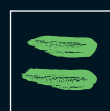


ANNUAL REPORT

2002



WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
AGENCY



PLAY

2002 WADA BOARD PRESENT IN PHOTO:

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NO WORK AGAINST
DOPING IN SPORT
CAN BE COMPLETE WITHOUT
MAJOR EMPHASIS
ON REACHING OUT TO
ATHLETES



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

2002

2002 was a watershed year for WADA, one in which we began to fulfill many of the goals we had set for ourselves with the adoption of our five-year Strategic Plan. We made some significant strides in the fight against doping in sport and set the stage for further groundbreaking progress in coming years.

The Agency began the year by relocating its headquarters from offices in Switzerland to the 17th floor of the Stock Exchange Tower in Montreal. The move was the culmination of a year-long process to find permanent headquarters for WADA and marked the beginning of a new chapter for the organization. A small, but vital, regional office was maintained in Lausanne but most of the existing staff made the move to WADA's new home.

The next priority was the hiring of experienced professional staff to fill a number of key positions in the organization. By year's end, we had recruited qualified personnel to fill all eight director-level positions and a number of other important posts. Many of the operations that had previously been handled by outside contractors or committees were moved in-house, providing us greater efficiency and flexibility in fulfilling WADA's core mission.

We made enormous strides in 2002 toward our number-one goal: the creation, adoption and implementation of the first World Anti-Doping Code. WADA's Code Project Team, working with our stakeholders, wrote and distributed the first draft of the Code. That draft was sent to all stakeholders and interested parties in June and we were delighted with the number of constructive comments we received. Those comments were incorporated into a second draft, which was again sent out to stakeholders for comment. I strongly believe that the third and final draft of the Code, which was to be presented to delegates at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen in March of 2003, is a strong and viable document, thanks to the many useful comments and suggestions we received from all those interested in this issue.

WADA also made significant advances in other important areas in the fight against doping. We conducted more than 4,500 out-of-competition doping control tests of athletes in 2002, 1,000 more than we had done the previous year. We will continue to ramp up our testing program, in coordination with other testing bodies to ensure efficiency and avoid overlaps.

Our commitment to research remained strong in 2002. WADA released more than US\$2 million in funds for research projects approved in 2001 and we approved another nine projects for the coming year. We will continue to focus on the areas we consider most critical to anti-doping work, including the next generation of performance enhancing compounds and methods - gene therapy.

Through the Independent Observer Program, WADA has been able to promote transparent doping control procedures at a number of events. Independent observers objectively observe, audit and

report on all facets of the doping control operations, leading to greater openness and improved credibility of the testing process. Our observers were present at five major sporting events in 2002. It is a program we will continue to support and expand in coming years.

No work against doping in sport can be complete without major emphasis on reaching out to athletes. In 2002, we made even greater efforts to talk directly with athletes at all levels and to educate them about the dangers of doping. Our education team created "True Game," an online interactive program through which youth can learn more about issues surrounding doping. WADA's Athlete Outreach Program was present at a number of events around the globe, including the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, and the Central American and Caribbean Games in El Salvador. At all these events, athletes had the opportunity to speak with WADA representatives and ask questions about the issues that most concern them.

We took other steps last year to place athletes front and center in our priorities. We further developed WADA's Athlete Passport Program, which offers an opportunity for athletes to demonstrate their commitment to doping-free sport by agreeing to be available anytime, anywhere for doping control tests. Athletes at the Olympic Games in Salt Lake City and the Commonwealth Games in Manchester had an opportunity to sign up for the program and we will continue to make the Passport available at selected events in the future. To make sure we had a regular channel of communication with the athletes who have signed up for the program, we launched a newsletter, Athlete's Passport, aimed at providing timely information on doping-related issues and WADA's activities in those critical areas.

In short, we made solid progress on enhancing WADA's competency in key areas, further developing programs that will aid us in fulfilling our mission, and creating tools, such as the Code, which will serve as the cornerstone of the fight against doping in sport.

Of course, much remains to be done. The Code will have to be adopted and implemented by international sports federations and world governments prior to the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004. WADA must put into place a number of systems to coordinate the worldwide testing and whereabouts information of athletes once the Code is in force. We must pursue research avenues that provide us with greater knowledge and better tests for detecting new doping substances. And we must continue to reach out to athletes at every opportunity and encourage a fundamental shift in perception - doping is wrong and must be eliminated from sport.

I have no doubt WADA is up to the task and that 2003 will represent another important year in the ongoing battle against doping in sport. ■



Richard W. Pound



WE MADE SOLID
PROGRESS ON
ENHANCING WADA'S
COMPETENCY IN KEY
AREAS, FURTHER
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WILL AID US IN
FULFILLING OUR
MISSION
AND CREATING
TOOLS SUCH AS THE
CODE



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

When

I look back on 2002, I see it not only as a year of great change and growth for WADA, but also one that deeply affected the lives of those who now work for the Agency. Our WADA family fully came together and each of us brought to our new home and our new jobs a depth of experience and commitment that is sure to serve WADA well in the coming years.

We started the year off in a momentous way at the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City. It was the first Olympics at which WADA had a noticeable and important presence. From those working on our Outreach team, speaking directly with the athletes about anti-doping issues, to our Independent Observers, ensuring fair doping control tests, WADA played a crucial and visible role throughout the event. As one who has been with the Agency since its inception, I would particularly like to thank the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee for giving us the opportunity to spread our wings at the Olympics and for supporting our many important endeavors at the event. In many ways, I think of the Olympics as WADA's coming-out party.

