relevant IF and the World Anti-Doping Program. The 2010 Program generated a total of 35 Findings, of which three cases have resulted in Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) to date. IFs are responsible for the results managements of these tests.



wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Global-Statistics

WVA DA

2010 Finance Overview

2010 Finance Overview



Despite the difficult worldwide financial situation, WADA was able to collect 98.6% of contributions in 2010 and is grateful to its stakeholders for their support. It is still hopeful that 100% of contributions can be reached with the receipt of late payments in 2011.

The annual accounts show a deficit of US\$642,986 which represents a better result than the anticipated budget deficit of just over \$1M. This was due to an exchange rate gain of \$367,708 in the second and third quarters with the strengthening of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar and the Swiss franc. Since then, however, the US dollar has weakened against both currencies which impacts a number of WADA costs.

In 2010 capital expenditure of US\$1.7M was incurred mainly in respect of the new fit-out of the WADA offices in Montreal and the purchase of the source code for ADAMS. The cost of the office renovations will be offset by a significant reduction in rent and a landlords' subsidy in 2012.

The development of ADAMS continues and remains an absolute priority. With the purchase of the source code WADA is now fully independent in the management of the system and will release an enhanced version of the system for use by all as soon as possible.

Income from investment income was lower than budgeted due to prolonged low rates in the market and a policy not to invest funds in any speculative products.

Litigation costs have been consistently higher than anticipated due to three factors:

- ▶▶ Involvement in the Valverde case which has been expensive without the ability to recoup any of the costs awarded to WADA. Efforts to recover costs will continue.
- ▶▶ The current involvement in complicated civil litigation in Belgium with lengthy and complex local procedures.
- ▶▶ The new rules of the Court of Arbitration for Sport which impose advance payment of costs in certain cases.

As in 2009, WADA continued its dialogue with its European partners, in particular on the topic of data protection. Further progress has been made and this collaboration is planned to continue in 2011. However, this project has involved a number of meetings which has created a small overspend in the budget for intergovernmental meetings.

As in previous years the Agency has delivered its planned activities in 2010 within the agreed budget. The overall financial situation of WADA remains stable but priorities will have to be set for future years as WADA's unallocated cash reserve will not meet deficits for more than the next three years.

IOC
Contribution

50%

Public Sector
Contribution

50%

Budget >

US\$ 25,902,056

100%

Remitted as of 31/12/2010

US\$ 12,951,028

The IOC matches public contributions dollar for dollar. 100% of contributions received by December 23, 2010.

98.6%

Remitted as of 31/12/2010

US\$ 12,773,762

Balance owed: US\$ 177,265
Additional donations: US\$ 323,183

Public Sector Contributions by Region

Invoiced and Remitted as of 31 December 2010 for Budget Year 2010

Africa

89.7%

Invoiced US\$ 64,755
Remitted US\$ 58,093

Americas

99.9%

Invoiced US\$ 3,755,798
Remitted US\$ 3,753,764

Asia

95.9%

Invoiced US\$ 2,649,780
Remitted US\$ 2,541,220

Europe

99%

Invoiced US\$ 6,151,738
Remitted US\$ 6,091,729

Oceania

100%

Invoiced US\$ 328,956
Remitted US\$ 328,956



Report of the statutory auditor
to the Foundation Board of
World Anti-Doping Agency
Lausanne

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA
avenue C.-F. - Ramuz 45
Case postale
1001 Lausanne
Tel: +41 (58) 792 81 00
Fax: +41 (58) 792 81 10
www.pwc.ch

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Anti-Doping Agency, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of cash flows, statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Foundation Board's Responsibility

The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the requirements of Swiss law and the Foundation's deed. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Foundation Board is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards as well as the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law and the Foundation's deed.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Foundation's Board.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA



Felix Roth
Audit expert
Auditor in charge



Pierre-Alain Dévaud
Audit expert

Lausanne, 15 May 2011

Enclosure:

Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of cash flows, statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity and notes)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2010

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2a)

