

The Year of the Code

2003 Annual Report



play true

2003. The year of the Code. The year when sport reclaimed the value and integrity of fair competition, by defending the talent, courage and unparalleled dedication that are the foundations of athletic excellence.

WADA Board



The WADA Foundation Board at the meeting of 21 November 2003 in Montreal.

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Richard Pound

Message from the

Chairman

When WADA's annual report for 2002 was being written, we had just concluded the second World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark. That historic event was to set the stage for virtually everything that WADA accomplished in 2003. It is fitting, then, that our second annual report should focus on that Conference and the many changes it has inspired in the last year.

At the Conference, 1,200 participants from 101 nationalities unanimously approved the World Anti-Doping Code. The Code, which for the first time harmonizes anti-doping rules across all sports and all countries, is now the cornerstone of the fight against doping. It is an unprecedented document that came about through an extraordinary collaborative effort. The fact that so many different stakeholders commented on its drafting and development and then came together in Copenhagen to give it their final stamp of approval is a milestone in the fight against doping in sport that cannot be over-emphasized.

In my remarks to the Conference participants, I said that we had not come together to exchange general statements, but

to take concrete actions to advance the fight against doping in sport. I am pleased to report that WADA's stakeholders have taken those necessary, tangible actions, not only at the Conference by approving the Code, but every day since. As you will read in the following pages, the sports movement has moved at an impressively rapid pace to formally adopt and implement the Code. By year's end, almost all international Olympic federations and a significant number of national Olympic committees and anti-doping agencies had formally accepted the Code. Some altered their rules to be compliant with the Code by the end of 2003, even before implementation had become mandatory.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC), at its session in Prague in July not only accepted the Code, but amended the Olympic Charter to reflect its ongoing leadership role in the fight against doping. Beginning this year at the Olympic Games in Athens, compliance with the Code is mandatory for all participants in the Olympic Movement and, in addition, any sport that has not accepted and implemented the Code will not be allowed to be or remain on the program of the Games. This unprecedented endorsement of the

principles of the Code demonstrates the commitment the IOC has made to the concept of fair play.

Governments have been equally impressive in their dedication to implementing the Code as quickly as possible. Since most governments cannot formally sign on to a non-governmental document such as the Code, they asked UNESCO, the United Nations body responsible for science, education and culture, to draft an international convention through which they could formally accept the Code. Those of you familiar with such conventions know that it takes years, often decades, to draft and approve these documents. But UNESCO and governments have agreed to have this convention in place in less than two years. By the fall of 2005, the convention should be ready. By the Winter Olympic Games in 2006, they will have implemented the Code. This fast track is a testament to the dedication of those governments who have spearheaded the effort through UNESCO and should leave no one in doubt as to the dedication of the world's leaders to rid sport of doping.

If 2003 was the year that the Code became a reality, then 2004, the year of its implementation, should be one where the face of sport is forever changed. I look forward, as I'm sure you all do, to witnessing the unfolding of this new era in sport.

WADA, of course, has seen its own responsibilities increase under the Code. 2003 was the year in which we became responsible for the first time for publishing the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods. We put in place measures to accredit laboratories and drafted standards for the introduction of therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs). We conducted more out-of-competition doping tests than ever before and educated athletes about the dangers of doping through our Outreach program. We continued to bring transparency to doping control through our Independent Observer program and we further reached out to stakeholders by opening up two new regional offices. You will read more about all of WADA's activities in the coming pages.

Our work is only beginning. In 2004, we will begin to monitor compliance with the Code. We will put in place an information management system that will better coordinate international testing of athletes. And we will make the utmost effort to reach every athlete possible with the message that they can be winners without becoming repositories for unnecessary chemicals.

The director general's report will address the daily operations of WADA in 2003. I would like to call attention to one major staffing change that occurred last year. David Howman took over the position of director general from Harri Syvasalmi in August. Harri, who had served this organization faithfully since its inception, guided WADA through its birthing pains. He made the decision to move back to his native Finland

last year and David stepped up to guide the organization through a new set of challenges. I take this opportunity to thank Harri for the work he did in getting WADA up on its feet and, on behalf of all his friends at WADA, wish him every success for the future.

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David Howman

Message from the

Director General

The World Conference on Doping in Sport symbolized a new beginning for sport in the fight against doping. The days preceding the event and the months following it defined a challenging and yet exciting year during which WADA's staff worked extremely hard to ensure our activities were in line with our stakeholders' expectations, and that we prepared appropriately for the introduction of the World Anti-Doping Code.

You will read about many of WADA's activities in 2003 in the following pages. I would like to highlight just a few of what I believe to be our most significant accomplishments. In regards to the Code, we worked with our stakeholders to commence acceptance and proper implementation. We had considerable support from the International Olympic Committee including, notably, the changes to the Olympic Charter made in July making the adoption of the Code mandatory for sports to be on the Olympic program. The International Paralympic Committee also exhibited strength in its commitment to the Code. We reached out to international federations, national anti-doping agencies, national Olympic committees, and other sports organizations to help them make the transition to the rules of the Code as easy as possible. We established model rules for international federations to assist with the process. It has been heartening to see the speed with which our partners have accepted the Code and the hard work they have undertaken to make sure its tenets are in place.

Similarly, we worked with governments, who have taken the impressive step of developing an international convention dedicated to eliminating doping from sport. The convention will be under the auspices of UNESCO and governments have taken the initiative to put this important document in place before the Winter Olympic Games of 2006. Following a hesitant commencement to the financial contributions made by governments in 2003, and an urgent and well-received plea to make full and timely payments, governments made a considerable effort to catch up on their financial commitments to WADA. Significant adjustments were made both to our activities and to WADA's staffing, to ensure that prudent fiscal planning prevailed, and by the end of the year careful management ensured that the foundation capital, our only contingency fund, was back in place. This initiative allowed us to complete activities appropriately, but on a reduced scale. The resulting increased effort by governments to make sure their financial commitments to WADA are met confirms that countries are committed to our cause.

Scientific advances will always be important if the war against doping is to be won. That is why we continued our important research work with a further investment of \$2.1m in 2003. We are now encouraging global research teams funded by WADA to put themselves in the shoes of those who cheat in order to find the best way to catch them. The rapid creation of an analytical test in 2003 by

the laboratory in Los Angeles for the detection of the new designer steroid THG proves that further investment in research (in this case funds from USADA) pays off. Facilitation and coordination, as well as careful allocation, will continue to be one of WADA's main priorities.

We were again grateful to the many members of our science committees who gave willingly of their time and expertise to ensure proper pursuit of duties mandated to WADA by the Code. Notably, the laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation processes are under our wing now; each process has required time, expertise and energy from volunteers. October 2003 signaled the first WADA List of

conducted by sports organizations and we will continue to assist our partners to establish effective testing programs throughout the world.

In September, we held a very important Executive Committee meeting to determine proper strategies following the introduction of the Code. In order to fully plan and budget for activities over the next years, we needed careful strategic thinking to include the many tasks now attributed to WADA under the Code, and to balance those with present activities. Key priorities for the future were agreed to be research and education. In 2003, we expanded our Athlete Outreach Program and

and sports organizations on the African continent. Together with our existing office in Lausanne, these regional arms of WADA should help us better serve our partners on a global basis. I am particularly pleased that we have recruited such excellent additions to our staff to serve in these offices and I encourage those of you in those regions to reach out to your new WADA representatives with any questions or comments you may have.