Of course, the Olympics were only the first step. Shortly thereafter, the WADA team moved from Lausanne to our permanent home in Montreal. I cannot emphasize enough the professionalism with which my colleagues undertook this move. As all of us know, it is never easy to leave behind family and friends and move across the ocean but WADA's dedicated staff did just that, living out of boxes for months, establishing a new home and a new life on another continent while continuing to perform exceptionally for the organization. I believe the move helped bring us all closer together and establish a more cohesive, effective team.

We then welcomed on board a new set of colleagues, who joined us from around the globe. I am not only proud of the quality of WADA's staff but also of the breath of international experience we have brought together. At the close of 2002, our 34 employees represented 11 nationalities; we have fulfilled our promise to keep the "W" in WADA.

You will read in the coming pages WADA's many accomplishments in 2002, so I will not dwell on those here. I will only mention the tremendous amount of work done in reaching out to all key stakeholders. Whether to get feedback on the World Anti-Doping Code or to better inform athletes about the latest news that affects them, we have made it a main priority at WADA to keep our stakeholders as involved and informed as possible. You will see further improvements in 2003, with the development of additional educational materials, new publications and an improved website. As always, we are open to your comments and suggestions.

I would like to add one final word about 2002 and particularly, our move to our new headquarters. Although all the cities that were in the running to host WADA had something special to offer, Montreal has certainly lived up to its reputation as being a premier city for housing an international organization. I thank the Canadian and Quebec Governments and the city of Montreal for funding our beautiful new offices and on a personal note, I can say that Montreal has made a wonderful new home. I and my colleagues look forward to continuing to fulfill WADA's mission for many more years from our new base and ensuring that we not only play a role globally, but locally, as well. ■

Harri Syväsalmi





THE

CODE

Much

of WADA's focus in 2002 was on the development of the first World Anti-Doping Code. The Code was to be presented to stakeholders at a World Conference on Doping in Sport in 2003 and implemented prior to the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004. The Code will ensure that, for the first time, all rules and regulations governing anti-doping will be harmonized across all sports and all nations.

The main structure in the World Anti-Doping Program and the outline of the Code, which were endorsed by the WADA Executive Committee in November 2001, were circulated for review and comment to all stakeholders in late 2001. By February 2002, WADA had received comments from 35 stakeholders. Most of the stakeholders expressed support for the concept of the World Anti-Doping Program and the approach to the Code presented in the draft outline.



Backbone of the Code

More than 30 experts in anti-doping issues were involved in the development and drafting of the backbone of the Code, which consisted of the core elements in the Code such as the rationale for anti-doping; the definition of doping; anti-doping rules violations; proof of doping; the prohibited list; sanctions and appeals. Consultative meetings with several governments, international federations, national anti-doping organizations and national Olympic committees were conducted in early 2002, providing important input into the drafting process of specific articles in the Code.

The Code Project Team attended the Harmonisation Congress in the Netherlands and the International Intergovernmental Consultative Group Against Doping in Sport (IICGADS) meeting in Kuala Lumpur in April to present and discuss specific articles of the Code. The relevant working committees in WADA were also consulted during this period. From February to April, the Code Project Team received feedback and comments from more than 130 people and organizations.

First complete draft of the Code

The first complete draft version of the Code was developed in May and June and presented for endorsement to the WADA Foundation Board at their meeting in June. The Code was then circulated to more than 1,000 recipients for their review and feedback. Stakeholders were given three months for the review process.

During the months of July and August, the Code Project Team had consultative meetings with many stakeholders, including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the IOC Athletes' Commission, several governments and almost all of the Olympic international federations. WADA received more than 130 official comments on the first version of the Code. The comments represented a valuable and important contribution for substantial improvements to the Code.



Second Draft of the Code and First Version of the International Standards

Based on official comments and input received in the consultative meetings, the second version of the Code was prepared in late September. The WADA Executive Committee endorsed the second version for circulation and review by all stakeholders in its meeting on October 1 and it was distributed to more than 1,000 recipients in early October.

In addition, working groups developed the mandatory level-two International Standards within the following areas; laboratories, testing, therapeutic use exemptions and the prohibited list. The International Standards were circulated for comment in mid-November.

Third Draft of the Code and Second Version of the International Standards

More than 90 stakeholders submitted comments in response to the second draft of the Code. Consultations with key stakeholders intensified and focused on key issues still to be resolved. The third and final version of the Code was to be made available in February 2003 together with the second version of the International Standards. These versions were to be presented at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 3-5, 2003.

The drafting of the Code represented an unprecedented and extensive consultation process involving all categories of stakeholders and experts. All stakeholders were informed about important milestones and activities and all had the opportunity to provide feedback, which was incorporated into each succeeding draft of the Code. The process focused on progress and achievements according to agreed objectives, milestones and timelines.

Once the Code has been accepted at the World Conference, stakeholders will individually adopt and implement the Code according to their organizational or governmental regulations. ■

DOPING-CONTROL PROGRAM



The

doping-control program is a key element of WADA's overall plan to promote and coordinate at the international level the fight against doping in sport. WADA's doping control program aims to uphold the fundamental right of athletes to participate in doping-free sport through an effective detection and deterrence program. All doping controls coordinated by WADA are conducted out of competition without prior notice to the athlete in accordance with the rules and regulation of the international federations.

WADA's testing program promotes consistency by ensuring an independent, quality-controlled process which seeks equity for all athletes in all sports and all countries.