	Notes	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	14,982,740	15,315,826	13,995,392	15,857,254
Available-for-sale investments	5b	1,300,000	4,000,000	1,214,331	4,141,404
Receivables	6	302,807	527,220	282,852	545,858
Other current assets	7	2,947,351	3,353,993	2,753,123	3,472,561
		<u>19,532,898</u>	<u>23,197,039</u>	<u>18,245,698</u>	<u>24,017,077</u>
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale investments	5b	11,805,654	8,086,784	11,027,673	8,372,661
Fixed assets	8	742,091	541,390	693,188	560,529
Intangible assets	9	2,927,913	3,182,891	2,734,967	3,295,410
		<u>15,475,658</u>	<u>11,811,065</u>	<u>14,455,828</u>	<u>12,228,600</u>
Total Assets		<u>35,008,556</u>	<u>35,008,104</u>	<u>32,701,526</u>	<u>36,245,677</u>
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		730,642	379,808	682,493	393,237
Accrued expenses	10	2,484,399	2,127,890	2,320,679	2,203,113
Advance contributions		1,438,641	1,598,433	1,343,836	1,654,939
Total Liabilities		<u>4,653,682</u>	<u>4,106,131</u>	<u>4,347,008</u>	<u>4,251,289</u>
Equity					
Foundation capital	11	5,352,741	4,829,281	5,000,000	5,000,000
Exchange adjustment on USD Foundation capital		(1,346,241)	(822,781)	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	(9,374,395)	(6,742,163)
Litigation reserve	12a	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,401,152	1,553,027
Operation reserve	12b	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,241,842	2,484,842
Cumulative fair value gain on available-for-sale investments		376,371	280,484	351,569	290,400
<i>Excess of income over expenses brought forward</i>		22,072,003	22,714,989	28,734,350	29,408,282
Total Equity		<u>30,354,874</u>	<u>30,901,973</u>	<u>28,354,518</u>	<u>31,994,388</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>35,008,556</u>	<u>35,008,104</u>	<u>32,701,526</u>	<u>36,245,677</u>

Notes 1 to 20 are integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December 2010

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	Notes	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Income					
Annual contributions	13	25,825,716	25,343,032	27,068,766	27,745,708
Grants	14	2,031,434	1,939,542	2,129,211	2,123,423
Other	15	211,933	185,317	222,134	202,886
Total income		28,069,083	27,467,891	29,420,111	30,072,017
Operating expenses					
Salaries and other personnel costs	16	8,597,721	7,464,975	9,011,548	8,172,700
Travel and accommodation		3,249,554	2,627,010	3,405,962	2,876,065
Information and communications		299,792	100,545	314,222	110,077
Testing fees		1,617,570	1,415,457	1,695,427	1,549,651
Accreditation fees		349,616	316,531	366,444	346,540
Research grants	17	5,933,043	6,478,044	6,218,613	7,092,203
Other grants		312,646	244,667	327,694	267,863
Education		54,941	43,099	57,585	47,185
Project consulting fees		2,452,659	2,197,101	2,570,711	2,405,400
Administration		3,139,845	2,693,838	3,290,973	2,949,230
IT costs		1,684,867	2,321,770	1,765,963	2,541,888
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets		1,280,015	1,128,148	1,341,625	1,235,104
Writedown of intangible assets		542,084	-	568,176	-
		29,514,353	27,031,185	30,934,943	29,593,906
Excess of operating income over expenses (operating expenses over income) before financial income		(1,445,270)	436,706	(1,514,832)	478,111
Financial income (expenses)					
Interest		558,752	679,830	585,647	744,282
Gains (losses) from disposal of available-for-sale investments		(396)	57,036	(415)	62,443
Bank fees		(123,780)	(104,444)	(129,738)	(114,346)
Net gains on exchange rates		367,708	669,037	385,406	732,465
		802,284	1,301,459	840,900	1,424,844
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year		(642,986)	1,738,165	(673,932)	1,902,955

Notes 1 to 20 are integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2010

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Operating activities				
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year	(642,986)	1,738,165	(673,932)	1,902,955
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets	1,280,015	1,128,148	1,341,625	1,235,104
Writedown of intangible assets	542,084	-	568,176	-
Interest	(558,752)	(679,830)	(585,647)	(744,282)
Losses (gains) from disposal of available-for-sale investments	396	(57,036)	415	(62,443)
Changes in				
Receivables	224,413	440,713	235,215	482,495
Other current assets	392,264	(646,116)	411,142	(707,373)
Accounts payable	157,211	120,104	164,779	131,489
Accrued expenses	356,509	105,266	373,668	115,247
Advance contributions	(159,792)	828,028	(167,483)	906,530
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,591,362	2,977,442	1,667,958	3,259,722
Investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets	(324,124)	(97,665)	(339,725)	(106,924)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,250,076)	(1,684,556)	(1,310,245)	(1,844,262)
Interest received	573,131	716,501	600,717	784,429
Purchase of investments	(4,936,495)	(3,829,480)	(5,174,100)	(4,192,539)
Proceeds from sale of investments	4,013,116	4,431,867	4,206,277	4,852,036
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,924,448)	(463,333)	(2,017,076)	(507,260)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(333,086)	2,514,109	(349,118)	2,752,462
Currency translation impact	-	-	(1,512,744)	(546,970)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	15,315,826	12,801,717	15,857,254	13,651,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14,982,740	15,315,826	13,995,392	15,857,254

