

**Minutes of the WADA Foundation Board Meeting  
2 December 2009  
Stockholm, Sweden**

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The meeting began at 9.00 a.m.

**1. Welcome, roll call and observers**

Before formally opening the meeting, THE CHAIRMAN informed the members that the meeting was open to the public, because WADA was a transparent and accountable organisation. The members should recognise this in the context of how the debate unfolded during the day and how the comments were made, although he did encourage the members to say what they wanted to say, because that was the nature of this organisation. There was a minor change to the normal procedure, and that was in the members' agendas, so he did not need to provide too much explanation. As everybody was aware, this was a very special occasion, which brought them to a very special room, and with the members were several people who had been part of the development of WADA. These people had been described on numerous occasions the previous evening as "founding fathers", and he assured everybody that this was a term of endearment to all of them. WADA had asked each of them if they would make a contribution at the commencement of the meeting that day. He also indicated that the Foundation Board fully appreciated that each of these people had other matters in their lives to attend to, and were not expected to stay. They were welcome to stay as long as they liked or to leave as soon as they liked.

Before proceeding, he noted the presence of the Mayor of the City of Stockholm, who wished to welcome the members to Stockholm. He asked the members to welcome the Mayor, Mr Sten Nordin.

MR NORDIN greeted the honourable President of WADA, the honourable President of the IOC, the honourable ministers, and all those present. As Mayor of Stockholm, it was his honour and great pleasure to welcome the World Anti-Doping Agency to Stockholm to hold its ten-year anniversary meetings. He also wished to take the opportunity to thank the members for a wonderful dinner the previous evening. Gathered there that day were distinguished guests from 28 countries, representing all parts of the world. The matters being discussed were unique, unifying and truly global: sports and sportsmanship. It was hard to come up with another part of culture that engaged and involved so many people.

As for society in general, one crucial factor of every sport was the rules that defined it. Even if people did not share the same customs, speak the same language or wear the same type of clothes, the rules of sport were their common ground. That was why rules were essential: they brought people together and made it possible to share joys and challenges no matter where people came from. Despite this, there were those who tried to gain unfair advantages, people who did not have confidence in their own capabilities. The matter of doping was a concern of major importance and the work conducted by that group was something that sportsmen and sports fans appreciated and highly valued.

For a city, sport was important in everyday life. It contributed to making a city exciting, attracted attention and stimulated business and retail and, of course, last but not least, contributed to wellbeing among its citizens. Sport was now also part of the entertainment industry. It was something one could practise but also experience. That

was an important insight. In Stockholm, some 200 events happened every day, not all sport-related, of course. The following week, in the same hall in which they were currently meeting, the Nobel banquet, the grand finale of the Nobel prize award, would take place.

Sport and wellbeing had been for many years prioritised by the city administration of Stockholm. There was a political consensus and a long-term commitment to make good prerequisites for citizens. The long-term view was important. To be able to make the right decisions, one had to be certain that one would gain lasting approval, whether regarding nutrition policies or the construction of a new arena. One of the best possible ways to stimulate sport and public health was to make sure that good infrastructure could be provided; that meant modern facilities and arenas, but also safe and easy access for citizens with good public transport. In Stockholm, it was strongly believed that big public events were of strategic importance, which was why investment had been increased in that area. He cited the example of the development of a new entertainment district a little to the south of the city centre, where the construction of the new Stockholm arena, with a capacity of 30,000 seats, was one of the main facilities. He welcomed the members back to Stockholm to attend the opening ceremony and asked them to regard that as an open invitation. He concluded by thanking the members once again for letting Stockholm be the host city for the Foundation Board meeting, which was such an important conference, and he wished them a rewarding day.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mayor Nordin and noted that a small presentation had been made to the mayor on the members' behalf. He then proposed moving on to the founding fathers segment. There were some Foundation Board members who had been with WADA from the beginning and were still serving, and he would refer to them a little later; however, all of those who had come as guests had indicated their wish to say a few words, and he was of course more than pleased to give them that opportunity. He invited Minister Suvi Linden, Minister for Communications of Finland and former minister for culture, to address the audience.

MS LINDEN said how pleased she was to be there that day. She was grateful for having been invited to the anniversary of WADA and she also thanked her hosts for the marvellous dinner the day before, as it had been so nice to see old friends and have discussions on what had happened since WADA had been founded. She was seeing so many familiar faces around the table.

In the spring of 1999, after the first World Conference on Doping in Sport, EU sports ministers had come together to outline their intention to establish a cooperative body for worldwide anti-doping work. In July 1999, Finland had taken over the EU Presidency and she had had the great honour of representing her colleagues in activities related to the foundation of WADA. She remembered very well her first visit to Lausanne to meet Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the IOC at that time, to discuss what WADA would be and what WADA could offer, and also her later visit to sign the foundation documents. As a member of the Foundation Board and Executive Committee, she had enjoyed the opportunity to be part of the team that had established a new international agency, a partnership that had brought the governments and the international sports world closer together.

The operating principle of WADA was probably unique: sports leaders from around the world all working together with governments for cleaner sport. She thought that that kind of combination, involving sports bodies, non-governmental bodies and governments, worked so well together, and she believed that the work had been very successful. The first years had been full of challenges: they had had to establish a foundation and an administration, and engage the international sports movement and the governments in anti-doping work. WADA's funding policies were also exceptional. The international Olympic Movement had committed to investing half of the required resources, and those representing the governments had been responsible for finding enough committed governments in each continent to complete the other half. It had not been an easy task to gather contributions from governments; there had been a lot of obstacles, because

sometimes it was harder for governments to find common views and resolve to start new things, especially between budget years. Budget cycles varied among countries and there had been so many bureaucratic twists that had had to be dealt with and, quite often, the sports movement had not been able to understand how it could be so hard for the governments, despite their strong will. However, they had managed. As for the choice of a location for the agency, it had also been a challenging process. There had been intense competition between cities and countries. The candidates had been carefully analysed and, in the end, it had come to a vote by the Foundation Board. Mr Coderre had reminded her the evening before that it had been just two votes that had made Montreal the winner of the game. She thought that Canada had been quite pleased and satisfied to have WADA in Montreal for almost ten years, or eight years, and it had been successfully operating all over the world. There were currently also many regional offices all over the world. The members had been committed and had had a clear vision and will on the Foundation Board and the Executive Committee. Looking back, quite a job had been done at WADA during the first couple of years. The idea of including UNESCO in the framework had emerged at the very beginning. She was glad about the cooperation between WADA and UNESCO, which was a worldwide intergovernmental body. The cooperation had made it possible to engage the governments of most of the countries around the world to work against doping in sport. The effort that had been undertaken ten years before was bearing fruit and had produced good results. The World Anti-Doping Code had been created and WADA had provided a reliable testing and observing body for international competitions. It had also begun regular testing between competitions. Trust in the work was essential: the trust of both athletes and governments supporting sports. Over the past ten years, WADA had gained that trust, and it needed to be maintained. WADA currently also played an important role in education and awareness-raising and prevention work among young people. Thanks to WADA's resources, doping research had also increased substantially. Without the World Anti-Doping Agency, people's trust in clean sport would have slowly crumbled. There were probably still a lot of sceptics, but doping currently required thorough medical skills and good laboratories and a lot of knowledge, and she thought that the governments' commitment to anti-doping work prevented the emergence of the complex network of experts that doping would require. Nevertheless, there was a greater challenge. As the members had heard the day before, there was gene doping, as well as more criminal networks. There was a lot of money involved in doping, which was why WADA was now facing greater challenges than ten years previously. Notwithstanding, it had been the right time to establish WADA.