As a part of the global approach to a doping-control program WADA supports the development of national anti-doping agencies and utilizes their expertise to carry out the sample collection as a part of WADA's program. All sample collection providers are required to carry out doping controls in accordance with the International Standards for Doping Control. Through regular auditing, WADA ensures that such standards are adhered to. The involvement of more national anti-doping agencies will continue to strengthen worldwide and national program capacity.

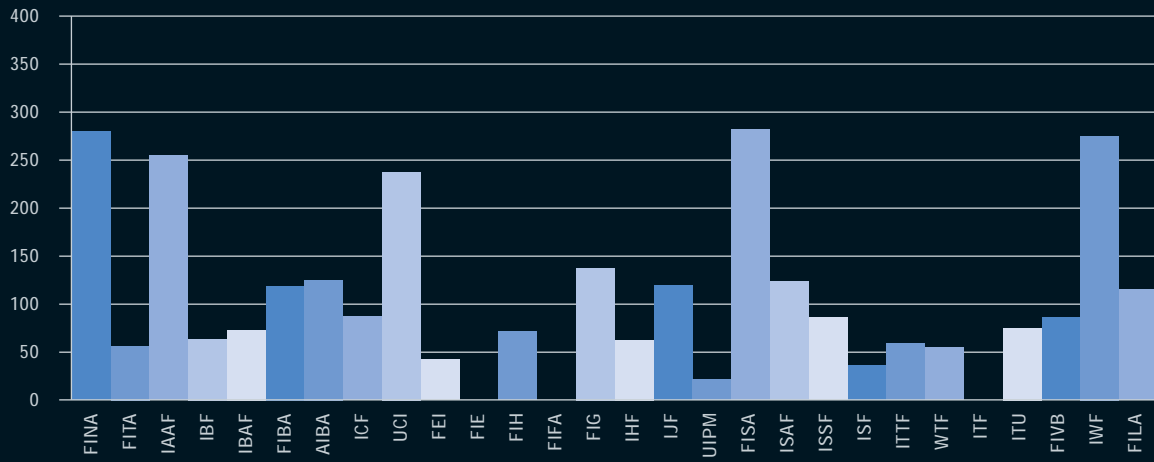


TESTING HIGHLIGHTS

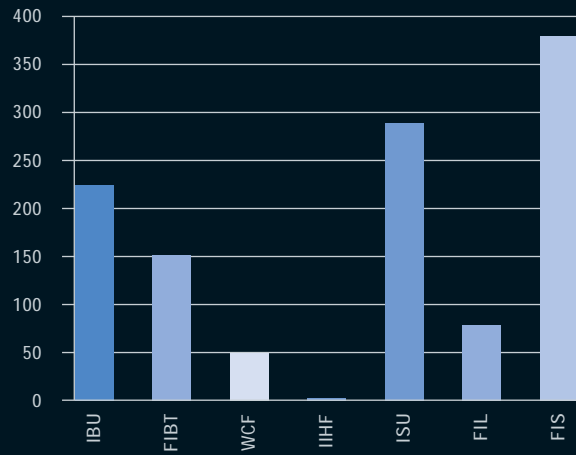
- WADA conducted 4564 out-of-competition doping controls across 97 nationalities in 56 countries. These controls were distributed among 25 international Olympic summer sports federations and seven international Olympic winter sport federations.
- Prior to the Salt Lake City Olympic Games, WADA commenced its blood testing program. The International Ski Federation (FIS), the International Biathlon Union (IBU) and the International Skating Union (ISU) were the first federations to be subject to such testing by WADA. Following the Salt Lake City Olympic Games, the International Swimming Federation (FINA), the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), the International Canoe Federation (ICF), the International Cycling Union (UCI), the International Rowing Federation (FISA), and the International Triathlon Union (ITU) signed blood testing agreements with WADA. A total 464 EPO blood tests were conducted in 2002.
- WADA retained the Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC) for sample collection services. The DFSC will also be providing similar services for WADA in 2003.
- The number of adverse analytical findings has increased over the past 3 years, resulting in 36 adverse analytical findings and one refusal in 2002, the highest since WADA's inception.
- The International Sailing Federation (ISF) and the International Equestrian Federation (FEI) approached WADA to increase the number of tests allocated for 2002. These additional tests were conducted through a fee-for-service agreement.
- WADA commenced negotiations with a majority of recognised international federations. Testing is expected to commence in 2003.
- WADA worked closely with a select group of international sports federations to assist with the gathering of athletes' whereabouts information. WADA provided the necessary tools to assist with the gathering of such information. Through the involvement of international sports federations and national anti-doping agencies, WADA commenced the development of an online Passport to assist with the gathering and maintenance of athletes' whereabouts information.
- WADA continued to retain the professional services provided by the IOC accredited laboratories for provisions of sample analysis. Twenty laboratories were retained by WADA in 2002.
- In anticipation of the adoption of the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA commenced the initial development phase of the Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse will act as a central repository for worldwide test results to ensure open and transparent testing programs. 