I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to thank all my staff for all their work in 2003. I am well aware that without their dedication, none of what we have achieved would have been possible. We have assembled a group of

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Prohibited Substances and Methods, a task previously carried out by the International Olympic Committee. We also published international standards for testing, laboratories and for the systematic application of therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs) across all sports and all countries. These are mandatory components of the World Anti-Doping Program and we thank those who provided helpful and constructive assistance in the drafting and consultation stages of these documents.

We continued to manage, for international federations, a targeted testing out-of-competition program. This has been a cornerstone of WADA's activities since our inception. WADA funded more out-of-competition tests than before, including blood tests, and we worked to ensure those tests were targeted where they were needed. Of course, any testing done by WADA needs to be supplementary to tests

sent teams to more multi-regional, multi-sport events. One new feature was the presence of the African Outreach Team at the All Africa Games in Nigeria. Athletes at these events had the opportunity to interact directly not only with WADA staff but with anti-doping experts from their own region. We also published an Athlete's Guide to better explain the doping control process. Our Ethics and Education Committee is now chaired by the new Board member from the United States, Scott Burns, and I have no doubt that he will ably guide our educational activities in the months to come.

On the operational side, we opened two new regional offices in November, which will allow us better interaction with our stakeholders around the world. Our office in Tokyo will serve as the hub of our activities in the Asia and Oceania regions, while the one in South Africa will work with governments

people who bring to WADA their experiences from 17 nationalities and I am grateful for their hard work and insight. I also acknowledge the considerable efforts and support from our Chairman to ensure the maintenance of integrity and quality in our work. It has been a privilege to work with him, and indeed with all Board members. There is no time, however, to rest on any laurels, and not only do we have new responsibilities and tasks under the Code, but also high expectations from stakeholders and the public. We shall be toiling to live up to those expectations and to deliver integrity, quality, and transparency in 2004.

We look forward to the first year of the Code. There are many challenges ahead but I believe that society is encouraging us to narrow the gap in the fight against doping, and that such societal shifts in values will assist markedly in preventing cheating in sport. 

Second World **Conference** on Doping in Sport

The Code becomes a reality

2003 began for WADA with preparations for the Second World Conference on Doping in Sport. This seminal event was to become the focal point of the year, not only for the Agency, but for the global fight against doping in sport.

In the first two months of the year, sports organizations, governments, athletes and numerous stakeholders submitted their final comments on the second draft of the World Anti-Doping Code. This document, which harmonizes rules regarding doping across all sports and countries, would go through one more iteration before being presented to delegates at the World Conference.

The global interest in the Code was overwhelming. Hundreds of official comments were received by WADA on the first two drafts. More than 22,000 copies of the document were downloaded from WADA's website prior to the Conference.

That interest only intensified as the Conference opened. On March 3, 2003, nearly 1,200 people gathered in Copenhagen, Denmark, to accept the





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Code. Participants included representatives from 101 nationalities, 35 international Olympic federations, and 80 governments. One hundred and twenty members of the global media were also present.

On the final day of the Conference, the WADA Foundation Board unanimously accepted the Code. A Conference Resolution accepting the Code as the basis for the fight against doping in sport was also unanimously accepted by Conference delegates. To

show their support for the document, governments joined in drafting a Declaration that was signed by 51 country representatives on the spot. Through the Declaration, governments demonstrated their support for WADA and the Code and pledged to formally accept the document through an international convention prior to the Olympic Games in 2006.

In March, the World Anti-Doping Code became a reality.

The progress made in accepting and implementing the Code since the Conference has been remarkably swift. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) accepted the Code in July and changed the Olympic Charter to reflect the words that IOC President Jacques Rogge delivered at the Conference: there shall be no place in the Olympic Games for sports that do not accept the Code.

By year's end, the majority of international federations had accepted the Code, with the promise to implement its rules before the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004. Three federations - the international swimming federation (FINA), the international biathlon union (IBU), and the international ski federation (FIS) - changed their rules to be compliant with the Code before the end of 2003. The Code and the international standards are in effect as of January 1, 2004.

Governments kept their promise to accept the tenets of the Code, as well. By the end of 2003, 93 governments had signed the Copenhagen Declaration. In addition, the process was well underway for the drafting of an international convention under the auspices of UNESCO, the United Nations body for education, science and culture, through which governments will formally accept the Code.

WADA will report to its Foundation Board in June 2004 on which sports organizations have accepted and implemented the Code. All sports are required to do so before the Olympic Games in Athens. The report will then be sent to the IOC. ■

UNESCO

Convention

Progress toward a Code for all nations

WADA worked with stakeholder countries throughout 2003 in the preparation of an international convention against doping in sport. The convention is being completed under the auspices of UNESCO, the United Nations organization for science, education and culture.

Many governments cannot be legally bound by a document such as the World Anti-Doping Code, which is produced by a non-governmental organization. To allow governments to formally sign the Code, the round table of ministers and other experts from 103 countries responsible for physical education and sport recommended in January 2003 the creation of an international convention against doping.

Representatives from UNESCO member countries unanimously approved such a convention at the general conference in October 2003.

The Convention, the first of its kind on a universal scale dedicated to the issue of doping in sport, will allow governments to formally accept the principles of the Code, recognize WADA and its responsibilities, and encourage further collaboration in the fight against doping.

A working group, assembled by UNESCO Director General Koichiro Matsuura, was charged with drafting a first draft of the convention, which was discussed by a group of experts in January 2004. At that time, a

drafting group, composed of three representatives from each region of UNESCO, was formed. Draft versions of the convention will be presented and discussed at various UNESCO meetings in 2004, including the MINEPS IV meeting of ministers responsible for sport and physical education.

WADA will continue to play a consultative role in the development of the convention. The goal is to present the final text of the document at the next UNESCO General Conference in September 2005, which would allow governments time to sign and ratify the convention and formally recognize the Code prior to the winter Olympic Games in Turin in 2006. 

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WADA goes Global



WADA opened two new regional offices in 2003, thereby fulfilling a mandate set out by the Foundation Board to have Agency representation in different regions of the world. When the Board agreed to move WADA's headquarters to Montreal in 2001, it also stipulated that offices would be needed in other regions of the world to carry out WADA's mission. To that end, a small office was kept open in Lausanne, Switzerland, when the headquarters moved to Montreal.

In November 2003, WADA opened offices in two other regions of the world. A bureau in Tokyo, Japan will serve as the focal point for the Asia/Oceania regions and the office in Cape Town, South Africa will serve the African continent. The regional offices share some common responsibilities: liaising with stakeholders in the respective regions; actively promoting WADA and its mission; providing information to the media and public on doping issues; and coordinating projects such as those related to education and communications.

The Tokyo office is directed by Kazuhiro Hayashi, who formerly served as counselor to the cabinet office of the Japanese prime minister. Chiho Miki was hired in early 2004 as the office assistant. Among Hayashi's first tasks

New regional offices bring the Code to the world

at the end of 2003 was to reach out to governments in the Asia region, not only to spread WADA's anti-doping message, but to regionally coordinate the fight against doping. One immediate priority was to devise a formula by which the region would divide up the financial contributions it must make to WADA's budget annually. A regional intergovernmental meeting was planned for early 2004 to discuss these issues.