She wished the members every success in their demanding work. Her current role was now that of a spectator, maybe even a VIP spectator. She followed the news about international competitions and about WADA's work and, in this case, the less news there was about doping, the better the results of the work. She wished WADA good luck and all the best and thanked the members for giving her the possibility to address them.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Ms Linden. He introduced the following speaker, the IOC President, who had begun his involvement in sport at the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968 in the sport of sailing. Since then, of course, the speaker had climbed the highest mountain of sport administration. He welcomed Dr Jacques Rogge.

DR ROGGE greeted the WADA President and the distinguished guests. He started by thanking Professor Ljungqvist for the excellent dinner that they had had the day before. He also reiterated the thanks and gratitude of the International Olympic Committee to the founding mothers and founding fathers who had worked so hard at the beginning of WADA and had brought it to where it currently was.

To appreciate how far they had come, they should think for a moment about where they had been in the years before WADA. The effort against doping had been disjointed, disorganised and ineffective. There had not been any widely accepted standards for drug testing in sport and there had been no agreed framework for punishment. The creation of WADA had transformed a sporadic and disorganised effort into a unified global

campaign. It had more than fulfilled the expectations of its founders. WADA had helped change attitudes towards doping, and doping was now widely recognised for what it was: a corrosive evil that threatened the integrity of sport, the health of the athletes and the loyalty of the fans. Sports organisations and governments were more united than ever in the fight against doping. Athletes at all levels were much more aware of the dangers of doping and the damage that it inflicted on their bodies, and athletes who cheated and those who assisted them were much more likely to get caught than they had been in the past. There was no place in sport for doping; this was their mantra.

The appropriate response to doping could be summed up in two words: zero tolerance. Education was certainly a part of the solution. It was the first line of defence in the fight against doping. WADA's Athlete Outreach model was an excellent example of using the power of information to prevent doping. The Youth Olympic Games would be another good opportunity to educate young athletes. All of those engaged in sports administration at all levels had a responsibility to help athletes choose the right path. Detection and punishment were also part of the solution. The International Olympic Committee had significantly increased the number of drug tests conducted at the Olympic Games, as well as the sanctions for those caught using prohibited substances. The samples were now kept for eight years so that they could be subjected to further analysis should the ability to detect substances improve. Cheats who avoided detection at the time of the Olympic Games could no longer assume that their secret was safe. The effectiveness of this tactic had been proven when the IOC had recently sanctioned five athletes after further analysis of the Beijing samples. The IOC clearly understood that there was a need for unscheduled out-of-competition testing. He recognised that effective testing with whereabouts could be an inconvenience for athletes. It was necessary to continue to seek ways to improve the system, and technology was helping in that regard. But any inconvenience was minor, especially when compared to the damage caused by doping, and that damage went well beyond inconvenience. It perverted the whole notion of fair play and put a cloud over every athlete, including those who competed fairly. This was why tough sanctions for doping violations were also necessary. Athletes deserved, of course, the presumption of innocence, and their rights should be zealously protected during the process. Nevertheless, the sporting authorities should not hesitate to take action if an investigation showed that action was warranted, and they should never hesitate to call upon the support of judicial authorities, as they had done in Turin. In 2008, the IOC Executive Board had approved rule changes that prohibited any athlete who received a doping-related suspension of more than six months from competing at the next Olympic Games. It was a clear and fair rule. All of those developments in the past had delivered the message that doping was not only wrong, but also foolhardy, yet it continued. So the sporting authorities had to remain just as determined and creative in their response.

They could already see some of the challenges and opportunities they would face in the coming decade. One, the role of the entourage in doping activity had to be addressed forcefully. Experience in the past decade had highlighted the pernicious influence of trainers, coaches, doctors and other entourage members who adopted a "win at all costs" mentality. Responding to this reality, the Olympic Congress that had recently taken place had recommended a new IOC commission to help coaches and trainers and others who worked with athletes meet their ethical obligations. In the meantime, the International Olympic Committee had been increasing enforcement actions against entourage members who assisted and encouraged doping. It was necessary to be just as tough on them as on the athletes who cheated.

Two, closer cooperation between sports organisations, scientists and governments would enhance the ability to combat doping. Doping was not just a problem for sport (although it was a major problem, and it was their responsibility); it was a problem for society. Recent cases such as the Puerto case and the 2006 Turin cases indicated that the fight against doping could be effective only through close cooperation between state and sport. Strong rules to criminalise doping and the ability to share information that would help to dismantle doping operations and networks were needed.

Three, the athlete longitudinal profile would increase the ability to detect doping while reducing the inconvenience to athletes. However, it was necessary to be absolutely certain that that promising approach was reliable and that it could be used in a way that protected the legitimate privacy rights of the athletes.

Four, genetic doping loomed as the next technology battleground in the fight against doping. The authorities were locked, in fact, in an ongoing test of wills and technological ability with the scientific subculture that sought commercial and financial gain from cheating. There had been a move from steroids to EPO and to CERA. He was pleased that WADA now fully recognised the threat of genetic doping in sport.

Of course, there were other challenges and opportunities that could not be seen from the members' current vantage point. Cheats would seek new ways to gain unfair advantage, and the authorities would come up with new ways to stop them. The seemingly endless cycle could be frustrating, but the members could take solace in the fact that they had made great progress. The momentum was clearly on their side. Athletes who might be tempted to look for a shortcut were increasingly aware that it was not worth the risk. WADA had played and still played a vital role in altering the dynamic, and so had all of the members. He thanked them for their efforts and their commitment to clean sport.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Dr Rogge, in particular for the total support that WADA received from the International Olympic Committee under Dr Rogge's leadership.