2002 OUT-OF-COMPETITION DOPING CONTROLS

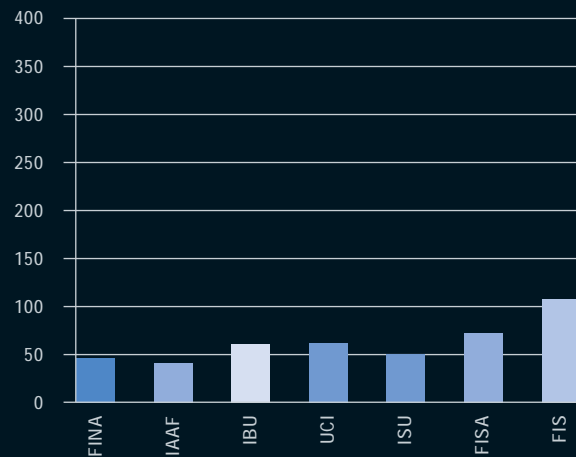
SUMMER FEDERATIONS




WINTER FEDERATIONS



BLOOD CONTROLS





ACRONYMS - SUMMER FEDERATIONS

AIBA	International Association of Amateur Boxing
FEI	International Equestrian Federation
FIBA	International Basketball Federation
FIE	International Fencing Federation
FIFA	International Federation of Football Association
FIG	International Gymnastics Federation
FIH	International Hockey Federation
FILA	International Wrestling Federation
FINA	International Swimming Federation
FISA	International Rowing Federation
FITA	International Archery Federation
FIVB	International Volleyball Federation
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations
IBAF	International Baseball Federation
IBF	International Badminton Federation
ICF	International Canoe Federation
IHF	International Handball Federation
IJF	International Judo Federation
ISAF	International Sailing Federation
ISF	International Softball Federation
ISSF	International Shooting Sport Federation
ITF	International Tennis Federation
ITTF	International Table Tennis Federation
ITU	International Triathlon Union
IWF	International Weightlifting Federation
UCI	International Cycling Union
UIPM	International Modern Pentathlon Union
WTF	World Taekwondo Federation

ACRONYMS - WINTER FEDERATIONS

FIBT	Int'l. Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
FIL	International Luge Federation
FIS	International Ski Federation
IBU	International Biathlon Union
IIHF	International Ice Hockey Federation
ISU	International Skating Union
WCF	World Curling Federation

INDEPENDENT OBSERVER PROGRAM



INDEPENDENT OBSERVER TEAM AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN SALT LAKE CITY

WADA

successfully introduced the Independent Observer Program during the 2000 Sydney Summer Olympic Games and continued to provide observers at major games and world championships throughout 2001 and 2002.

The main role of the WADA Office of the Independent Observer is to essentially act as the "eyes and ears" of the outside world by observing and reporting on all aspects of the doping control operations, prior to and during the event, in a neutral and unbiased manner. A fundamental objective of the IO program is that the doping control process is perceived to be fair and objective. The aim is to help strengthen athletes, sports and the general public's confidence in athlete testing.

In order to ensure professional and competent operations at events, a pool of experts with experience and expertise in sample collection, legal matters, medical, laboratory and overall doping control expertise has been established by WADA. Athlete representation is also a requirement, particularly for major events.

The number of experts assigned to a particular sports event depends on the size of the event, the number of sports and competitions, the duration of the event and the actual doping control operations being observed. To every Independent Observer mission a chair and, in some cases, a vice-chair will be appointed. During 2002, the pool comprised approximately 50 members.

2002 was an active year for the WADA Independent Observers, starting with the Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. A team of 12 experts including administrative support staff attended the Games, followed by 5 observers assigned to the Winter Paralympic Games. Both Independent Observer reports were combined and published into one booklet, which was made available both in print form and on WADA's website.



INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS AT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

The WADA Independent Observers also attended the Commonwealth Games July 25th to August 4th 2002 in Manchester, United Kingdom. This represented another excellent opportunity to promote the transparency of the doping control procedures by helping to promote a fair, impartial doping control process.

WADA also sent small Independent Observer teams to the following World Championship Events:

FINA Swimming	Apr. 3-7th	Moscow, Russia
FIBA Men's Basketball	Aug. 29th - Sept. 8th	Indianapolis, USA
FIBA Women's Basketball	Sept. 14-25th	Nanjing, China

Reports on all the above events, submitted by the respective chairs of the missions, can be found on WADA's website: www.wada-ama.org

WADA acknowledges the generous financial support of the European Union for the IO Program in 2002, particularly with respect to the education of the Independent Observers. Multi-lingual educational materials were developed and training sessions conducted for the team members at the various events during the year.

To ensure efficiency and to maintain the highest quality in the observations, WADA will review its program and approach in 2003. This includes, among other possible changes, revisions to the Independent Observer manual as well as revisions to and implementation of the relevant policies, including a review of the Independent Observer pool. ■

COMMUNICATIONS



WADA'S

communications department expanded in 2002 and greater emphasis was placed on direct communication with all key stakeholders, particularly athletes (please see also the Outreach program report, pages 17-18). A new quarterly publication, WADA News, was launched in February to keep stakeholders better informed about the progress being made on key anti-doping issues. In addition to detailing WADA's activities, the newsletter also focused on the work being done by global partners in the anti-doping field, such as a feature on the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport and interviews with world-famous athletes like David Douillet.

In the second half of 2002, WADA also launched Athlete's Passport, a bi-monthly publication aimed directly at athletes who have signed up for WADA's Athlete Passport program. The publication, in English and French, is mailed to all 2,000 athletes in the program and is also made available on WADA's website. Athlete's Passport focuses on key issues of importance to athletes in the world of anti-doping, such as the development of the Code and the List of Prohibited Substances and WADA's activities at sports events through the Outreach Program.

WADA also prepared in 2002 to relaunch its website. The new website, to be unveiled in early 2003, is more user-friendly and gives users a better picture of the scope of WADA's activities in the anti-doping arena.