Notes 1 to 20 are integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2010

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2a)

	Foundation capital USD	Cumulative translation adjustment on USD foundation capital USD	Litigation reserve USD	Operation reserve USD	Cumulative fair value gain on available- for-sale investments USD	Excess of income over expenses brought forward USD	Total USD
Balance as at 1 January 2009	4,688,671	(682,171)	1,500,000	-	63,497	23,376,824	28,946,821
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,738,165	1,738,165
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	2,400,000	-	(2,400,000)	-
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	216,987	-	216,987
Exchange movement	140,610	(140,610)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year							1,955,152
Balance as at 31 December 2009	4,829,281	(822,781)	1,500,000	2,400,000	280,484	22,714,989	30,901,973
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(642,986)	(642,986)
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	95,887	-	95,887
Exchange movement	523,460	(523,460)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year							(547,099)
Balance as at 31 December 2010	5,352,741	(1,346,241)	1,500,000	2,400,000	376,371	22,072,003	30,354,874

	Foundation capital CHF	Cumulative translation adjustment CHF	Litigation reserve CHF	Operation reserve CHF	Cumulative fair value gain on available- for-sale investments CHF	Excess of income over expenses brought forward CHF	Total CHF
Balance as at 1 January 2009	5,000,000	(5,788,568)	1,599,602	-	67,713	29,990,169	30,868,916
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,955	1,902,955
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	2,484,842	-	(2,484,842)	-
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	222,687	-	222,687
Exchange movement	-	(953,595)	(46,575)	-	-	-	(1,000,170)
Total comprehensive income for the year							1,125,472
Balance as at 31 December 2009	5,000,000	(6,742,163)	1,553,027	2,484,842	290,400	29,408,282	31,994,388
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(673,932)	(673,932)
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	61,169	-	61,169
Exchange movement	-	(2,632,232)	(151,875)	(243,000)	-	-	(3,027,107)
Total comprehensive loss for the year							(3,639,870)
Balance as at 31 December 2010	5,000,000	(9,374,395)	1,401,152	2,241,842	351,569	28,734,350	28,354,518

Notes 1 to 20 are integral part of the financial statements.

1. Activity

The World Anti-Doping Agency ("WADA" or the "Agency"), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a not-for-profit foundation constituted in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 under the Swiss Civil Code. On 2 June 2002, the Head Office of WADA was officially moved to Montréal, Canada, in accordance with the vote of the Foundation Board on 21 August 2001 in Tallinn, Estonia, the office in Lausanne therefore becoming a branch office. However, WADA remains a Swiss foundation with its registered office in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The mission of WADA is to promote and coordinate, at an international level, the fight against doping in sports in all its forms. The Agency cooperates with intergovernmental organizations and governments (hereafter "Public Authorities") and other public and private organizations devoted to fighting against doping in sports, including the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations, the National Olympic Committees and athletes.

Effective 1 January 2002, the financing of WADA is provided equally by the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities involved in the mission of WADA. Previously, the financing was exclusively provided by the Olympic Movement.

2. Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies

A. Basis of presentation and changes to accounting policies

These financial statements have been approved by the Foundation Board of WADA on 15 May 2011 and cannot be amended after issuance. The financial statements of WADA for the year ended 31 December 2010 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). WADA's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss legal requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost principle, except for available-for-sale investments which are shown at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying WADA's accounting policies. In particular, areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity are the definition of the functional currency and the research grant recognition described below.

The functional currency is the US Dollar, as the majority of the activities (both funding and expenses) is based in US Dollars. The presentation currency is the Swiss Franc to fulfil Swiss legal requirements. Assets and liabilities are converted from US Dollars to Swiss Francs at the closing rate. The Foundation capital in Swiss Francs is kept at historical exchange rates. The Foundation capital is presented at current rates in US Dollars. The resulting exchange differences are recorded as the cumulative translation adjustment on USD Foundation capital in equity. The statement of activities is translated into Swiss Francs at the average exchange rate for the year. Any resulting exchange difference is recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment. The cash flow is converted into Swiss Francs at the average rate for the year. Any resulting exchange difference is shown separately on the statement of cash flows.

US Dollar figures are included as complementary information.

B. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency income and expenses are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of activities. Non-monetary items that are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

C. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and unrestricted deposits held with banks with original maturity of three months or less.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

D. Financial instruments

The Agency classifies its financial assets in the following categories: held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that WADA's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets in this category are classified as current assets if they have maturities of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date and otherwise as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are originally recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as Receivables on the balance sheet.

Loans and receivables are originally recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for bad debts or impairment losses, as appropriate.