The following speaker also came from the sport of sailing; he had competed in five successive editions of the Olympic Games in three different classes of yachts and, on completing his active sporting career, he had moved into administration, where he had been continuously up to the present time. He was a current member of the IOC. The members were asked to welcome Mr Peter Tallberg.

MR TALLBERG greeted the members with the words "distinguished everyone". He thought that it was proper to start that way in Stockholm because, when he had joined the IOC in 1976, the late General Thofeldt, the Swedish senior IOC member, had always started his speeches by saying, "distinguished everyone". He had been given a note just a couple of minutes previously that said, "Dear Mr Tallberg, we realise you have not indicated you would speak; however, we have included you in the list of speakers". Thus, he was not actually very well prepared. Nevertheless, he would bring some thoughts to the members as he had been given the opportunity to stand there that day.

He had been very happy back in the late nineties when the former IOC president, Mr Samaranch, had come to him and had asked him if he would like to be involved in WADA, which was about to be created, saying that, as chairman of the Athletes' Commission, he would have a good position in WADA. He had said that of course he would like to be involved. That had been a continuation of what Mr Samaranch had realised already back in 1981, when he had created the IOC Athletes' Commission. So, Mr Samaranch had been the founder of the IOC Athletes' Commission and was also the one who had put the athletes on the WADA Foundation Board. He thought that was extremely important and he was very happy that day to see that the current Chairman of the IOC Athletes' Commission, Frank Fredericks, was at the table. Beckie Scott and Claudia Bokel were also there, so there were at least three of the IOC Athletes' Commission members present. He thought it was very good and it really showed that the athletes' role in current world sports was more and more important. They had also been very lucky because it had happened that, from the very beginning, on the IOC Athletes' Commission, they had had a medical doctor, Johann Olav Koss, from Norway. Therefore, it had been easier for them to deal with WADA questions with a medical doctor on their commission. Later on, they had also been very lucky, because Rania Elwani from Egypt had been appointed to the Athletes' Commission, and she was also a member of WADA. He was not sure whether she was present that day; however, she was also a medical doctor and had been a great help to the IOC Athletes' Commission. He was very happy about that.

However, he also wanted to mention one thing after having listened to the IOC President, Dr Jacques Rogge, referring to the sanctions that the IOC had recently brought into force. In 1981, in Baden Baden, the IOC Athletes' Commission and its speaker at that time, Sebastian Coe, had been of the opinion that a life ban would be needed, so the athletes had had stronger stands than most of the other bodies within the sporting world.

He was grateful for having been invited to the session and for the wonderful dinner the evening before. He wished the members good luck in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Tallberg. He introduced the next speaker, who had commenced his sport in running and cycling, and for most of his adult life had been occupied in sports administration. He was a former president of the UCI and was the current President of SportAccord. He asked the members to welcome Mr Hein Verbruggen

MR VERBRUGGEN thanked the President. He congratulated WADA on its anniversary and thanked the host of the night before for the beautiful dinner.

As was generally known, he had been the president of the UCI back when the Festina scandal had occurred. Those had not been happy times, to say the least. And he thought, in hindsight, that probably the only positive result of that was the fact that WADA had been founded. Personally, he had become involved in sports as an administrator in the eighties and had become interested immediately in the problem of doping. He had seen and had concluded that doping was predominantly an individual action on the part of the athletes at the end of the sixties and in the beginning of the seventies. In the second half of the seventies and in the eighties, it had become a subject treated by the medical order. More and more doctors had become involved in sport. The forms of doping had become more sophisticated, but that was not all. Due to his background in marketing, he had started to compile some statistics at the beginning of the eighties. He had seen some striking things. First, he had seen that, when looking at the number of positive cases, one had to conclude that doping seemed to exist only in certain countries. There were countries in which there had never been doping cases, and he was not talking only about Eastern Europe. He had also seen some striking things with laboratory results, such as laboratories in which there were only a few positive cases, and other laboratories in which 20% of the samples analysed were positive. Therefore, it had not been difficult to reach the conclusion that a lot of things were wrong, but also to come to the conclusion that they, or at least he, as a sports administrator, was not able to tackle that problem adequately. They were sportspeople, they knew their sports, they ruled their sports, and they promoted their sports, but it had been impossible to adequately address the level of sophistication of doping at that time and the organisations behind it.

Already in a speech he had given to the UCI Management Board (and he had not been a member, but he had asked to be heard by the Management Board) in 1984, he had told the members that a lot of things were wrong and that they had to find ways to cooperate with other people, other stakeholders, to address that problem adequately. He would not go so far as to say that he had had at that time already some kind of WADA in his head, but he had known very well that the situation was not going well. They had continued doing the controls, including the cycling federation, but always with the feeling that it was not enough; but, how could they do more? Unfortunately, they had needed the Festina scandal to get to where they were currently. So, finally, they had got an international institution with all the major stakeholders, which was WADA. And, for this reason, he would always stand behind that institution, and he would always defend WADA and the role WADA played in providing expertise and support in that complicated problem. He concluded by wishing the President and his colleagues a lot of success and good luck for the near future. He thanked them for their help.

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the following speaker, who came from Australia: Ms Amanda Vanstone. Ms Vanstone and he had had the pleasure of serving in the Australian Parliament for a period of six years together. She had served much longer than that, as

she had entered the Australian Parliament in 1984. When her career in the parliament had finished, she had moved to Rome, Italy, as the Australian Ambassador in Italy, and she was currently still serving in that position. He asked the members to welcome Ms Amanda Vanstone.

MS VANSTONE thanked those present. She also wanted to commence by thanking WADA for its extraordinary courtesy and generosity in having invited the initial members to that tenth anniversary meeting. She also thanked those involved for the hospitality that had been extended to all of them the previous night.

Her involvement had come about really by accident. After the EU had had negotiations with the IOC and the United States of America, there had been a conference in Australia prior to the 2000 Olympic Games. Normally, that was something in which she would not have been involved; it would normally have been the sports minister. But, as it happened, the sports minister had had to chair the Australian delegation, and so the prime minister had made her attend the conference because she happened to have had responsibility for drugs in another context (that was illicit drugs, as she had been the justice and customs minister at the time). She had not been sure about that task but, when one's prime minister asked one to do something, one could refuse if one liked, but one would have to get another job. So, she had said yes, and it was one of the best opportunities she had been given. This was because, in Sydney, there had been a coming together of minds, Europe and the United States of America, and then there had been the rest of them.