All past issues of WADA News and Athlete's Passport can be found on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org).





ATHLETE PASSPORT PROGRAM

Clean athletes are the most powerful force against doping in sport. The Athlete Passport was created to support and partner with clean athletes by giving them a visual and tangible way to publicly demonstrate their commitment to doping-free sport.

The Passport program was introduced at the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games. It was further implemented during the Paralympics in Salt Lake City as well as at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, United Kingdom. More than 2,000 athletes from more than 150 countries and 25 international federations signed up and supported the Athlete Passport at these events.

Athletes who sign up for the program are given a paper passport on which they can keep a record of all their doping control tests. Their information will also be entered into a confidential database, which will be available to them at all times and allows them to keep an electronic record of their tests.

In addition to providing athletes with a global method for recording their doping control tests, the Passport program offers many benefits to athletes, including providing educational information on doping control, located on the WADA Athlete Passport website; providing an effective way for athletes to inform WADA and appropriate testing bodies of their whereabouts; and creating a direct line of communication between athletes and WADA.

"The Athlete Passport offers athletes around the world the opportunity to be involved in promoting doping-free sport," said Johann Olav Koss, Olympic Champion and Chair of the 2002 WADA Athlete Passport Project Team. "The interest that we experienced in 2002 has been very encouraging, as it was the important first step to global acceptance and implementation of the WADA Athlete Passport."

Inviting athletes to be part of the solution empowers them to be role models for future generations, while also allowing them an active and educated voice within today's sporting fraternity. The agreement of athletes to participate in the Athlete Passport program is a public signal of their support for doping-free sport, drug testing at any time and any place, and a way to encourage their peers to support the same. ■

ATHLETE OUTREACH



TOP: PETRIA THOMAS & SUSIE O'NEILL
RIGHT: IAN THORPE



WADA

continued in 2002 to reach out to athletes with a strong anti-doping message. Through the Athlete Outreach Program, WADA staff and volunteers have the opportunity to interact directly with athletes and learn about the issues that most concern them in the fight against doping. The program raises awareness about WADA and the anti-doping issue through exhibits, interactive technology and personal interactions, primarily at multi-sport, multi-national events. The program also allows WADA's key stakeholders, such as national anti-doping agencies and retired Olympians to be a part of the Outreach team at each event. Utilizing their expertise and experience allows for sharing of ideas and programs at all levels.

"The Outreach Program is WADA's direct link with the people who matter most—the athletes," said Dr. Adrian Lorde, WADA Board Member and Outreach Program Team Leader. "It is about giving a message directly to the athletes at major sporting events throughout the world. Athletes are then able to understand who WADA is. Direct interaction is better than any email message or other communication from an anonymous person. The program also allows WADA to enlist elite and other athletes to spread the word of WADA in all regions of the world. We must continue to keep the "W" in WADA."



Two-time Olympic gold medalist and member of the WADA Foundation Board Susie O'Neill is an ambassador for the WADA Outreach Program.

"I believe that helping athletes at an early age understand the dangers of doping is the best way to make sure they stay clean throughout their careers", she said. "WADA's Outreach Program is about reaching all athletes with the message that doping will ruin their careers and their lives. The earlier we can get that message out in an athlete's career, the better."

The 2002 Outreach Program began the year in Salt Lake City with a presence at both the Olympic and Paralympic Games and continued on to the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England. Both programs were prominently set-up in the Athlete Village. The Outreach Program helped to raise awareness of WADA and its activities, while also serving as the opportunity to launch WADA's Athlete Passport program.

The year ended in El Salvador at the Central American and Caribbean Games (CAC). Thirty-one countries participated in a total of 33 sporting events over the three-week period. WADA had a major presence in the Athlete Village and WADA staff and volunteers were able to meet many aspiring athletes from this region.

"Like every national player, I think that it's my responsibility to communicate about WADA's work. I will continue to proudly wear my WADA hat and act as an ambassador for doping free sport," said Miguel Galeana, a Mexican volleyball athlete and participant at the CAC Games.

WADA's Outreach program was also present at a number of other events throughout 2002, including the Tour de France in July, the World Equestrian Games in Spain in September, and the World Basketball Championships in the United States in October. The Outreach team will be on hand for a number of similar events in 2003 in every region of the world. ■

THE OUTREACH PROGRAM
IS WADA'S DIRECT LINK
WITH THE PEOPLE WHO MATTER MOST,
THE ATHLETES

ADMINISTRATION

A number of administrative changes occurred at WADA during 2002. It was a year in which the organization moved to its permanent headquarters and hired the large majority of its new staff.

A NEW HOME FOR WADA

On August 21, 2001, WADA's Foundation Board voted to locate the Agency's headquarters in Montreal, Canada. Montreal beat out 10 other candidate cities who had bid to host WADA, including finalists Bonn, Lausanne, Stockholm and Vienna. An evaluation committee appointed by WADA's Executive Committee visited all five finalists cities and submitted a final evaluation report to the Foundation Board. The Board then voted on the headquarters based on the Committee's report.