The office in Cape Town has similar responsibilities. Rodney Swigelaar, WADA's Africa office director and former advisor on doping issues to the country's minister for sport, began his work for WADA even before the bureau officially opened. In October 2003, he pulled together an African Outreach team from the continent to be present at the All Africa Games in Nigeria. This represented the first time an Outreach event was coordinated by staff outside of Montreal. Swigelaar also regularly speaks with members of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa to spread the anti-doping message and encourage greater regional coordination in the fight against doping.

The South Africa government agreed to incur all expenses related to the Cape Town regional office until later in 2004. [W](#)

Independent

Observer

Program

Expert volunteers ensuring fairness across the doping control spectrum

Introduced at the Olympic Games in Sydney in 2000, the Independent Observer Program aims to ensure that procedures followed during doping controls are fair and unbiased. A team of experts observe all aspects of doping control during competition and issue a report with suggestions for improvements at future events.

WADA's Independent Observers (IOs) were present at four major international sporting events in 2003:

- FIS Nordic World Ski Championships - February 18 to March 1 in Val di Fiemme, Italy
- Tour de France - July 5 to 27 in France
- FIFA World Youth Championship - November 28 to December 15 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Davis Cup Final - November 28 to 30 in Melbourne, Australia

In 2003, WADA restructured its teams of IO volunteers to better utilize their respective experiences. IOs were assigned to different categories of expertise according to their respective experiences: sample collection, legal, medical, laboratory and athlete representation. These new membership criteria were established to ensure appropriate expertise on each group and proper rotation among IO groups. A number of these experts were named to head IO teams.

All reports issued by WADA IO teams can be found on WADA's website at: www.wada-ama.org 

Stakeholder Outreach

Strengthening the Code through partnership and communication

Acceptance and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code led to greater cooperation between WADA and its stakeholders in 2003, as the Agency reached out to explain the tenets of the Code and respond to questions.

WADA staff held numerous meetings with international federations and other sporting organizations to assist them with amending their rules and regulations to fall in line with the Code. In addition, the Agency worked closely with governments to encourage them to sign the Copenhagen Declaration against Doping in Sport.

WADA staff was present at a number of international intergovernmental meetings, including at UNESCO, to consult on the preparation of an international convention against doping (see page 7).

To better spread WADA's anti-doping message internationally and have closer contact with stakeholders in different regions, WADA opened two new regional offices in 2003 in Tokyo, Japan, and in Cape Town, South Africa (see page 8). WADA already had an office in Lausanne, Switzerland, which served the needs of the European region.

The Agency also reached out to stakeholders by redefining its publications. The quarterly magazine "WADA News" was renamed "Play True" and its content and design changed to better reflect WADA's message and more aptly respond to the needs of the publication's readers. "Athlete's Passport," created in 2002 and sent to more than 2,000 athletes, continued to focus on issues of importance in the anti-doping field, such as development of the Code, the List of Prohibited Substances, and supplements.

WADA published in 2003 for the first time an "Athlete's Guide," which explains the role of WADA and an athlete's rights and responsibilities during the doping control process. The Agency also published in booklet form the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

All the above publications can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. The website itself was completely redesigned in early 2003 and updated in January 2004. 

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Global Athlete

Outreach

Spreading the anti-doping message through athlete education

Education and awareness continued to be top priorities for WADA in 2003. The Athlete Outreach program, WADA's key program to reach the athlete population, was expanded to continue to meet the needs of athletes, officials and other support personnel from around the world on anti-doping issues.

The Outreach program strives to raise awareness and educate athletes, while also allowing them direct access to anti-doping experts. It is based on an interactive and engaging platform to reinforce their knowledge and understanding of doping-free sport

through strong visuals and a computer doping quiz. Athletes are rewarded for their knowledge, which adds to their enthusiasm and interest around the issue.

The program focuses primarily on large multi-sport, multi-national events by setting up a large stand and banners in the athlete village of the event. WADA also invites a team of anti-doping experts and athlete role models from the region to assist with delivering the program. In 2003, the Athlete Outreach program had the opportunity to interact with thousands of athletes, as well as their entourage.

WADA began the year with outreach events at the Australian Youth Olympic Festival in Sydney, Australia and the European Youth Olympic Festival in Bled, Slovenia. For the first time a WADA Outreach representative was on hand at the Wimbledon tennis tournament in England in June.

In July, the Outreach team traveled to Fiji for the South Pacific Games, in which more than 4,000 athletes from 22 countries participated. And in August, the team was on hand for the Pan American Games in the Dominican Republic. Many of the 5,000 athletes



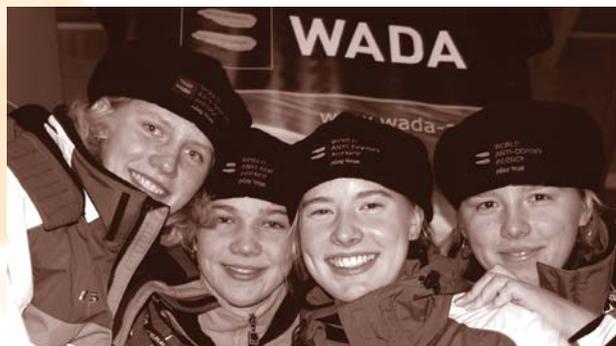
competing in Santo Domingo visited WADA's booth in the Athlete Village and had the opportunity to play the Doping Quiz, the cornerstone of WADA's Outreach program, and ask questions about doping in sport.

In October, representatives from WADA's African regional office traveled to the All Africa Games in Nigeria for an Outreach event. At this event more than 3,000 athletes signed a pledge to doping-free sport.

In 2003 WADA also took steps to further develop the tools used by the Outreach team by translating the

Doping Quiz into five languages: English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Print materials were also produced to support the Doping Quiz in those five languages. Lastly, WADA produced its first Athlete Guide, which will now be an annual publication.

WADA representatives will be available at a number of events in 2004, most notably the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Athens, Greece. 



Science

WADA's scientific work followed two distinct paths in 2003: the Agency continued to fund research into priority areas defined by the Executive Committee, while putting in place standards and procedures mandated by the World Anti-Doping Code.

Research

WADA continued to fund research projects into five areas defined as high priority for the Agency. The five priority research themes were:

- Compounds and/or methods enhancing oxygen delivery.
- Exogenous and endogenous anabolic steroids.
- Compounds and/or methods enhancing growth.
- Gene and cellular technologies applied to doping.
- Miscellaneous projects relating to the List of Prohibited Substances.

Thirty-four new research projects, involving investigators from 21 countries were proposed to WADA for funding in April. All projects were submitted to a scientific review process by independent expert panels in July and August, and also underwent an ethical review process in September.

In September, WADA's Executive Committee, based on recommendations from the Agency's Health, Medical and Research Committee, approved nine projects for a total financial commitment of US\$1 million.

Work also continued in 2003 on ongoing projects already funded by WADA. Approximately US\$2.1 million was distributed for continuation of research projects approved in 2001, 2002 and 2003. Since 2001, WADA has committed more than US\$10 million to research projects and dispensed nearly US\$4.5 million of that amount.

The research funded by the Agency to date has already yielded significant results. For example, five research groups collectively receiving US\$1 million from WADA have developed methods to detect recombinant human growth hormone (rhGH) when used to enhance athletic performance. These groups worked throughout 2003 to finalize a test that will detect hGH external to what is naturally produced by the body.