The 'w' in WADA, she reminded all of the members, stood for 'world'. And she was saying that in memory of Mr Balfour, who was not present, but who used to remind everybody that the 'w' in WADA stood for 'world', and that the rest of them outside Europe and the United States of America had something to say. Mr Balfour would stand up and speak on behalf of South Africa and other African countries, and so would other delegates from Asia and South America. But the key point was that they had come together and that, she therefore thought, having been there, even 10 years later, put a burden on those who were currently part of the Foundation Board, because those who had been there would know that, while in history it had been written that they had all come together and it had been nice and sweet, there had in fact been shocking arguments, terrible arguments, which people forgot as time went by. But the institution had not come about easily. There had been a lot of very committed people, starting in Europe, who had been working for many years to bring all that together. She regarded herself as being very lucky, by accident, to have been there in the beginning and played a small part.

The final thing she wanted to say, she supposed rather rudely because the members knew their place and their job, from an outsider's perspective, was to assure the members that people outside sports administration, outside government, where she was currently, outsiders, spectators, wanted them to continue to do well in their task. WADA was indeed important because, in principle, they wanted people to play fairly, to play fair. And it was indeed important because there was a lot of money associated with sport and they wanted the money to be distributed according to those who won fairly. But it was also important because sport crossed national boundaries, international boundaries and language boundaries, and there were young children all around the world who used athletes in all different types of sport as their role models. And the successful work that WADA was doing made a great contribution to those young children having someone to look up to. Heaven knew that in the world there was plenty for young children to look at and not be happy with, and the very least they could do was to make sure as best they could that the role models in the world of sport were clean, fair and won decently. She thanked the members.

THE CHARIMAN said that the next speaker had only recently left the Executive Committee and the Foundation Board of WADA; therefore, he had been serving for all but ten years of the agency's existence. The speaker had commenced sport as a young man in basketball and water polo and had gone to the very top in the world of swimming

administration. The speaker had been given on his retirement as president the title of Honorary President of FINA, and had of course given counsel to most of those present around the table on the subject they were working at in a most distinguished way during that time as a WADA Foundation Board member. He asked the members to welcome Mustapha Larfaoui.

MR LARFAOUI greeted the members and announced that he would be speaking in French. First of all, he wanted to tell them how honoured he felt to be there with them on that occasion, on the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Previous speakers had talked about the past, and he wanted to tell the members that the creation of WADA had been applauded, because those involved had been dealing with problems for which they had not been prepared at all, and they had been obliged to take the necessary measures in order to cope with that problem, which had been growing astronomically. They had known at the time that they had a very long way to go because they had to deal with cheats, and everybody knew that cheats had always existed, still existed and would always exist. He had always said at WADA that they were waging a war that they would never win. They would win battles, no doubt, but they would not win the war.

The members also knew that they were dealing with the problem of products. A moment previously, the President of the IOC had said that there had been a move from stimulants to anabolic steroids, to EPO, to growth hormone, and so on and so forth. And the development had not ended yet, because there were people who were working not only to detect new substances, but also to find substances that would prevent the detection of those substances; so, in those circumstances, the fight was not easy. He believed that one of the main actions that could be undertaken (and he was not talking only about the controls and the tests) was to strengthen research. The research would allow them in the future to detect the substances for which they would then be able to impose sanctions when the substances were used. That was why WADA had welcomed the initiative of the International Olympic Committee to preserve the samples for a period of eight years; that, too, was a way of drawing the attention of all potential users to what was in store for them.

The members would remember that, when the agency had been created, the International Federations had heaved a great sigh of relief. The IFs had known that they would have to adopt measures to be implemented in the fight against doping (he could say that it had been a laborious effort, and it had taken time and money), whereas the main role of the IFs was supposed to be to promote sport throughout the world. So, one of the wishes that he could express there, and he knew that it was perhaps a dream, and not easy to achieve, was to have WADA undertake all the activities related to the fight against doping so that the International Federations could devote all their time to promoting sport.

He wanted to conclude by expressing all his best wishes for the future activities of WADA, and he also thanked all those who contributed either directly or indirectly to the unstinting fight against doping. They should not rest on their laurels, they should not give up, they had to continue; so, he was grateful to all of them and for everything that had been done. He really wanted to pay tribute to them and in particular to the staff of WADA, the President, the Director General and all those involved in the fight against doping.

THE CHAIRMAN said that they would return to politics, as the following speaker came from politics, having been elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1997. He had to say that, of all the founding fathers during his time as president, he had probably heard more stories about this one than anybody else. Most of the members knew the next speaker much better than he did. He thought that the speaker's enthusiasm was nevertheless infectious; that had become apparent to him in the previous 24 hours and he did know that the speaker's heart was in the right place. The speaker was also credited, of course,



with a magnificent campaign to lure the headquarters of WADA to Montreal, which was his constituency area. He asked the members to welcome the Honourable Denis Coderre.

MR CODERRE said that he had promised Amanda Vanstone that he would switch from French and English all the time because Canada was a bilingual country, and he could also speak in Italian of course, since Ms Vanstone was an ambassador in Italy. He greeted the President of WADA, the members and all the guests. He felt honoured and touched to have been invited to the meeting.

He thought that WADA was an amazing story, with a lot of clashes and a lot of campaigning, but it provided an essential service. Countries and governments working with sports federations and athletes represented the beginning of the solution. He believed that it was fundamental, if they wanted to win the fight, to ensure that governments had an essential role in that fight so that they could build on the foundations of the beginning of the solution.

He had been minister of immigration and francophonie and he had been really impressed by the highlight in his political career when he had found himself minister of sports. Not only had he been able to bring WADA to Montreal; he also knew that the Olympic Games would be taking place in Vancouver the following year, and that a lot could be done to have clean games. There would always be cheats, but he knew and he was convinced that the World Anti-Doping Agency would play its role together with all the other actors to get rid of those cheats. The President had told them that they should be honest, and that was his trademark, to be transparent, but he thought that the governments had to do more.

Ten years before, he had felt that WADA already had a soul, knowing full well that there had been a lot of confrontation and there had been that lobbying and the campaign, and perhaps his friends in Lausanne were no longer angry with him. But it had been important to decentralise activities; as his friend Mr Balfour had said, they had to put the stress on the 'w' for 'world'. By expanding the World Anti-Doping Agency, he felt that the governments had become more accountable; they were there most of the time to give money for stadiums, but sometimes it was also good to be part of the decision-making process. And he was pleased to see some of the bureaucrats representing their governments, but he felt that ministers should be involved in the decision-making process. If they were not doing that, WADA would become just a reflex, but it would not necessarily put in that little extra effort. There was that football coach who had said that the difference between extraordinary and ordinary was that one had to put in a little extra. So, he thought that was what they had to do. Canada had suffered since Ben Johnson, in 1988, but the authorities had rolled up their sleeves and had made a huge effort. They had been working like their brothers and sisters from Scandinavia and with the UK and all the others. It always took some scandal to find some solution. Nevertheless, he thought that, after ten years, they were still at a crossroads. They needed to push more from the governments' point of view; the IOC was doing a tremendous job, and the sports federations and the athletes were of course, but he believed that the governments had to be more inclusive. He was very pleased that 128 countries had signed the convention. They had to do more, but it was surely not enough. They always said that they could be very happy with what they had accomplished, but he thought they had to look forward, to the future, and he believed that the World Anti-Doping Agency had a very extraordinary role to play and, together, they had to pool their forces and work together with Canada as well.