WADA's new headquarters was inaugurated June 4 following a meeting of WADA's Foundation Board. The new offices are located on the 17th floor of the Montreal Stock Exchange tower, in the heart of the city's business district. A field office in Lausanne, Switzerland, has been maintained and was staffed with six full-time WADA employees at the close of 2002. (For more on the Lausanne office's activities, please see next page)

STAFFING CHANGES

At the close of 2002, WADA had a total staff of 34 employees from 11 nationalities. All eight director-level positions were filled, fulfilling a major administrative goal for the year. The eight directors at WADA who report to the Director General are:

Rune Andersen - Standards and Harmonization
Tom Dielen – Sport Liaison
Alain Garnier – Government Liaison
Farnaz Khadem - Communications
Olivier Niggli - Legal and Finance
Olivier Rabin - Science
Angela Schneider - Ethics and Education
Casey Wade - Corporate Planning and Special Projects

REGIONAL OFFICES

WADA's Foundation Board agreed in its December 2001 meeting that WADA would need to establish a presence in other parts of the world by opening regional offices. The Board decided in 2002 that a subcommittee would be formed to conduct an evaluation of candidate cities for these offices. Of the applications received by the deadline in mid-June, two - from Tokyo, Japan and Cape Town, South Africa - were considered feasible. Board member David Howman, a member of the evaluation subcommittee, visited the two candidate cities and submitted a report on his findings to the Board.

In its final meeting in 2002, WADA's Executive Committee decided to approve the establishment of these offices, with the Tokyo office to be opened first. WADA plans to begin operations in the Japan office before the end of 2003.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE TOWER





LAUSANNE OFFICE REPORT

WADA's regional office in Lausanne played an important role in 2002 in liaising with key stakeholders, particularly in preparation for the roll-out of the World Anti-Doping Code. The office, staffed by two directors, an office manager, a project manager, a finance manager, and an assistant, was established as the first of WADA's three proposed regional offices, taking over the premises previously occupied by the entire WADA staff prior to the move of the headquarters to Montreal.

Among the activities undertaken by the Lausanne office was consultation on the Code and other matters with International Sports Federations and members of the Olympic Movement. The office also served as a main point of contact with the International Olympic Committee (IOC). WADA staff in Lausanne regularly coordinated with stakeholders from the sports movement on their comments and suggestions to the Code; followed up on WADA's Out-of-Competition-Testing program with the international federations to ensure proper reporting of athletes' whereabouts information; and discussed the proposed Prohibited List of banned substances for 2003 with appropriate sports officials.

The other major function served by the Lausanne office involved acting as liaison with world governments, which represent 50 percent of WADA's stakeholders. The Lausanne office served as the primary point of contact for WADA with a number of governments, particularly in Europe. Discussions with governments, as with sports federations, focused on feedback on the Code and the Prohibited List, as well as on a declaration from world governments supporting the acceptance of the Code as the basis for the fight against doping in sport. The declaration was to be signed by governments at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in 2003.

The Lausanne staff was primarily responsible for Outreach activities at the Tour de France and the World Equestrian Games. (For more on WADA's outreach activities, please see page 17). ■





WE MUST CONTINUE
TO REACH OUT
TO ATHLETES
AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY
AND ENCOURAGE A
FUNDAMENTAL
SHIFT IN
PERCEPTION

RESEARCH



The

Health, Medical and Research Committee of WADA defined five key priority areas in 2002 for allocation of its research grants. These five priority research themes were:

- Compounds enhancing the oxygen carrying capacity of blood.
- Endogenous testosterone, testosterone precursors and metabolites, 19 nor-steroids and establishment of normal urinary levels of these and related compounds.
- Factors regulating and enhancing growth.
- Gene technology and performance enhancement.
- Miscellaneous projects relating to the list of prohibited substances.

A total of 29 new research projects, involving investigators from 12 different countries, were proposed for funding to WADA in April. Four projects were not retained for further consideration as they did not fall into the key areas of interest as defined by WADA.

All remaining projects were submitted to an independent scientific peer-review process as well as to an ethical review process in September and October. A total of nine projects, representing a financial commitment of US \$2.7 million, have been approved by the WADA Executive Committee in November.

Also, in 2002, WADA released more than US \$2.1 million worth of funding for the implementation and continuation of the research projects approved in 2001 that focused on the same general priority areas. ■

FUNDING

WADA BUDGET 2002: 17,000,000 (USD)

OLYMPIC MOVEMENT
CONTRIBUTION

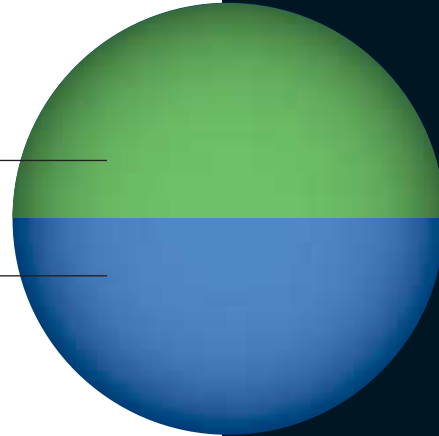
50%

8,500,000 (USD)

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES
CONTRIBUTION

50%

8,500,000 (USD)



IOC CONTRIBUTION: 8,500,000 (USD)*

IOC CONTRIBUTION
PAID AS OF 31/12/2002

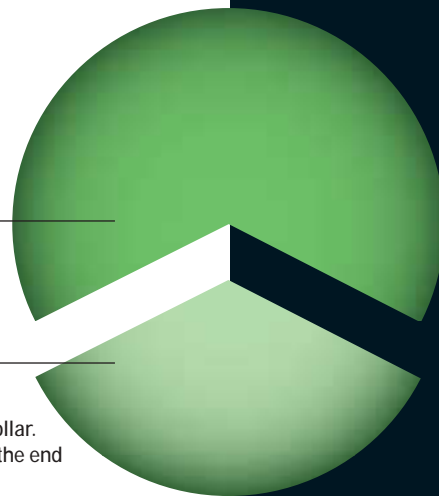
62%

5,150,000 (USD)