In addition, significant progress was made in research on blood doping, including Hemoglobin Based Oxygen Carriers (HBOCs) and blood transfusion, whereby an athlete receives compatible blood from a donor just prior to competition. Work is well underway to finalize detection methods for these types of blood doping, with implementation foreseen in the near future.

The Prohibited List

As mandated by the Code, the responsibility of publishing the Prohibited List of Substances and Methods has been transferred from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to WADA in 2003. According to the Code, "WADA shall, as often as necessary, and no less often than annually, publish the Prohibited List as an International Standard." The 2004 Prohibited List was published on September 30, 2003, to come into effect on January 1, 2004.

In order to be included in the 2004 Prohibited List, a substance or method had to meet two of the three following criteria:

- It has the potential to be performance enhancing.
- It represents a potential risk to the athlete's health.
- It violates the spirit of sport.

Based on the above criteria and the recommendations of WADA's List and Health, Medical and Research Committees, the new Prohibited List included some significant changes. For the first time, the List prohibits

glucocorticosteroids and cannabinoids in competition for all sports. The List also contains for the first time a category of "specified substances" that may be particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations. In addition, two products that have long been banned, caffeine and pseudoephedrine, were taken off the Prohibited List.

The 2004 Prohibited List includes a monitoring program for certain substances. Accredited laboratories will provide WADA with reports on the presence of these substances in doping control samples but athletes will not be sanctioned.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

An essential part of the harmonization of anti-doping rules mandated by the Code is the establishment of standards for therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs).

A TUE will allow an athlete who must, for medical reasons, take a substance on the Prohibited List to do so with proper authorization. Before the Code, the process for granting TUEs varied greatly across sports. The International Standard for TUEs under the Code, which will be in place for 2004, mandates that all international federations (IFs) and national anti-doping organizations (NADOs) have a process in place for the granting of TUEs.

WADA has created the standard for TUEs and its role in the process is two-pronged: the Agency reserves the right to monitor and review any TUE granted by a federation or anti-doping agency. In addition, athletes who requested a TUE and were denied can request an independent review of the decision by WADA.

The TUE process comes into effect, with the Code, on January 1, 2004.

Lab Accreditation and Standards

WADA has also been mandated under the Code for two important responsibilities related to laboratories that analyze doping control samples. Beginning in 2004, the IOC transferred to WADA the task of accrediting international anti-doping laboratories. Currently, 31 laboratories are authorized to analyze doping control samples. WADA anticipates that several more will be accredited in the coming few years to accommodate regional needs.

In addition, the Agency is responsible for publishing an International Standard for Laboratories, which includes, among other guidelines, minimum required performance limits for the detection of prohibited substances. WADA will use this standard to evaluate laboratories' performances, not only for accreditation of new labs, but also for re-accreditation of existing ones. 

The **Spirit** of Sport

The Code is the guardian of what is noble in competition. Its tenets derive from our most basic sense of right and wrong, and its application demands a commitment from all quarters with respect to cooperation, equality and effective international governance.

Out-of-competition

Testing

WADA's out-of-competition testing program is a key element in the promotion and coordination of the fight against doping in sport and a part of the testing program required by the World Anti-Doping Code. Through the no-advance notice out-of-competition testing program, WADA aims to protect the spirit of sport and the right of athletes to compete in doping-free sport, regardless of geographical location.

All doping controls coordinated by WADA are conducted out-of-competition and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the relevant international federation, which is responsible for results management. The WADA program complements existing programs by providing independent test distribution planning and sample collection.

2003 was a year of transition from a partially outsourced program to complete in-house management from January 1st 2004. The Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC) coordinated sample collection services in 2003, while laboratories were directly contracted by WADA. All aspects of the program will be managed from the WADA headquarters in 2004.

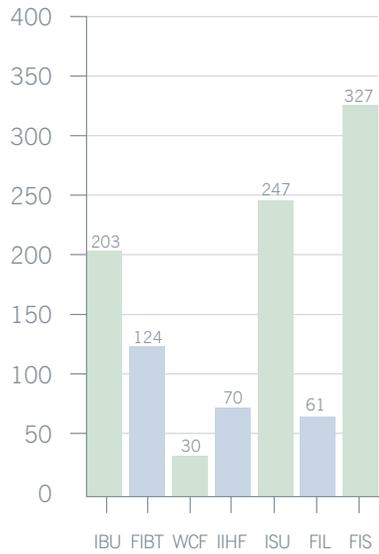
2003 Highlights

- WADA conducted 5004 out of competition doping controls across 101 nationalities in 57 countries. These controls were distributed among 26 international Olympic summer sports federations, seven international Olympic winter sport federations, and four recognized federations.
- WADA expanded its blood testing program in 2003. Blood/erythropoietin (EPO) analysis was carried out for the following federations: International Ski Federation (FIS); International Biathlon Union (IBU); International Skating Union (ISU); International Swimming Federation (FINA); International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF); International Canoe Federation (ICF); International Cycling Union (UCI); International Rowing Federation (FISA); and International Triathlon Union (ITU). 775 blood samples were collected, some of which resulted in urine EPO analysis. In addition, 132 direct urine EPO screens were completed.

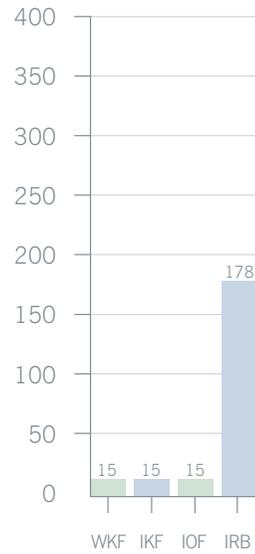
Cooperative Code enforcement

- The International Sailing and International Rowing Federations purchased additional tests from WADA in 2003. WADA also conducted 125 fee-for-service tests for the International Rugby Board prior to the Rugby World Cup. These tests were charged on a cost-recovery basis.
- Adequate and accurate whereabouts information is crucial for an effective, no-advance notice testing program. WADA continued to assist international sports federations with the development of a system for the gathering of athlete whereabouts information. To that end, WADA held a symposium October 27 and 28 for experts to discuss protocols for out-of-competition testing. Approximately 30 representatives from international federations, national anti-doping agencies, national Olympic committees, laboratories and WADA participated in the meeting, which was hosted by the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) and financed by the U.S. Olympic Committee. Among the themes discussed was the requirements for declaring a doping infraction in the case of absence of whereabouts information or a failure by the athlete to *(continued on p.19)*

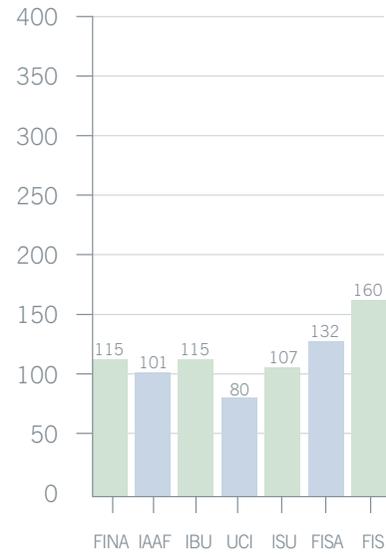
2003 - Total OOCOT Doping Controls: Olympic Winter Federations