He was really very touched by the special attention given to them with this invitation to the founding fathers. Together with Mr Pound, they had experienced extraordinary times. There was a challenge before them: the governments had to be brought to do more. As Ms Vanstone had said, they had had that conference in Sydney before the Olympic Games and, as a result, there had been that international caucus and, a few months later, the 15 seats had been filled with representatives, and then there had been the campaign for the main headquarters of WADA. There had been an awful lot of

enthusiasm, which had distilled the very essence of WADA, so he wished a long life to WADA.

He invited all of the members to the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver on 12 February 2010. Canada was behind that effort and was going to try and win most of the medals, but what was important was that the athletes would be proper and clean. It had been a delight to meet Dr Rogge, President of the IOC, and Dr Rogge knew that Canada would always be there regardless of the political party in power. He was currently in the opposition, but it was working very hard to win the following elections so that the members would be able to see him again in an official position. He thanked the members and said that he would like to see them the following year.

THE CHAIRMAN said that, frequently, when the dust settled in the debate, it was left to the lawyer to sort out what everybody had said. In the case of WADA, in its inception, there had been a distinguished lawyer, who still practised law to that day. He was the former director general of the IOC and was the one who had been responsible for the WADA statutes. He invited the members to welcome Mr François Carrard.

MR CARRARD greeted the President of WADA, the President of the International Olympic Committee, the honourable ministers and the members of the Foundation Board. He said that he had not yet been sued for breach of professional conduct in connection with the statutes of WADA. Ten years was a wonderful time for a lawyer, because it was the statute of limitation, so he felt at ease to appear in front of the members. He wanted to say briefly that it was a great honour and a privilege to have been invited. The term "founding father" worried him a little bit in that magnificent hall, because it looked as if there was one step from founding father to funeral tribute. He had been reassured that morning by his grandson, who had called him a dinosaur over the phone, so it was better to be a father than a dinosaur.

He had three things to say. The first thing was that he thought that the institution was still exceptional throughout the world because gathering together around the table the public authorities of the world and the sports movement on an equal footing was an achievement. And he thought that WADA, in that sense, was unique, and this should never be forgotten. This could still serve as a model in other areas of the world and maybe (food for thought) for other very difficult issues. But what was unique was what Mr Verbruggen had reminded the members, that it was the Festina scandal that had triggered the creation of the agency. The concept of the WADA institution had not come from a grand vision; it had come from the need to establish something efficient and concrete. The road map he had had from IOC had been to develop cooperation with the authorities, to establish links between the sports movement and the governments, and to organise regular consultations, and they had been lucky enough to have a working group, which he had been honoured to chair and which had found that practically the only solution was to set up an organisation, and that was WADA. Establishing links and organising consultations on a one-on-one basis had been very complicated. So, it had not come from a grand vision, but from a necessity.

And that brought him to the second point. This had been possible only because of the quality of the people around the table, and the relationship and the confidence established between the representatives of the governments and the sport movement. He remembered that there had been a climate of scandal, and a climate of difficulties for the IOC too because, at the time of the world conference, the IOC had been explaining itself about the Salt Lake City problems, etc.

He also had to pay special tribute to the Finnish Presidency of the European Union at that time which, from July until the end of the year, 1999 (and Minister Suvi Linden was with them today), had made it possible to achieve that. And he wanted to conclude with a note about the future; he wished WADA all the very best in its work. As a lawyer, he always had to throw a note of concern. One concern he saw, and unfortunately it had to do with his own profession, the legal profession, was the problem of the huge escalation in the legal costs currently involved in sport. It was a huge problem for the athletes, it

was a huge problem for the small federations, and he thought it was a matter of concern, because many of those costs were also resulting from doping cases, and he thought it was maybe a subject of reflection for the future, not only for WADA, because it was not the direct mission of the agency, but for WADA, the Olympic Movement and for another institution, which was the Court of Arbitration for Sport. He wished WADA well and he thanked the members once more for having invited the veterans.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked all the speakers. The list would be incomplete if he did not recognise around the table a number of other founding fathers, and he mentioned them in alphabetical order. They were continuing to serve, and therefore they had come as WADA members in most instances, rather than as special guests: Mr Tamas Aján, Mr Anders Besseberg, Professor Eduardo De Rose, Professor Arne Ljungqvist, Mr Richard Pound and Sir Craig Reedie. Lastly, he mentioned the man on his left, who had also been there at the beginning, Mr David Howman, WADA's Director General. He asked the members to recognise all of these people with acclamation.