IOC BALANCE OWED
AS OF 31/12/2002

38%

3,350,000 (USD)



*Note: The IOC matches governments' contributions dollar for dollar.
The difference between IOC/government contributions at the end of 2002 was paid by the IOC in 2003.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CONTRIBUTION: 8,500,000 (USD)

PA CONTRIBUTION
PAID AS OF 31/12/2002

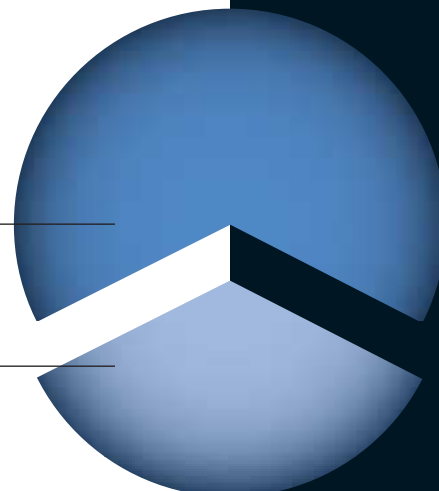
65%

5,518,607 (USD)

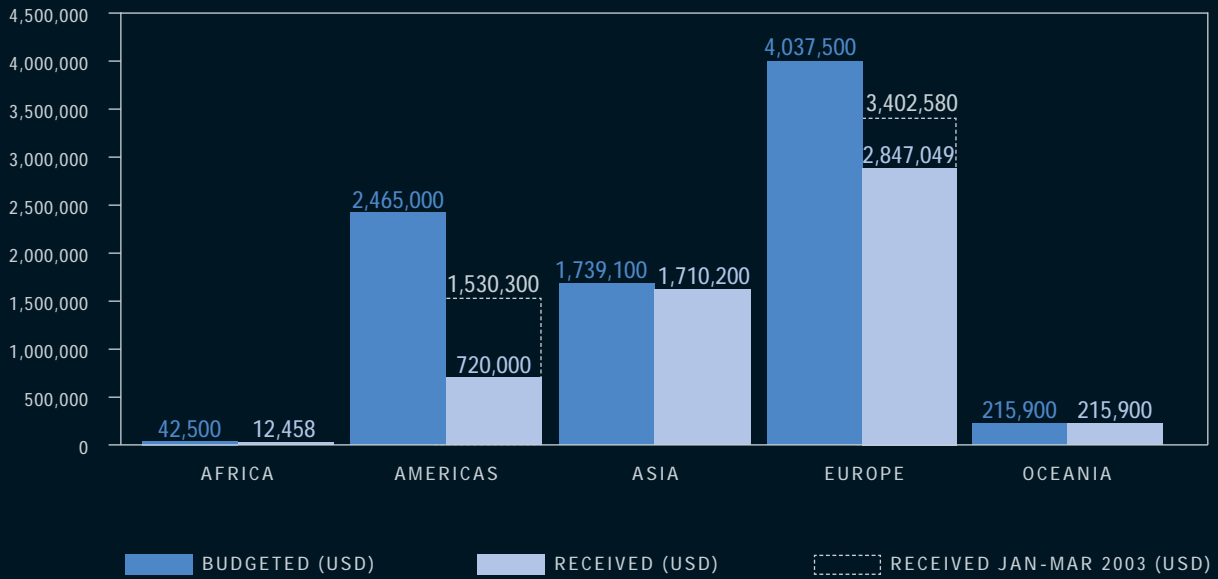
PA BALANCE OWED
AS OF 31/12/2002

35%

2,981,393 (USD)



FUNDING: REGIONAL BUDGETED AND RECEIVED AMOUNTS



In the last year, and as agreed in WADA statutes, WADA has moved from having its entire budget funded by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to giving governments the responsibility for funding half of the Agency's activities and expenses.

The International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sports (IICGADS) agreed at its meeting in May 2001 on the share of WADA budget to be paid by each of the five regions represented in WADA's board.

By the end of the year, WADA had received 78 percent of its US \$17 million budget for 2002. The Agency has received assurances from some countries that they will pay their agreed 2002 contribution in 2003 (2002 payments made by the end of March 2003 are reflected in the graphics).

WADA's move to Montreal was greatly assisted by the Governments of Canada and Quebec through Montreal International, which funded the Agency's new offices in the Montreal Stock Exchange Tower. This assistance included financial contributions toward the design and building of WADA's new home. The offices were completed on time and within budget. ■



PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS 

Report of the auditors
to the Foundation Board of the
World Anti-Doping Agency

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Fax: +41 (21) 711 81 15

As auditors of the Foundation under Article 14 of the foundation deed, we have audited the accounting records and the financial statements of the World Anti-Doping Agency for the year ended December 31, 2002.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the Foundation Board. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the Swiss profession, which require that an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We have examined on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We have also assessed the accounting principles used, significant estimates made and the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accounting records and financial statements comply with the requirements of Swiss law and the foundation deed.