Available-for-sale assets

Available-for-sale assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Available-for-sale assets are classified as Available-for-sale investments on the balance sheet.

Available-for-sale assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in equity in Cumulative fair value gain on available-for-sale investments.

When assets classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of activities as Gains (losses) from disposal of available-for-sale investments. Interest on available-for-sale investments calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognized in the statement of activities as part of financial income.

WADA discloses the fair value measurements by level as per the following hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Substantially all available-for-sale assets held by WADA are valued using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets (Level 1). The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

WADA assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of activities.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and WADA has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

E. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lower of the life of the lease and its useful life. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment.....	2.5 years
Office equipment.....	4 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

F. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the Anti-Doping Administration & Management System software ("ADAMS"), which is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over four years, which is the estimated useful life of the assets.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

G. Leases

The leasing of computer equipment and software where the Agency has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of activities over the lease period. Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases, and such payments are charged to the statement of activities on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. WADA does not currently hold any finance leases.

H. Revenue recognition

Annual contributions

The annual contributions due from Public Authorities involved in the fight against doping in sports and the Olympic Movement are recognized as income in the period for which they are due. Payments received in advance relating to the following year's activities are deferred and presented as advance contributions in the balance sheet. Annual contributions for the current year which have not been paid by year-end are only recognized when they are received.

Financial income

Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

Grants

Grants are recorded as income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and WADA will comply with all attached conditions.

Other

Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees are recognized on the date of payment, which is the date giving full effect to the accreditation.

I. Income taxes

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

J. Research grants

Research grants are provided for specific research projects and paid by WADA on a yearly basis by an upfront payment of 80% of the granted amount and 20% payment upon completion of the yearly research project report. These grants cover a 12 month research period. They are expensed on a straight-line basis from the date the amount is granted as per contractual agreement.

K. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards not yet effective

The standards, amendments or interpretations becoming effective in 2010 had no impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2010. Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory to WADA's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 or later periods, but WADA has not early-adopted them. WADA currently believes that none of them will have an impact on its financial statements.

3. Financial risk management

1. Financial risk factors

Because of the international nature of its activities, WADA is exposed to the following financial risks: changes in foreign currency exchange rates, changes in interest rates, liquidity risk, credit risk and capital risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Foundation Board. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

a) Foreign currency exchange risk

WADA is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly because most of its revenues are generated in US Dollars, whereas its operating expenses are essentially in US Dollars and Canadian Dollars. As at 31 December 2010, WADA used price collars and bank deposits in US Dollars, Swiss Francs, Canadian Dollars and Euros to partly cover its currency exposure.

As at 31 December 2010, if the Canadian Dollar had weakened by 5% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, excess of expenses over income for the year would have been CHF194,374 (USD208,086) lower (2009 – income over expenses would have been CHF110,422 (USD106,652) higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars. Excess of expenses over income is more sensitive to movement in US Dollar exchange rates in 2010 than excess of income over expenses was in 2009 because of the high amount of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars.

As at 31 December 2010, if the Swiss Franc had weakened by 2% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, excess of expenses over income for the year would have been CHF18,451 (USD19,753) lower (2009 – excess of income over expenses would have been CHF22,460 (USD21,693) higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Swiss Francs.

b) Interest rate risk

WADA is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing assets. As at 31 December 2010, WADA's only interest-bearing assets were cash and cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments.

As at 31 December 2010, if interest rates had been 0.25% lower, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been CHF87,727 (USD93,916) higher (2009 – CHF62,175 (USD60,052)) as a result of an increase in the fair value of bonds classified as available-for-sale.

c) Liquidity risk

WADA needs to maintain sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents to finance its ongoing activities. In the absence of bank financing facilities, it is dependent on the receipt of contributions on a timely basis from stakeholders to meet its cash needs.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

d) Credit risk

Substantially all of WADA's revenues are generated from contributions, which are recognized in the statement of activities at their payment date. Revenues generated from grants are considered to be fully collectible by WADA. WADA has policies which limit the amount of credit and investment exposures. WADA is exposed to minimal credit risk on accounts receivable, as major amounts are due from the Quebec government for value-added taxes (Quebec sales tax) and withholding taxes. Cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments are placed with major banks. The table below shows the balance held at the three major banks at the balance sheet date, in the form of cash and term deposits.