The following members attended the meeting: Mr John Fahey, AC, President and Chairman of WADA; Professor Arne Ljungqvist, WADA Vice-Chairman, IOC Member and Chairman of the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee; Sir Philip Craven, President, International Paralympic Committee; Professor Jiri Dvorak, FIFA Chief Medical Officer, representing Mr Joseph Blatter, President, FIFA; Mr Willi Kaltschmitt Lujan, Member of the IOC; Dr Patrick Schamasch, representing Dr Robin Mitchell, Member of the IOC; Mr Richard Pound, Member of the IOC; Mr Patrick Chamunda, Member of the IOC; Professor Eduardo Henrique de Rose, President, PASO; Mr Jaime Lissavetzky, Secretary of State for Sport, Spain; Ms Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth, Minister of Culture and Sport, Sweden; Ms Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, representing Ms Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe; Mr Michel Zoah, Minister for Sport and Physical Education, Cameroon; Mr Charles Bakkabulindi, Minister of State for Sports, Uganda; Ms Pritibala Aujeet, representing Mr Satyaprakash Ritoo, Minister of Youth and Sports, Mauritius; Mr Haruki Ozaki, Deputy Director General, Sports and Youth Bureau, MEXT, representing Mr Hiroshi Suzuki, Vice-Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan; Mr Dato Razali Haji Ibrahim, representing Mr Dato Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Minister, Youth and Sports, Malaysia; Mr Kamal A. Hadidi, President, Jordan Anti-Doping Committee; Mr Duan Shijie, Vice Minister, State Sport General Administration, China; Mr Edward Jurith, General Counsel, Office of National Drug Control Policy, USA; Sir Craig Reedie, IOC Member; Mr Richard Young, Representative, ANOC; Dr Tamas Ajan, Member of the IOC; Mr Patrick McQuaid, President of the UCI; Mr Bill Rowe, Assistant Secretary, Sport Branch, Department of Health and Ageing, representing Ms Kate Ellis, Minister for Sport, Australia; Mr David Gerrard, Chairman, Drug Free Sport New Zealand, representing Mr Murray McCully, Minister for Sport and Recreation, New Zealand; Mr Gian Franco Kasper, IOC Member and President of the FIS; Mr Francesco Ricci Bitti, President of the International Tennis Federation and Member of ASOIF; Mr Anders Besseberg, President, IBU; Ms Claudia Bokel, Member, IOC Athletes' Commission, representing Dr Rania Elwani, Member of the IOC; Mr Frank Fredericks, Member of the IOC; Ms Beckie Scott, Member of the IOC; Mr Jan Kocourek, Deputy Minister of Education, Czech Republic; Mr René Bouchard, Director General, International Affairs, Canadian Heritage, representing Mr Gary Lunn, Secretary of State (Foreign Affairs and International Trade) (Sport), Canada; Professor Claudio Morresi, President, CONSUDE; Ms Carla Roman-Navarro, representing Mr Bernardo de la Garza Herrera, Director General, CONADE; Mr Vyacheslav Fetisov, Chair of the Commission for Physical Education, Sports and the Olympic Movement, Russian Federation; Mr David Howman, WADA Director General; Mr Rune Andersen, Standards and Harmonisation Director, WADA; Mr Kelly Fairweather, European Regional Office/IF Relations, WADA; Mr Kazuhiro Hayashi, Asia/Oceania Regional Office, WADA; Mr Rodney Swigelaar, African Regional Office, WADA; Mr Diego Torres Villegas, Latin American Regional Office, WADA; Ms Julie Masse, Communications Director, WADA; Dr Olivier Rabin, Science Director, WADA; Mr Rob Koehler, Education Director, WADA; Mr Alan

Ver nec, Medical Director, WADA; and Mr Olivier Niggli, Finance and Legal Director, WADA.

The following observers signed the roll call: Ramlan Abd. Aziz, Alan Squirrell, Françoise Dagouret, Volker Hesse, Peter De Klerk, Gunilla Lindberg, Yasmine Braeckevelt, Shin Asakawa, Kaori Hoshi, Theodore Friedmann, Robert Ndjana, Du Lijun, Yuan Hong, Jiang Zhixue, Wang Yun, Tomas Johansson, Anna Králová, Matilde Garcia, Javier Odriozola, Pritibala Aujeet, Gennady Aleshin, Konstantin Vyrupaev, Marina Siegoudina, Paul Marriott-Lloyd, Bengt O. Ericsson, Katarina Sundberg, Towe Norén, Jan Engström, Pyttan Asplund, Dag Vidar Hanstad, Igor Zagorskiy, Viacheslav Sinev, Marjorit Nurmi, Pirjo Ruutu, Faizul Idrus, Ole Sorensen, Mustapha Larfaoui, Peter Tallberg, Michael Gottlieb, Denis Coderre, Karin Mattsson Weijber and Erik Strand.

## **2. Minutes of the previous meeting on 10 May 2009 (Montreal)**

THE CHAIRMAN drew the members' attention to the minutes of the previous Foundation Board meeting, held on 10 May in Montreal. He indicated that Professor Ljungqvist had submitted some amendments, which were clearly required. He asked the members' permission for him to sign the minutes as an accurate record of the proceedings. He thanked the members for their approval.

### DECISION

Minutes of the meeting of the Foundation Board on 10 May 2009 approved subject to requested modifications and duly signed.

## **3. Director General's report**

### **3.1 Executive Committee meeting update**

THE CHAIRMAN asked the Director General to address the members.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL thanked the President. He said that the members had his written report, but he wished to take the opportunity to highlight some aspects of it to them. Other aspects of it, such as UNESCO and aspects relating to the Code and the standards, would be dealt with by members of his management team later in the agenda.

He emphasised the matter relating to Interpol. The officer who had been seconded to Interpol from France had commenced his duties in Lyons. There had been a very successful meeting with Interpol earlier in November. Interpol was extremely supportive and committed to what WADA did in the fight against doping in sport and had pledged that it would do what it could to support WADA in those efforts. He mentioned specifically the need that WADA had for countries to introduce the appropriate laws in relation to trafficking and distribution of banned substances because it was only with those laws that the police forces around the world could work together and share information to ensure that people who broke those laws were effectively brought to justice and the information that was gathered by the police could be shared with the sporting authorities to ensure that appropriate sanctions took place in relation to athletes and members of the immediate sporting entourage. Mentioning the entourage, one of the key challenges that WADA had as it went forward was to ensure that all those who either persuaded, tempted or even forced athletes to cheat could be likewise sanctioned and, in recent times, WADA had been trying to establish more and more ways to allow governments that really did have the appropriate sanction process to carry out those sanctions and to ensure that the members of the entourage received the same or similar treatment as athletes who broke the rules relating to doping.

He emphasised the assistance that WADA continued to give to some of the larger countries of the world in which national anti-doping agencies had either recently been

established or were in the process of being established. In his report, he had mentioned Russia, India, Brazil, Nigeria, Jamaica and Turkey. All of those countries were receiving considerable assistance from WADA's management team, but also assistance from some of the developed national anti-doping agencies throughout the world that were ensuring that those countries established an appropriate quality programme of anti-doping.

The President and he had met with the president of FIFA and his team in Zurich some weeks previously and, as a result, WADA and FIFA had entered into an agreement to conduct research in a partnership fashion in areas that would be of considerable benefit to the fight against doping in sport. The details were being established, but it was an example of the way in which WADA had to proceed as it went forward in establishing partnerships to ensure that the limited resources that it had were expanded by those who had a little more.

The members would also be able to see in the report the results of the Thought Leadership Symposium that had been held in Norway in June. The Executive Committee had determined that, at each of the September meetings, there should be a mini think tank, and the WADA management had been asked to establish such a meeting in September 2010, in order to confront some of the challenges existing in the fight against doping in sport and look at ways and means of advancing and enhancing processes and their protocols.