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

Pricewaterhouse Coopers SA



F. Roth

J. Audet

Lausanne, 25 March 2003

FINANCE: BALANCE SHEET ON 31 DECEMBER

Assets	USD		CHF	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Current Assets				
Cash and bank	5,489,029	7,907,817	7,607,245	12,889,741
Other current assets	358,431	78,598	496,750	128,116
Prepayments	321,189	305,499	445,136	497,964
	<u>6,168,649</u>	<u>8,291,914</u>	<u>8,549,131</u>	<u>13,515,821</u>
Long-term assets				
Deposits	31,454	21,617	43,590	35,235
Computer hardware and software	170,837	41,027	236,762	66,874
Office equipment	725,553	32,853	1,005,544	53,551
Vehicles	0	13,482	0	21,975
	<u>927,844</u>	<u>108,979</u>	<u>1,285,896</u>	<u>177,635</u>
Total assets	<u>7,096,493</u>	<u>8,400,893</u>	<u>9,835,027</u>	<u>13,693,456</u>
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	3,165	272,239	4,386	443,750
Accruals	1,854,054	684,358	2,569,532	1,115,503
	<u>1,857,219</u>	<u>956,597</u>	<u>2,573,918</u>	<u>1,559,253</u>
Long term liabilities				
Research fund	4,700,375	4,500,000	6,514,249	7,335,000
	<u>6,557,594</u>	<u>5,456,597</u>	<u>9,088,167</u>	<u>8,894,253</u>
Equity				
Foundation capital	3,607,764	3,067,485	5,000,000	5,000,000
Excess of expenses over Income brought forward	(144,886)	(990,569)	(200,797)	(1,614,627)
Excess of income over expenses of the year	(2,923,978)	867,380	(4,052,343)	1,413,830
	<u>538,900</u>	<u>2,944,296</u>	<u>746,860</u>	<u>4,799,203</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>7,096,493</u>	<u>8,400,893</u>	<u>9,835,027</u>	<u>13,693,456</u>

FINANCE: STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002 AND 2001

	USD		CHF	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Income				
Annual contributions	12,511,140	14,734,961	17,339,189	24,017,986
Government grants	1,828,011	0	2,533,440	0
Project grants	539,991	791,411	748,374	1,290,000
Other incomes	64,061	0	88,782	0
Total operating incomes	14,943,203	15,526,372	20,709,785	25,307,986
Operating expenses				
Salaries and other personal costs	(2,524,269)	(1,017,500)	(3,498,384)	(1,658,525)
Travel, accommodation and other meeting costs	(3,508,199)	(2,525,741)	(4,862,013)	(4,116,957)
Promotion and advertising	(657,005)	(740,635)	(910,541)	(1,207,235)
Contributions to other institutions	(290,459)	(267,330)	(402,548)	(435,747)
Testing fees	(3,914,594)	(3,729,026)	(5,425,235)	(6,078,313)
Consulting fees	(952,986)	(985,982)	(1,320,744)	(1,607,151)
Administration	(1,972,376)	(658,433)	(2,733,516)	(1,073,246)
Depreciation	(389,823)	(67,252)	(540,256)	(109,620)
Total operating expenses	(14,209,710)	(9,991,899)	(19,693,237)	(16,286,794)
Excess of operating income over expenses before financial operations	733,492	5,534,473	1,016,547	9,021,192
Allocation to research fund	(2,494,109)	(4,500,000)	(3,456,586)	(7,335,000)
Financial income	115,168	136,859	159,612	223,079
Financial expenses	(10,390)	(5,435)	(14,400)	(8,859)
Net realised foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(1,268,141)	28,785	(1,757,517)	46,920
Net unrealised foreign exchange losses	0	(327,302)	0	(533,502)
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) of the year	(2,923,979)	867,380	(4,052,343)	1,413,830

* *Note:* WADA, as a Swiss Foundation, holds its accounts in Swiss Francs and therefore the US dollar amounts indicated are for information only. Exchange rate losses or gains are therefore mainly generated by such methods of accounting which consist of converting any transaction to Swiss currency at the date of the transaction and reconverting it to USD at the end of the year for the purpose of accounts presentation.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2002

1. ACTIVITY

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is a not-for-profit Foundation within the meaning of the Swiss Civil Code and is devoted to promoting and coordinating at international level the fight against doping in sport in all its forms. The foundation was constituted in Lausanne on November 10, 1999.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

A) FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The accounting records of WADA are kept in Swiss Francs and, accordingly, the financial statements have been presented in Swiss Francs. US Dollars amounts presented in these financial statements are included solely for convenience. The 2002 and 2001 year-end exchange rates, respectively, have been used throughout for the purposes of presentation of the US Dollar amounts.

B) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Annual contributions - The annual contributions due from the public authorities involved in the fight against doping in sport and the Olympic Movement are recognised as income on a cash basis.

Government grants - Grants received from the government of Canada and Quebec with the aim to encourage or long-term support the foundation's business activities are collected on behalf of WADA by Montreal International. Conditions have to be met by both WADA and Montreal International to award the grant to WADA. Therefore, the grants are recognised as income only when the underlying conditions are entirely respected.

Project grants - Grants awarded by the public authorities as part of a specific project are recognised as income only when the conditions underlying each project are entirely respected.

C) RESEARCH PROJECTS

Funds are allocated to the research fund based on the projects list approved by the Foundation Board. The fund represents the expected committed funds to the completion of all actual research projects approved.

The research funded represent the amount paid during 2002 for any research project.

D) FIXED ASSETS

Computer hardware and software, office equipment and vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

Computer hardware and software	40% per annum
Office equipment	25% per annum
Vehicle	25% per annum

* For further detail of WADA's finances please see our Web Site at www.wada-ama.org 