Banks	Rating	2010 Balance		Rating	2009 Balance	
		USD	CHF		USD	CHF
UBS	A+	8,029,575	7,500,434	Aa3	10,502,035	10,873,292
Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch	AA-	4,121,485	3,849,883	AA-	3,068,323	3,176,791
The Bank of Nova Scotia	AA-	2,810,652	2,625,433	Aa1	1,703,359	1,763,574
		<u>14,961,712</u>	<u>13,975,750</u>		<u>15,273,717</u>	<u>15,813,657</u>

Available-for-sale investments represent mainly bonds issued by major corporations and government entities.

e) Capital risk management

WADA's objective when managing capital is to maintain an appropriate level to develop new programs and participate in new activities. Foundation capital, litigation and operation reserves are considered for capital risk management.

2. Fair value estimation

As at 31 December 2010, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and advance contributions were not significantly different from their book value because of their maturity being close to the balance sheet date. As at 31 December 2010, no financial assets were impaired or past due.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Cash	6,050,756	9,453,691	5,652,018	9,787,888
Term deposits				
in US Dollars	4,790,000	3,485,803	4,474,344	3,609,029
in Canadian Dollars	2,744,418	583,679	2,563,564	604,312
in Swiss Francs	642,329	869,270	600,000	900,000
in Euros	755,237	923,383	705,466	956,025
	<u>14,982,740</u>	<u>15,315,826</u>	<u>13,995,392</u>	<u>15,857,254</u>

Cash and term deposits are held in major Swiss and Canadian banks. They are subject to current interest rates.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

5. Financial instruments

a) Financial instruments by category

As at 31 December 2010	Loans and receivables		Available-for-sale		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	14,982,740	13,995,392	-	-	14,982,740	13,995,392
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	1,300,000	1,214,331	1,300,000	1,214,331
Receivables (note 6)	302,807	282,852	-	-	302,807	282,852
Non-current assets						
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	11,805,654	11,027,673	11,805,654	11,027,673
Total	15,285,547	14,278,244	13,105,654	12,242,004	28,391,201	26,520,248

As at 31 December 2009	Loans and receivables		Available-for-sale		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	15,315,826	15,857,254	-	-	15,315,826	15,857,254
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	4,000,000	4,141,404	4,000,000	4,141,404
Receivables (note 6)	527,220	545,858	-	-	527,220	545,858
Non-current assets						
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	8,086,784	8,372,661	8,086,784	8,372,661
Total	15,843,046	16,403,112	12,086,784	12,514,065	27,929,830	28,917,177

b) Available-for-sale investments

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Bonds in US Dollars	10,609,233	11,133,198	9,910,095	11,526,768
Structured products in US Dollars	267,340	500,000	249,723	517,676
Bonds in Euros	1,934,673	453,586	1,807,180	469,621
Bonds in Canadian Dollars	294,408	-	275,006	-
	13,105,654	12,086,784	12,242,004	12,514,065

Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 2.38% to 6.13% and mature from February 2011 to October 2015. The structured product is capital guaranteed and will mature on 9 September 2013.

6. Receivables

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Other receivables	151,033	235,122	141,080	243,434
Quebec sales tax receivable	110,253	252,522	102,987	261,449
Recoverable withholding taxes	2,886	9,182	2,696	9,507
Rental deposits and guarantees	22,449	22,574	20,969	23,372
Interest receivable on long-term investments	16,186	7,820	15,120	8,096
	302,807	527,220	282,852	545,858

The rental deposit is for the Uruguay office amounting to CHF20,969 (USD22,449) (2009 – CHF23,372 (USD22,574)).

7. Other current assets

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Prepaid expenses	1,015,982	605,586	949,030	626,994
Prepaid expenses – Olympic games	-	404,884	-	419,197
Accrued interest	219,104	233,482	204,665	241,736
Prepaid scientific research grants 2005	46,660	64,993	43,585	67,291
Prepaid scientific research grants 2006	-	144,921	-	150,044
Prepaid scientific research grants 2007	245,844	407,076	229,643	421,467
Prepaid scientific research grants 2008	375,442	795,150	350,700	823,259
Prepaid scientific research grants 2009	259,672	643,480	242,560	666,228
Prepaid scientific research grants 2010	666,087	-	622,192	-
Prepaid social science research grants 2008	11,340	17,350	10,593	17,963
Prepaid social science research grants 2009	14,497	37,071	13,542	38,382
Prepaid social science research grants 2010	92,723	-	86,613	-
	<u>2,947,351</u>	<u>3,353,993</u>	<u>2,753,123</u>	<u>3,472,561</u>