In his report, he had also mentioned the European Union. The members would be aware of the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty. The WADA management had had several meetings with members of the European Commission, culminating in a visit to Montreal by the Commission representatives in November. It had been most beneficial both to WADA and to the Commission. WADA had been happy to be able to clarify matters in relation to data protection. As a result, WADA had been told that now the issue was one of an administrative variety and not one of a legal variety, which showed that, by way of partnership, one could overcome what otherwise might be seen as difficulties. WADA was going to be invited to address the European Parliament in early 2010. The WADA President would be seeking a meeting with the new commissioner in Brussels, but also with the new secretary general of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

When it came to the management team at WADA, he was pleased to welcome a new member to that team, Dr Alan Vernac, who was the new Medical Director and had taken up his job in October in Montreal. Dr Vernac was present and was learning, of course, minute by minute, as he heard about the ways in which WADA was combating the scourge of doping.

In 2008, the statistics obtained from the laboratories had indicated that 274,000 samples had been sent to the 34 WADA-accredited laboratories in that year. To give the members an idea of the increase, in 2004, the number had been 153,000 tests, so there had been a considerable advance in terms of sample collection. Approximately 1.8% of those samples had been positive; in other words, adverse analytical findings. When one added to that number the increasing amount of non-analytical violations, the numbers of which had not yet been indicated, and it was necessary to have full reports from the anti-doping organisations to achieve those numbers, the members would see that the problem of doping in sport still existed and was still significant. What WADA would be doing as it went forward was ensuring that the quantity of samples was not the number-one need that WADA had in anti-doping programmes; the need was quality. He was well aware that it cost a lot of money to collect the sample, send it to a laboratory and have it analysed. He wanted to make sure that the money that was spent by all of them, whether at national anti-doping agency level or International Federation level, was spent wisely, effectively and efficiently, and that was going to be the theme of the anti-doping organisation symposium, the annual symposium convened in Lausanne in April.

WADA had been working very closely with the IOC in preparation for the WADA teams and WADA involvement in Vancouver. WADA was working alongside the IOC in areas of

ADAMS and pre-Games testing and would, of course, have the Independent Observer team in Vancouver along with the Athlete Outreach team.

Finally, he emphasised the fact that there would be a world conference in 2013. The members would see that, as part of the process to select a city to host that conference, WADA would be seeking expressions of interest in early 2010 so as to go forward with the process of evaluation and selection later in 2010. He therefore urged those who were interested or perhaps knew of cities or countries within their regions that might be interested to submit an expression of interest.

That concluded his report, but another task that fell to him before he asked for any comments was to advise the Foundation Board of the decisions that had been taken the previous day at the Executive Committee. There had been formal recommendations made in relation to financial matters and Sir Craig Reedie would introduce them later in the agenda, so there was no need for him to detail them. There had been decisions taken with regard to social science research. A total of 256,000 US dollars had been allocated to five research projects, two areas of target research and young investigators awards, which would be appropriately distributed or awarded by the WADA Education Committee.

The other major decision that had been taken by the Executive Committee the previous day related to the Athlete Passport. Again, this was a subject that would be dealt with later in the agenda, but he wanted to say briefly that the model had been approved and that the accompanying technical documents that were associated with the model had been also approved.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked the Director General. He asked if anybody wanted to ask a question or make a comment in relation to the Director General's report.

MR RICCI BITTI wanted to repeat what he had said the previous day for the sake of the minutes. He made those recommendations. The first one regarded UNESCO and the presentation of the data. WADA was approaching the end of the first decade and was about to start the second one; he would call the first decade "adoption time", and now it was time to start "enforcement time". As such, at least the sports side would like to have a presentation of the data about the statistics regarding UNESCO, not only related to the signatures, but also related to how many countries had anti-doping legislation in place, how many countries already had an authority and what kind of authority (independent, NOC-related for testing), how many countries had taken action against trafficking, and so on.

The second comment was very general and it was about interpretation in the implementation of article 15.1 of the Code. From the sports side, the interpretation was that this article had been accepted to give more flexibility to WADA, not only as a reference body but also as a service body to intervene and to improve the programme. As such, he believed strongly that there should be a single authority at each event in order to avoid confusion to the athlete and everybody else, and for the credibility of the programme, and he suggested a system to avoid what had happened in France recently. He believed that WADA should not encourage duplication just for the sake of promotion, or self-promotion, but that WADA should respect the athletes and take care to ensure a good programme.

The third and last comment was about whereabouts. He believed that there were a lot of requests that had been made by athletes, and that sooner or later WADA should provide an answer. It would be better to give a negative answer than wait too long. He thought that WADA had had the opportunity to test the new Code, and he believed that WADA was working on this. His standpoint was that sometimes it was better to give an answer than to wait too long.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Ricci Bitti and asked whether there were further questions or comments.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST thanked the President. He said that, for the Olympic Movement, ADAMS was a matter of concern. This had been properly reported by the Director General. There was a concern that there would be problems related to it, although the system was in place and efforts had been made to improve ADAMS for quite some years. As everybody knew, the IOC had tried to implement ADAMS for the Beijing Olympic Games and had found that, at that time, it had not been fully compatible with requirements, so had not been able to make use of ADAMS. The IOC was now trying to implement it and would be doing so in Vancouver, but faced some problems with it. It was possible to overcome these problems, but the IOC was a little concerned about what might happen when there were many more athletes to deal with in 2012 in London. Having discussed the matter with the IOC members and colleagues, it had been found that there were important federations and important countries that were using other systems. He wondered where the problem was with respect to the non-use of ADAMS by those bodies. There appeared to be a problem with respect to the whereabouts information when using ADAMS; he did not know whether this was the case, but that was the report he had been given. It seemed that it was not fully user friendly and that there were differences with how different team sports could deal with it compared to individual sports. He believed that this was being analysed by the office and seriously taken into consideration to see what could be done. He thought that it was important that ADAMS was improved and understood to such an extent that it was better than other systems that were in use, because he could understand very well the reluctance on the part of NADOs and federations that were using other systems and were satisfied with the systems they were using to move to a system if that system was not better than the one they used. This was a concern, because he believed that everybody wanted all NADOs, all ADOs and all International Federations to end up using one system, and he hoped that would be ADAMS. Perhaps some feedback could be given about where the real problems were, whether there was a misunderstanding or whether the problems were real, and how it might be possible to make faster progress. It had been a long time now and certainly everybody had hoped that ADAMS would be completely in place, although this did not seem to be the case.

THE CHAIRMAN gave Mr Pound the floor.

MR POUND thanked the Chairman. He said that he would make a couple of comments. The first one related to the Interpol relationship. It seemed to him from a practical perspective that it was much more difficult to get legislation adopted in countries than it would be to look for creative ways to work with the existing legal structures. He thought that Interpol was probably more suited to do that than it was to set about creating legislation. That tied in to some degree with what Mr Ricci Bitti had said as well, regarding the intervention of the authorities on whereabouts and other matters.