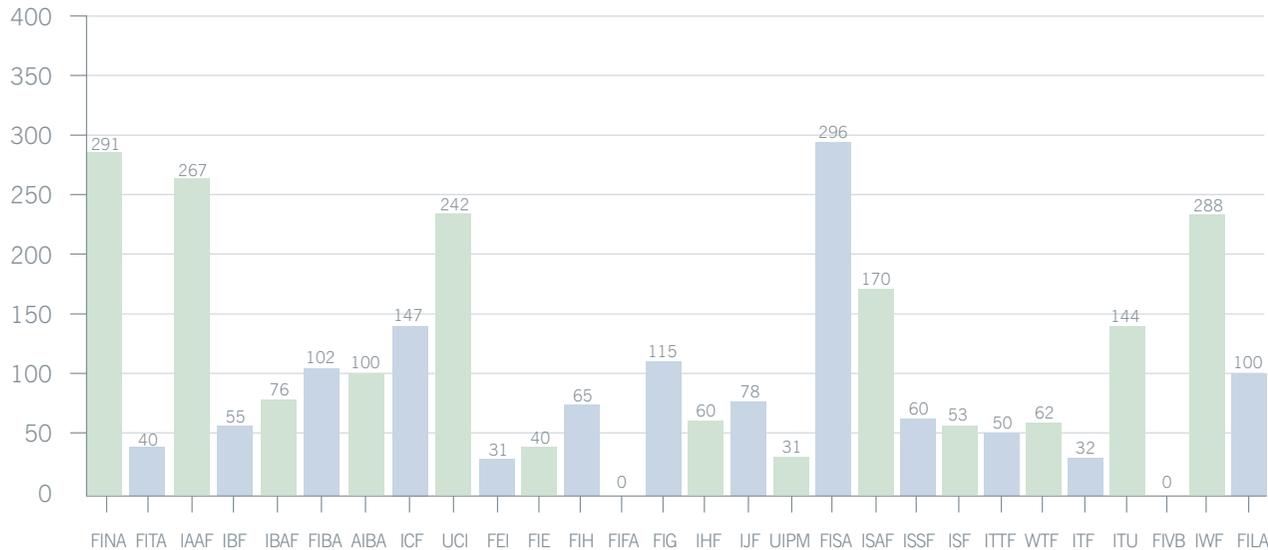
2003 - Total OOCOT Doping Controls: Recognised Federations



2003 - OOCOT Blood/EPO Doping Controls



2003 - Total OOCOT Doping Controls: Olympic Summer Federations



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

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

Recognized Federations

- IKF International Korfball Federation
- IOF International Orienteering Federation
- IRB International Rugby Board
- WKF World Karate Federation

ADAMS

The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System

be present for the doping control. Protocols described in WADA's International Standard for Testing were also discussed.

- With input from numerous stakeholders, WADA developed standard doping control forms and related documentation to assist athletes and doping control officials.
- WADA continued to retain the professional services provided by the IOC/WADA accredited laboratories for provisions of sample analysis. Twenty-six laboratories were retained by WADA in 2003.
- The WADA program consisted of 702 missions, of which 81 percent involved the collection of 1-8 samples.
- The 2003 program resulted in 28 adverse analytical findings and 3 refusals.
- 2003 saw the development of a joint IOC/WADA venture to ensure effective testing prior to the 2004 Olympic Games. A taskforce was developed to coordinate testing. 

Under the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has a clear obligation to coordinate anti-doping activities and to provide a mechanism to assist stakeholders with the implementation of the Code. To that end, the Agency worked in 2003 on the development of an Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS).

With assistance from key stakeholders, WADA successfully developed specifications for the ADAMS project, which will be a web-based system consisting of three main modules that include whereabouts management, clearinghouse functionality and a doping control database.

The whereabouts component was designed to assist all stakeholders in the collection and sharing of athletes' whereabouts information. The Code requires all athletes who have been identified in a registered testing pool to provide up-to-date and accurate whereabouts information. ADAMS will enable athletes and anti-doping organizations (ADOs) to update such information via the web on a regular basis. In addition, the system is being built to avoid having athletes submit whereabouts information to more than one location. WADA also has the obligation of sharing all received whereabouts information with all relevant stakeholders, a task that ADAMS will assist the Agency in fulfilling.

The clearinghouse will be a central repository for all anti-doping information, including tests and approved therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs). The clearinghouse is a mechanism to ensure all anti-doping initiatives are carried out in a transparent manner. The Code requires ADOs to submit anti-doping information to WADA for the purpose of coordination, as well as to assist WADA with monitoring activities such as the approval of TUEs and the management of adverse analytical findings.

As many stakeholders are in the developing phase of introducing effective testing programs, WADA has a clear mandate to assist with such anti-doping development. The doping control database will provide an essential mechanism for ADOs to commence the coordination of their testing programs. The database will provide a mechanism to plan, coordinate, and distribute doping control tests as well as assist federations with the results management processes.

The expected timeline for implementation of the ADAMS system to all stakeholders is early 2005. By using a web-based approach, WADA will be in a position to offer ADAMS in English and French. 

2003

Management Report

At the November, 2002 WADA Executive Committee meeting, it was decided that as of 1 January 2004, WADA would produce its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting standards of IFRS require the presentation of a true and fair view of the financial situation. Swiss law (General Accounting Principals under which the Agency was operating), requires the annual financial statements to be prepared in accordance with the principle of proper rendering of accounts, in such a manner that it offers the most reliable picture of the financial and income position of the entity. Since Swiss accounting methods are more flexible than IFRS, WADA, as a Swiss foundation, still meets all Swiss accounting requirements.

In 2003, WADA management implemented the IFRS requirements in order to produce 2003 financial statements that are IFRS compatible and that will serve as a basis for a required comparison with the 2004 IFRS statements. Furthermore, following the Executive Committee decision of June 7, 2003, the reporting currency of WADA's accounts has been changed from Swiss Franc (CHF) to US Dollar (USD). This recognizes WADA's international status, and as its majority income is in USD, this will enable WADA to better manage the currency exchange exposure.

The change to IFRS has impacted on the presentation of the financial statements and also significantly on the method in which WADA is now accounting for its research grants. In previous years, the accounts have shown a provision for research that was created over a three-year span to reflect WADA's research commitments. The IFRS required WADA to credit back into the 2003 profit and loss, the total provision of 4.7 million USD.

While the research commitments no longer appear as a provision within the financial statements, from a management point of view, the same amount of funds are still required and earmarked as being committed for research. As of 31 December 2003, 3 million USD have been committed through signed contracts and 3.4 million USD are earmarked for projects approved by the WADA Foundation Board but not yet signed. These projects constitute new grants and the renewal of the 2-to-4 project-year term of original grants.

In 2003, WADA received approximately 75 percent of its budgeted income. The late payment of government contributions resulted in a reduction of activities from May to July and in the postponement of all payments of new research grants to the end of November. These issues lead to a series of decisions made by the WADA Board including some amendments to the WADA constitution in relation to the non payment of contributions by governments.