8. Fixed assets — Computer and office equipment and leasehold improvements

	Computer equipment		Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2009								
Opening net book amount	540,485	576,374	43,519	46,410	53,473	57,023	637,477	679,807
Additions	90,372	93,567	-	-	-	-	90,372	93,567
Depreciation charge	(147,175)	(161,129)	(22,006)	(24,092)	(17,278)	(18,916)	(186,459)	(204,137)
Exchange effect	-	(8,031)	-	(44)	-	(633)	-	(8,708)
Closing net book amount	<u>483,682</u>	<u>500,781</u>	<u>21,513</u>	<u>22,274</u>	<u>36,195</u>	<u>37,474</u>	<u>541,390</u>	<u>560,529</u>
As at 31 December 2009								
Cost	978,376	1,258,165	1,124,218	1,532,891	86,389	99,029	2,188,983	2,890,085
Accumulated depreciation	(494,694)	(742,376)	(1,102,705)	(1,425,263)	(50,194)	(56,144)	(1,647,593)	(2,223,783)
Exchange effect	-	(15,008)	-	(85,354)	-	(5,411)	-	(105,773)
Net book amount	<u>483,682</u>	<u>500,781</u>	<u>21,513</u>	<u>22,274</u>	<u>36,195</u>	<u>37,474</u>	<u>541,390</u>	<u>560,529</u>
Year ended 31 December 2010								
Opening net book amount	483,682	500,781	21,513	22,274	36,195	37,474	541,390	560,529
Additions	69,109	72,435	77,843	81,589	349,235	366,044	496,187	520,068
Depreciation charge	(260,380)	(272,913)	(17,828)	(18,686)	(17,278)	(18,109)	(295,486)	(309,708)
Exchange effect	-	(27,161)	-	(9,022)	-	(41,518)	-	(77,701)
Closing net book amount	<u>292,411</u>	<u>273,142</u>	<u>81,528</u>	<u>76,155</u>	<u>368,152</u>	<u>343,891</u>	<u>742,091</u>	<u>693,188</u>
As at 31 December 2010								
Cost	979,149	1,330,600	1,202,060	1,614,480	435,624	465,073	2,616,833	3,410,153
Accumulated depreciation	(686,738)	(1,015,289)	(1,120,532)	(1,443,949)	(67,472)	(74,253)	(1,874,742)	(2,533,491)
Exchange effect	-	(42,169)	-	(94,376)	-	(46,929)	-	(183,474)
Net book amount	<u>292,411</u>	<u>273,142</u>	<u>81,528</u>	<u>76,155</u>	<u>368,152</u>	<u>343,891</u>	<u>742,091</u>	<u>693,188</u>

As at 31 December 2010, the amount of leasehold improvements included in payables was USD172,063 (2009 – nil).

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

9. Intangible assets

	Software	
	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2009		
Opening net book amount	2,440,024	2,602,045
Additions	1,684,556	1,744,106
Depreciation charge	(941,689)	(1,030,967)
Exchange effect	-	(19,774)
Closing net book amount	3,182,891	3,295,410
As at 31 December 2009		
Cost	6,043,193	6,722,439
Accumulated depreciation	(2,860,302)	(3,257,800)
Exchange effect	-	(169,229)
Net book amount	3,182,891	3,295,410
Year ended 31 December 2010		
Opening net book amount	3,182,891	3,295,410
Additions	1,271,635	1,187,836
Depreciation charge	(984,529)	(1,031,917)
Exchange effect	-	(148,186)
Writedown of intangible assets	(542,084)	(568,176)
Closing net book amount	2,927,913	2,734,967
As at 31 December 2010		
Cost	6,772,744	7,910,275
Accumulated depreciation	(3,844,831)	(4,857,893)
Exchange effect	-	(317,415)
Net book amount	2,927,913	2,734,967

The total amount of intangible assets is linked to the ADAMS project and other software. The amount linked to the ADAMS project represents the core software necessary to fulfil the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code regarding tracking and management of testing activity. This software enables more efficient tracking and management of the testing results.

As at 31 December 2010, the amount of intangible assets included in payables was USD21,559 (2009 – nil).

10. Accrued expenses

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Accruals	1,247,263	1,329,696	1,165,069	1,376,702
Accrued scientific research grants 2003	-	2,000	-	2,071
Accrued scientific research grants 2004	10,838	67,878	10,123	70,277
Accrued scientific research grants 2005	50,199	134,043	46,891	138,782
Accrued scientific research grants 2006	149,464	171,859	139,615	177,935
Accrued scientific research grants 2007	402,481	306,641	375,958	317,481
Accrued scientific research grants 2008	398,965	110,368	372,674	114,269
Accrued scientific research grants 2009	215,911	-	201,683	-
Accrued social science grants 2006	2,280	2,280	2,130	2,361
Accrued social science grants 2008	1,755	3,125	1,639	3,235
Accrued social science grants 2009	5,243	-	4,897	-
	2,484,399	2,127,890	2,320,679	2,203,113

11. Foundation capital

The Foundation capital is defined in the statutes as a fixed amount of CHF5,000,000.

12. Reserves

a) Litigation

In 2007, the WADA Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD1,500,000 dedicated to litigation. This will allow the Agency to engage in any case where it is required.

b) Operation

In 2009, the WADA Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD2,400,000 dedicated to operations.

13. Annual contributions

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
2002 Public Authorities and governments	1,853	1,500	1,942	1,642
2002 International Olympic Committee	1,853	1,500	1,942	1,642
2003 Public Authorities and governments	2,149	1,740	2,253	1,905
2003 International Olympic Committee	2,149	1,740	2,253	1,905
2004 Public Authorities and governments	-	6,405	-	7,012
2004 International Olympic Committee	-	6,405	-	7,012
2005 Public Authorities and governments	-	6,916	-	7,572
2005 International Olympic Committee	-	6,916	-	7,572
2006 Public Authorities and governments	2,232	7,820	2,340	8,561
2006 International Olympic Committee	2,232	7,820	2,340	8,561
2007 Public Authorities and governments	9,073	95,108	9,509	104,125
2007 International Olympic Committee	9,073	95,108	9,509	104,125
2008 Public Authorities and governments	7,753	160,148	8,126	175,331
2008 International Olympic Committee	-	178,130	-	195,018
2009 Public Authorities and governments	62,559	12,312,864	65,570	13,480,200
2009 International Olympic Committee	-	12,452,912	-	13,633,525
2010 Public Authorities and governments	12,773,762	-	13,388,592	-
2010 International Olympic Committee	12,951,028	-	13,574,390	-
	25,825,716	25,343,032	27,068,766	27,745,708

14. Grants

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Cash amount granted by Montréal International	1,608,251	1,406,490	1,685,659	1,539,834
Government of Australia	120,000	60,000	125,776	65,688
Government of Canada – Caribbean RADO	91,956	-	96,382	-
Government of Japan	80,461	214,749	84,334	235,109
Government of France	-	199,975	-	218,934
Government of Malaysia	-	3,000	-	3,284
Amgen Fund	100,000	-	104,813	-
CONFESSES	15,599	-	16,350	-
Olympic Council of Asia	15,167	-	15,897	-
Commonwealth secretariat	-	55,328	-	60,574
	2,031,434	1,939,542	2,129,211	2,123,423

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

WADA benefits from two major government supports in Canada. The Government of Canada provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD10,000,000, indexed, over a ten-year period (2002–2011) and exempts WADA from any income tax. The Government of Quebec also provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD5,000,000, indexed, over a ten-year period (2002–2011). The grants are paid as one combined amount from a corporation, Montréal International, formed by the aforementioned governments. In 2002, the total grant of CHF2,533,440 (USD1,828,011) represented the initial instalment, whereas the remaining instalments, in Canadian Dollars, are indexed and equally split over the remaining nine years. The grants are subject to the following conditions: WADA must maintain its permanent operational headquarters in Montréal, maintain a minimum staff of 17 to 25 employees, supply quarterly unaudited and annual audited accounts, budgets and activity reports, and continue its original mission. The aim of these government supports is to encourage and support WADA's activities on a long-term basis.

WADA also receives additional grants from Public Authorities (Governments) to support specific activities.

15. Other income

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees	169,980	157,352	178,162	172,270
Code monitoring	41,953	27,965	43,972	30,616
	<u>211,933</u>	<u>185,317</u>	<u>222,134</u>	<u>202,886</u>

16. Salaries and other personnel costs

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Salaries	4,881,224	4,210,195	5,116,168	4,609,346
Social charges and other benefits	3,584,179	3,056,149	3,756,693	3,345,891
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	128,688	103,119	134,882	112,895
Temporary staff	3,630	41,245	3,805	45,156
Recruitment expenses	-	54,267	-	59,412
	<u>8,597,721</u>	<u>7,464,975</u>	<u>9,011,548</u>	<u>8,172,700</u>

The number of people employed was 57 as at 31 December 2010 (2009 - 59).

Retirement benefit obligation

Most of WADA's employees are located at its Montréal headquarters. WADA grants all of its employees a predefined proportion of each employee's salary as a contribution to their pension plan. Considering that WADA has no further obligation once payments are made, these costs are considered as fringe benefits and are included in Salaries and other personnel costs in the statement of activities in the period they are incurred. The retirement obligations for WADA's employees in Tokyo are met by the Japanese government. For its South African office employees, WADA only contributes with the employees into the state pension scheme. For WADA's employees in Switzerland, the retirement obligations qualify as a defined benefit plan. It is funded by contributions from WADA and the employees to a financially independent trust. Because of the limited number of employees under this plan, no actuarial calculations have been performed for reasons of materiality.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