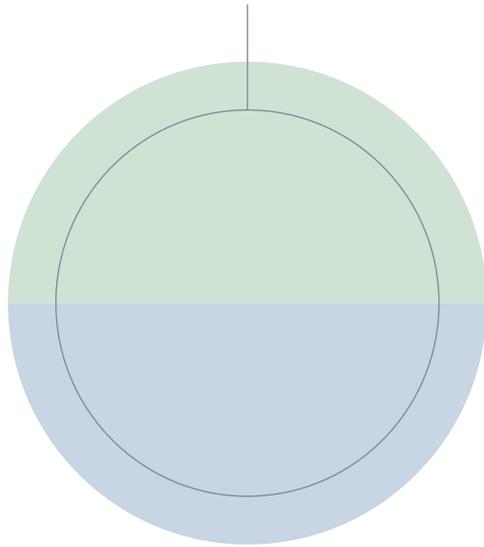
In 2003, WADA received late payment of contributions for the 2002 year. Those amounts totaling 3.2 million USD have been earmarked to reconstitute WADA's initial capital which had been reduced due to the excess of expenditure over income faced by the agency at the end of 2002.

Cash in bank at the end of 2003 stands at 10.6 million USD. WADA has earmarked for the payment of ongoing research projects and new projects, an overall amount of 6.4 million USD. The remaining 4.2 million USD is chiefly made up of the initial capital of 4 million USD (5 million CHF).

The excess of income over expenditure for 2003 of 10.5 million, while correct from an accounting point of view, is over valued by the reversal of the 4.7 million research provision. From a management point of view, the excess of income over expense is 5.8 million USD for the year, with 1.7 million USD earmarked for new research commitments approved by the Board in 2003 and approximately 3.5 million USD allocated to the reconstitution of our capital, most of it being from 2002 contribution received in 2003, as stated above. ■

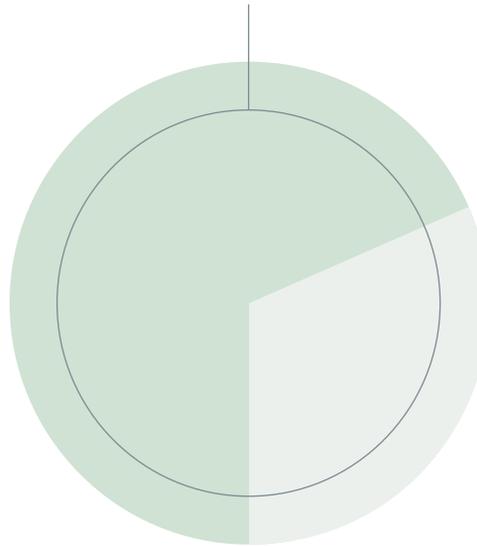
Olivier Niggi
CFO

2003 Budget: 20,235,000 (USD)



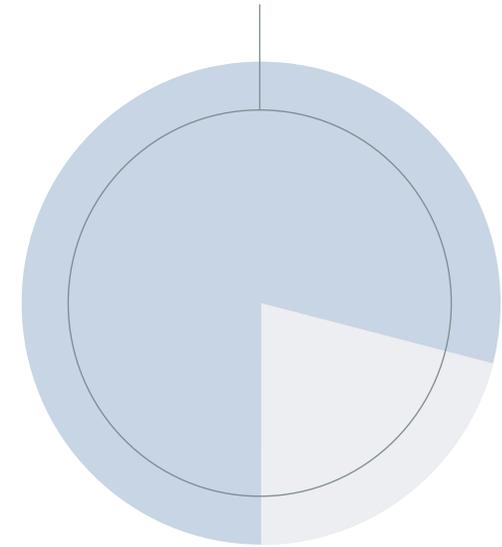
- IOC contribution: 10,117,500 (USD)
- Public Sector contribution: 10,117,500 (USD)

IOC contribution remitted as of 31/12/2003*



- Remitted: 6,831,293 (USD)
- Balance owed: 3,286,207 (USD)

Public Sector contribution remitted as of 31/12/2003



- Remitted: 7,978,873 (USD)
- Balance owed: 2,138,627 (USD)

* The IOC matches public sector contributions dollar for dollar.
The outstanding balance for 2003 was remitted by the IOC in 2004.

Public Sector Contributions by Region:
Invoiced and Remitted as of 31 December
2003 for Budget Year 2003.

Funding



Financials



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

Pricewaterhouse Coopers SA
Avenue C.F. Ramuz 45
Case postale 1172
1001 Lausanne
Tel: +41 (21) 711 81 11
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, 2003.

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

M. Imhof

Lausanne, 17 May 2003

Balance sheet at 31 December 2003 and 2002

(in Swiss Francs with 2003 audited US Dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2a)

	Notes	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	4	10,652,788	5,489,029	13,294,356	7,607,245
Receivables	5	921,098	389,885	1,149,503	540,340
Other current assets	6	1,715,330	321,189	2,140,680	445,136
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets	7	581,279	896,390	725,419	1,242,306
Total assets		<u>13,870,495</u>	<u>7,096,493</u>	<u>17,309,958</u>	<u>9,835,027</u>
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		385,824	3,165	481,497	4,386
Accrued expenses	8	2,000,072	1,854,054	2,496,030	2,569,532
Long Term Liabilities					
Research Fund	13	-	4,700,375	-	6,514,249
Total liabilities		<u>2,385,896</u>	<u>6,557,594</u>	<u>2,977,527</u>	<u>9,088,167</u>
Equity					
Foundation capital		3,607,764	3,607,764	5,000,000	5,000,000
Currency Translation Reserve		398,736	-	(603,659)	-
Excess of expenses over income brought forward		(3,068,865)	(144,886)	(4,253,140)	(200,797)
Excess of income over expenses of the year		10,546,964	(2,923,979)	14,189,230	(4,052,343)
Total Equity		<u>11,484,599</u>	<u>538,899</u>	<u>14,332,431</u>	<u>746,860</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>13,870,495</u>	<u>7,096,493</u>	<u>17,309,958</u>	<u>9,835,027</u>

Statement of activities for the years ended 31 December 2003 and 2002

(in Swiss Francs with 2003 audited US Dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2a)

	Notes	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Income					
Annual contributions	9	18,040,167	12,511,140	24,270,122	17,339,189
Grants	10	1,032,852	1,828,011	1,389,535	2,533,440
Project Grants		96,957	539,991	130,440	748,374
Other	11	164,242	64,061	220,960	88,782
Total income		<u>19,334,218</u>	<u>14,943,203</u>	<u>26,011,057</u>	<u>20,709,785</u>
Operating expenses					
Salaries and other personal costs	12	4,259,649	2,524,269	5,730,668	3,498,384
Travel and accommodation		1,331,740	3,508,199	1,791,640	4,862,013
Information and Communications		385,688	657,005	518,881	910,541
Contributions to other institutions (IADA)		4,990	290,459	6,713	402,548
Testing fees		3,060,416	3,914,594	4,117,294	5,425,235
Accreditation Fees		333,446	-	448,598	-
Research Grants	13	(3,526,215)	2,494,108	(4,743,951)	3,456,586
IT Development Expenses		62,529	-	84,123	-
Project Consulting fees		717,796	952,986	965,678	1,320,744
Administration		2,768,836	1,972,376	3,725,020	2,733,516
Depreciation		393,786	389,823	529,775	540,256
Total operating expenses		<u>9,792,661</u>	<u>16,703,819</u>	<u>13,174,439</u>	<u>23,149,823</u>
Excess of operating income (expenses) before financial income and expenses		9,541,557	(1,760,616)	12,836,618	(2,440,038)
Financial income (expenses)					
Interest		97,026	115,168	130,533	159,612
Bank Fees		(10,306)	(10,390)	(13,865)	(14,400)
Net (Gains)/Losses on Exchange Rates		918,687	(1,268,141)	1,235,944	(1,757,517)
Total financial income (expenses), net		1,005,407	(1,163,363)	1,352,612	(1,612,305)
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year		<u>10,546,964</u>	<u>(2,923,979)</u>	<u>14,189,230</u>	<u>(4,052,343)</u>