17. Research grants

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Scientific research grants expensed	5,757,127	6,366,198	6,034,230	6,969,753
Social science research grants expensed	175,916	111,846	184,383	122,450
Total research grants expensed	5,933,043	6,478,044	6,218,613	7,092,203
Research grants paid out				
Research grants expensed	5,933,043	6,478,044	6,218,613	7,092,203
Prepaid expenses (movement)	(397,777)	489,821	(416,923)	536,261
Accruals (movement)	(438,946)	(152,895)	(460,073)	(167,390)
Research grants paid out	5,096,320	6,814,970	5,341,617	7,461,074

18. Related party transactions

Transactions with Public Authorities and other organizations including the Olympic Movement are disclosed separately in these financial statements. The Foundation Board members, the President and the Executive Committee of WADA are not remunerated by the Agency. However, WADA covers all expenses related to the execution of their functions, in particular, travel, hotel and meal expenses and a daily allowance for out-of-pocket expenses. These costs are included in Travel and accommodation in the statement of activities.

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Compensation of key management				
Salaries	2,241,818	2,140,779	2,349,722	2,343,738
Benefits and social charges	996,849	1,075,000	1,044,830	1,176,917
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	47,071	77,182	49,337	84,499
	3,285,738	3,292,961	3,443,889	3,605,154

Key management of WADA is defined as all the directors of the Agency. Compensation is for 12 directors through 2010, ending with 10 directors as at 31 December 2010 (2009 – 12 directors).

19. Commitments

The future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Operating lease commitments				
Less than one year	675,997	634,902	631,449	657,346
More than one year and less than five years	211,084	789,124	197,174	817,020
More than five years	-	23,340	-	24,165
	887,081	1,447,366	828,623	1,498,531

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2010

The operating lease commitments are for the following:

Montréal, Canada office lease to February 2012
 Lausanne, Switzerland office lease to April 2012
 Tokyo, Japan office lease to February 2011
 Montevideo, Uruguay office lease to December 2015

Commitments for non-lease elements	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Less than one year	1,820,969	1,262,262	1,700,969	1,306,884
More than one year and less than five years	2,162,888	3,199,153	2,020,356	3,312,246
More than five years	639	-	597	-
	<u>3,984,496</u>	<u>4,461,415</u>	<u>3,721,922</u>	<u>4,619,130</u>

The commitments for non-lease elements are related mainly to the OSI Technologies management service contract to 2013 and various other contracts.

Scientific and social science research commitments

Scientific research grants and social science research grants may be committed over several years by the signing of research grant contracts, including upcoming years of research for certain projects. The related amounts at the end of the year are as follows:

	2010 USD	2009 USD	2010 CHF	2009 CHF
Less than one year	4,221,495	4,216,188	4,424,685	4,615,909
More than one year and less than five years	773,743	579,590	810,985	634,539
	<u>4,995,238</u>	<u>4,795,778</u>	<u>5,235,670</u>	<u>5,250,448</u>

20. Contingent liabilities

At the end of 2010, WADA has CHF4,882,370 (USD5,226,812) (2009 – CHF5,751,638 (USD5,555,255)) of contingent commitments. This amount is for all research grants that have been granted by WADA but are contingent upon one or more of the following approvals: ethical approval from the government of the country of the laboratory which is to conduct the research or signing of the research contract by the laboratory. Eighty percent of the amount would be due upon these approvals and would probably occur in 2011.

21. Comparative figures

For the fiscal year ended 31 December 2009, an amount of USD4,000,000 (CHF4,141,404) was reclassified from non-current assets "Available-for-sale investments" to current assets "Available-for-sale investments" in the balance sheet in order to comply with the presentation adopted for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2010.



wada-ama.org • facebook.com/wada.ama • twitter.com/wada_ama • info@wada-ama.org

HQ	800 Place Victoria, Suite 1700, P.O. Box 120, Montreal, QC, Canada, H4Z 1B7	T +1.514.904.9232	F +1.514.904.8650
Africa	Protea Assurance Building, 8th Floor, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, 8001, South Africa	T +27.21.483.9790	F +27.21.483.9791
Asia/Oceania	C/O Japan Institute of Sports Sciences, 3-15-1 Nishigaoka, Kita-Ku, Tokyo, 115-0056, Japan	T +81.3.5963.4321	F +81.3.5963.4320
Europe	Maison du Sport International, Avenue de Rhodanie 54, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland	T +41.21.343.43.40	F +41.21.343.43.41
Latin America	World Trade Center Montevideo, Tower II, Unit 712, Calle Luis A De Herrera 1248, Montevideo, Uruguay	T +598.2.623.5206	F +598.2.623.5207



Printed with vegetable-based inks
on recycled paper