Notes 1 to 15 are an integral part of the financial statements

Statement of cash flow for the years ended 31 December 2003 and 2002

(in Swiss Francs with 2003 audited US Dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2a)

	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Operating activities				
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year	10,546,964	(2,923,979)	14,189,230	(4,052,343)
Allocation to provision for bad debt	37,483	-	50,428	-
Research Grants	(4,700,375)	37,214	(6,323,593)	51,576
Exchange (Gains)/Losses on Research fund	-	(629,430)	-	(872,327)
Depreciation on fixed assets	393,786	389,823	529,775	540,256
Interest received	(97,026)	(115,168)	(130,533)	(159,612)
Changes in:				
Receivables	(568,696)	(265,989)	(765,088)	(368,634)
Other current assets	(1,394,141)	38,119	(1,875,591)	52,828
Accounts payable	382,659	(317,025)	514,806	(439,364)
Accrued expenses	146,017	1,049,159	196,443	1,454,029
Net source (use) of cash in operating activities	4,746,671	(2,737,276)	6,385,877	(3,793,591)
Investing activities				
Deposits	-	(6,029)	-	(8,355)
Interest received	97,026	115,168	130,533	159,612
Purchase of fixed assets	(78,675)	(1,196,472)	(105,844)	(1,658,190)
Sale of fixed assets	-	13,010	-	18,028
Net cash used in investing activities	18,351	(1,074,323)	24,689	(1,488,905)
Financing activities				
Foundation capital received	-	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,765,022	(3,811,599)	6,410,566	(5,282,496)
Currency translation impact	398,737	-	(723,455)	-
Cash and bank at the beginning of the year	5,489,029	9,300,628	7,607,245	12,889,741
Cash and bank at the end of the year	10,652,788	5,489,029	13,294,356	7,607,245

Statement of changes in fund balances for the years ended 31 December 2003 and 2002

(in Swiss Francs with 2003 audited US Dollar figures as complementary information - Note 2a)

	USD	USD	USD	USD
	Foundation capital	Excess of expenses over income brought forward	Currency Translation	Total
Balance at 1 January 2002	3,607,764	(144,886)	-	3,462,878
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	(2,923,979)	-	(2,923,979)
Balance at 31 December 2002 and 1 January 2003	3,607,764	(3,068,865)	-	538,899
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	10,546,964	-	10,546,964
Exchange movement	-	-	398,736	398,736
Balance at 31 December 2003	3,607,764	7,478,099	398,736	11,484,599
	CHF Foundation capital	CHF Retained earnings	CHF Currency Translation	CHF Total
Balance at 1 January 2002	5,000,000	(200,797)	-	4,799,203
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	(4,052,343)	-	(4,052,343)
Balance at 31 December 2002 and 1 January 2003	5,000,000	(4,253,140)	-	746,860
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	14,189,230	-	14,189,230
Exchange movement	-	-	(603,659)	(603,659)
Balance at 31 December 2003	5,000,000	9,936,090	(603,659)	14,332,431

Notes 1 to 15 are an integral part of the financial statements

1. Activity

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a not-for-profit foundation which was constituted in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 under the Swiss Civil Code. On 2 June 2002, the Head Office of the WADA was officially moved to Montréal, 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 the WADA is to promote and coordinate, at international level, the fight against doping in sport 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 sport, including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International sports Federations (IFs), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and athletes.

As from 1 January 2002, the financing of the WADA, is provided equally by the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities implicated in the mission of the 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

These financial statements will be approved by the Foundation Board of the WADA on 21st June 2004 and cannot be amended after issuance.

WADA accounts are produced according to the Swiss legal requirements.

The measurement currency has been changed to US Dollar in 2003 to reflect the fact that the major part of the activity (both funding and expenses) is US dollar based. The presentation currency is the Swiss Franc to fulfill Swiss legal requirements. Assets and liabilities are converted from US Dollars to Swiss Francs at the closing rate. Equity is kept at historical exchange rates (both in US Dollar and Swiss Franc). The statement of activities is translated at the average rate of the year. Any resulting exchange difference is recorded in the Currency Translation Reserve. The cash flow is converted at average rate of the year. Any resulting exchange difference is shown separately on the cash flow statement.

US Dollar figures are included as complementary information. US Dollar amounts are disclosed as per audited accounting records for the first time in 2003. The 2002 year-end exchange rates have been used for convenience for the purpose of presenting the unaudited US Dollar amounts relating to the 2002 US dollar comparative figures.

B. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency income and expenditure are accounted 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

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and unrestricted deposits held with banks with a maturity of up to three months.

D. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer hardware and software	2.5 years
Office equipment	4 years

E. Leases

Lease of computer hardware and software where the Foundation has, substantially, all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or 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 are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases in which case, payments are charged to the statement of activities on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. WADA does not currently hold any Financial Leases.

F. 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 in income in the period for which they are due. Annual contributions which have not been paid by the year-end are only recognised when they are received.

Project Grants: Project Grants awarded as part of a specific project are recognized as income by reference to the stage of completion of the project. The stage of completion refers to total cost

incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each project. Costs relating to projects are recognised when incurred. When it is probable that total costs relating to a specific project will exceed total donations awarded for that project, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Financial income: Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

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

G. Income taxes

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

H. Research Grants

Research grants are provided to specific projects and paid by WADA on a yearly basis. These grants are covering a 12 months research period. They are expensed on a straight line basis from the date the amount is granted as per contractual agreement.

3. Financial risk management

A. Financial risk factors

Due to their international nature, WADA's activities expose it to the following financial risks, changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign exchange risk: WADA is exposed to foreign exchange risks mainly because most of its revenues are generated in US dollars and Euro, whereas its operating expenses are essentially US Dollar and Canadian dollar based. As at 31 December 2003, WADA did not make use of any derivative financial instruments to cover its risks. However, it used US dollar, Swiss franc and Euro bank deposits to partly cover its currency exposure.

Interest rate risk: WADA is exposed to interest rate risks through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing assets. As at 31 December 2003, the WADA's only interest bearing assets were cash. To avoid Capital loss only Term Deposit investments were made.

Liquidity risk: WADA needs to maintain sufficient level of cash 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 the stakeholders, to meet its cash needs.

Credit risk: Substantially all of WADA's revenues are generated from contributions which are recognised 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. Cash is placed with major banks.

B. Fair value estimation

As at 31 December 2003, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other current assets and of accounts payable and accrued expenses were not significantly different from their book value due to their maturity being close to the balance sheet date.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Cash and cash equivalents	3,522,852	1,184,046	4,396,412	1,640,968
Bank deposits				
- in US Dollars	4,861,000	2,950,000	6,066,381	4,088,405
- in Euros	1,957,650	1,101,064	2,443,088	1,525,965
- in Canadian Dollars	311,286	253,919	388,475	351,907
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,652,788	5,489,029	13,294,356	7,607,245

Bank deposits are in major Swiss, Canadian and Japanese Banks subject to current interest rates on term deposit and current account.

5. Receivables

QST receivable	398,316	161,620	497,086	223,989
GST receivable	348,883	143,866	435,396	199,384
Recoverable withholding taxes	70,094	35,902	87,475	49,756
Other receivables	96,302	17,044	120,182	23,620
Receivable in litigation	23,195	-	28,947	-
Rental deposit	21,791	31,453	27,195	43,591
Provision for bad debts	(37,483)	-	(46,778)	-
Total receivables	921,098	389,885	1,149,503	540,340

6. Other current assets

Accrued income	-	28,556	-	39,576
Prepaid Expenses	546,112	292,633	681,531	405,560
Prepaid Research Grants 2001	398,733	-	497,607	-
Prepaid Research Grants 2002	519,083	-	647,800	-
Prepaid Research Grants 2003	251,402	-	313,742	-
Total other current assets	1,715,330	321,189	2,140,680	445,136

Notes to the financial statements 2003 and 2002

7. Computer hardware and software, office equipment.

	Computer Hardware and Software		Office Equipment		Totals	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2002						
Opening net book amount	41,027	66,874	32,853	53,551	73,880	120,426
Additions	272,433	367,551	939,899	1,294,586	1,212,333	1,662,136
Depreciation charge	(142,623)	(197,662)	(247,200)	(342,594)	(389,823)	(540,256)
Closing net book amount	170,837	236,763	725,552	1,005,543	896,390	1,242,306
At 31 December 2002						
Cost	313,461	434,425	972,752	1,348,137	1,286,213	1,782,562
Accumulated depreciation	(142,623)	(197,662)	(247,200)	(342,594)	(389,823)	(540,256)
Net book amount	170,838	236,763	725,552	1,005,543	896,390	1,242,306
Year ended 31 December 2003						
Opening net book amount	170,838	236,763	725,552	1,005,543	896,390	1,242,306
Additions	18,219	22,737	60,456	75,447	78,675	98,184
Depreciation charge	(127,019)	(170,884)	(266,767)	(358,891)	(393,786)	(529,775)
Exchange effect	-	(11,195)	-	(74,101)	-	(85,296)
Closing net book amount	62,038	77,421	519,241	647,998	581,279	725,419
At 31 December 2003						
Cost	331,680	457,162	1,033,208	1,423,584	1,364,888	1,880,746
Accumulated depreciation	(269,642)	(368,546)	(513,967)	(701,485)	(783,609)	(1,070,031)
Exchange effect	-	(11,195)	-	(74,101)	-	(85,296)
Net book amount	62,038	77,421	519,241	647,998	581,279	725,419

8. Accruals

	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Accruals	983,617	1,854,054	1,227,524	2,569,532
Accrued Laboratory expenses	283,250	-	353,487	-
Accrued Research Grants 2001	242,000	-	302,009	-
Accrued Research Grants 2002	-	-	-	-
Annual contribution received in advance	491,205	-	613,009	-
Total Accruals	2,000,072	1,854,054	2,496,030	2,569,532

9. Annual contributions

	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
2002 Public Authorities and Governments	1,375,302	6,326,552	1,850,245	8,767,969
2002 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	1,854,699	6,184,588	2,495,197	8,571,220
2003 Public Authorities and Governments	7,978,873	-	10,734,282	-
2003 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	6,831,293	-	9,190,398	-
Total Annual Contributions	18,040,167	12,511,140	24,270,122	17,339,189

10. Grants

WADA benefits from two major government supports. On one hand, the Canadian government provides WADA with a cash contribution of a total of CAD 10 million, indexed, over a ten-year period and exempts WADA from any income tax and value added tax. On the other hand, the government of Quebec also provides CAD 5 million, indexed, over a ten-year period to WADA. The Grants are actually paid as one from a corporation, Montreal International, formed by the aforementioned Governments. The Grants are subject to the following conditions: WADA to maintain its permanent operational Head Quarters in Montreal, maintain a minimum staff of 17 - 25 personnel and supply, quarterly unaudited and annual audited accounts, budgets and activity reports as well as to continue its original mission. The aim of these government supports is to encourage and support WADA's activities on a long-term basis.

The total cash amount granted to WADA by Montreal International in 2003 is total CHF 1,389,535 (USD 1,032,852). In 2002, the total grant CHF 2,533,440 (USD 1,828,011) represented the initial installment, whereas the remaining installments are equally split over 9 years.

11. Other Income

CHF 186,275 (USD 138,460) was paid to WADA by the Norwegian television company TV2 at the request of NIF (The Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports) from the settlement reached for TV2's airing of a programme that wrongly stated, that plasma transfusions took place at the

Lillehammer Winter Games. The monies were paid to WADA to help assist it with its world wide fight against doping in sport as an offset to any damage that may have been caused to the international anti doping fight by the programme.

CHF 34,685 (USD 25,782) was received from the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) for WADA's participation in their Track and Field Investigation in 2002. The monies were actually paid in the form of the USOC organising and paying for WADA's Symposium on mis-testing.

12. Staff costs

	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Salaries	2,194,040	1,508,752	2,951,725	2,090,980
Social Charges and other benefits	1,884,995	779,594	2,535,956	1,080,438
Defined benefit plan pension contributions	71,041	43,843	95,574	60,762
Temporary staff	55,251	-	74,331	-
Recruitment expenses	54,322	192,080	73,082	266,204
Total staff costs	4,259,649	2,524,269	5,730,668	3,498,384

The number of persons employed was 42 at the end of 2003 (2002: 32).

Retirement benefit obligation

Most of WADA's employees are located at its Montreal head quarters. 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 personal 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 WADA's employees in Switzerland, the retirement obligations qualify as a defined benefit plan. It is funded by contributions from WADA and the respective employees to a financially independent trust. No actuarial calculations have been performed for reason of materiality.

13. Research Grants

Research Grants expensed	1,174,160	2,456,895	1,579,641	3,405,010
Allocation to Research Fund	-	2,494,108	-	3,456,586
Reversal of Research Fund	(4,700,375)	-	(6,323,592)	-
Funded through Research Fund	-	(2,456,895)	-	(3,405,010)
Total Research Grants expense	(3,526,215)	2,494,108	(4,743,951)	3,456,586

Actual Paid Out	2003 USD	2002 USD	2003 CHF	2002 CHF
Research Grants expensed	1,174,160	2,456,895	1,579,641	3,405,010
Prepaid (movement)	1,169,218	-	1,572,994	-
Accruals (movement)	(242,000)	-	(325,572)	-
Total Paid Out	2,101,378	2,456,895	2,827,063	3,405,010

14. 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 Board of WADA are not remunerated by the Foundation. 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 costs in the statement of activities.

15. Commitments

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

Operating lease commitments*

Less than one year	1,032,434	1,110,834	1,288,446	1,532,506
More than one year and less than five years	1,686,588	2,220,972	2,104,811	3,064,053
More than five years	1,623,503	2,029,378	2,026,082	2,799,730
	4,342,525	5,361,184	5,419,339	7,396,289

*The above commitments include the following: Montreal Office lease to Feb 2012; Lausanne Office Lease 6 months notice; Tokyo Office Lease to Apr 2004; HP Technologie Lease to March 2005.

Long-term project costs committed but not yet incurred at the end of the year are as follows:

Research commitments

Less than one year	1,833,539	-	2,288,201	-
More than one year and less than five years	1,187,523	-	1,481,993	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	3,021,062	-	3,770,194	-

Notes