The second observation came out of the report of the Director General regarding meetings with the EU. Could the members now take as given that a stake had finally been driven through the heart of that issue, which he had always thought was a false issue, on data protection? Also, could the Director General tell the members what he meant by saying it had now been reduced to administrative issues? Administrative issues could kill someone as badly as principal ones, so the members should know whether they were dealing with a problem or not.

As to blood analysis, he was not clear; did the analysis of blood for doping control purposes have to be done by an accredited WADA laboratory? He thought that there had been some discussion over the years that routine blood analysis was perhaps not as specialised as the mass spectrometry and other techniques that were used for other doping matters.

Number seven under the reports related to whereabouts. He thought that everybody had to understand that a good whereabouts system was absolutely essential to a good anti-doping programme. Without that, it did not work. Therefore, anything that reduced

or limited the obligation to provide whereabouts information, which was not a privacy interest (it had a high expectation on the part of the athletes), to his mind was essential.

In relation to point nine in the Director General's report, he referred to the selective menus being used. He found it a matter of huge concern that people were selecting the menus for which tests would be performed. Ditto regarding number ten, the sample collection, where some in-competition samples were being treated as if they were out-of-competition samples even though they were not and, therefore, they were being tested against a different menu; he found that particularly alarming.

On the ADAMS issue, he shared the comments made by Professor Ljungqvist; he found that there was a tendency in ADAMS for people to focus on the obstacles rather than on the objectives, and he thought that the use of some of those other forms sounded like organisational testosterone rather than anything else. The premise in WADA was to get universality and a common approach. A ton of money had been invested in developing the system, which was clearly not perfect and probably never would be, but the members should not let the search for perfection spoil something that was pretty good. It was necessary to get that adopted.

His final comment was one of a general nature. That was that the Foundation Board did not have the same degree of familiarity with a lot of the issues and the strategic considerations and directions as the Executive Board, so it was particularly important to those of them around the table as Foundation Board members only that the reports they got were as complete and expansive and tactical and strategic as possible. In that report, there was a lot of shorthand, and the Executive Board members knew what they were talking about, but others might not and, if they were out there trying to represent WADA and explain what WADA was doing in their constituencies, the Foundation Board members needed to know as much as possible, and he thought that the Director General's report was the logical place for that kind of consideration to be set out.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Pound and gave the floor to Professor Dvorak.

PROFESSOR DVORAK thanked the Chairman. Firstly, as the representative of FIFA President Mr Blatter, he apologised on Mr Blatter's behalf. Mr Blatter had a meeting at Robben Island in Cape Town that day and, the day after, the draw for the World Cup would be taking place, so Mr Blatter had been unable to attend the Foundation Board meeting.

He had two comments. The first one related to the comment by the Director General on the collaboration between FIFA and WADA. That was very promising, in particular to share costs, efforts and human resources relating to the research projects, particularly in the direction of biological passports. That led him to the comment made by Mr Pound regarding the examination of the sampling procedures and the statistics. Mr Howman had mentioned that there had been an increase in sampling procedures. There had been a similar increase in his federation from 19,000 five years previously to 33,000 that year. The costs were really becoming an issue, and about half of the costs spent on the sampling procedures went on the transportation of the samples. There were only 33 laboratories around the world and 208 countries in his federation and, when it was necessary to cross borders, the costs of performing the sampling procedures became almost prohibitive. If he had understood correctly the previous day at the dinner, the Chairman had mentioned that maybe WADA could use in the future the established forensic institutes at universities for testing the samples, and he would welcome exploring that avenue for the future, because that would facilitate or even indicate a new strategy in the fight against doping, in particular when they were thinking about longitudinal biological passports. Examining blood was not the same; there were haematological blood parameters and there were hormone profiles. He thought that it would be important to explore the possibilities.

THE CHAIRMAN gave the floor to Dr Schamasch.



DR SCHAMASCH thanked the Chairman. He wanted to come back very briefly to the first part of the Director General's report regarding the UNESCO convention, and he wanted to report briefly on what had been tried out in preparation for the Olympic Games in Vancouver, and that was cooperation with the governments regarding the sharing of information. The members would know that what was called intelligence was absolutely crucial when smart testing was required. It had turned out that, especially in Canada, it had been necessary to insist, and President Rogge had even sent a letter to the Canadian prime minister on that subject, on unblocking the situation that had existed for some time regarding the customs authorities. In the framework of the UNESCO convention, the governments should work on facilitating the exchange of intelligence and information, which, as he had already mentioned, was absolutely essential if there was to be effective testing. The situation in Canada had been resolved, unfortunately to the lowest common denominator. The IOC would continue to focus on that and had already started cooperation with the British public authorities. He felt that, through WADA, it would be possible to draw the governments' attention to that particular point, or that particular issue. Perhaps that was an item that could also be included in the international convention to make sure that certain laws and legislation were adopted in the various countries.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Dr Schamasch and gave the floor to Mr Lissavetzky.

MR LISSAVETZKY greeted the members. He congratulated the Director General on his wonderful report and welcomed the meeting being held in Sweden. The previous day at the Executive Committee meeting, he had made a comment that, maybe not for that day, but perhaps for the following year, a report would be necessary on the implementation of the Code by the professional leagues that did not depend on federations. As the members knew, he was in charge of sport in Spain, and Mr Howman had mentioned in the report that the new Lisbon Treaty was entering into force, so there was a concept there on the specifics of sport. In Madrid, there would be a meeting between governments and sports, and he had mentioned the previous day that the IOC, the international federations and other bodies would be present. He invited WADA representatives to attend the meeting, which would be held in Madrid on 19 and 20 April 2010.

MR BOUCHARD thanked the President. He wanted to respond to the comment made about the sharing of information and intelligence on the occasion of the Olympic Games. He just wanted to reassure everyone around the table that he was fully aware of what was at stake, that discussions had taken place between the various organisations, with the IOC, the Paralympic Committee and the authorities in charge of that kind of information and, as had been mentioned, solutions had been found and the appropriate announcements would be made shortly.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Bouchard for clarifying that. He asked whether there were any further questions.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI thanked the President. She said that she wanted to respond to what had been said by the Director General, the wish that had been expressed to meet the new Secretary General of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. That would be an excellent occasion to meet Mr Jagland, who was the new Secretary General at the Council of Europe, and it would also be possible to discuss certain items such as those brought up by Mr Pound, especially with regard to the protection of private data.

MR ROWE said that he wanted to add a comment in line with the comment he had made the previous day, particularly in relation to the Director General's report on statistics and to underpin his comments about the importance of non-analytical anti-doping rule violations. He advised the Foundation Board that ASADA, after three-and-a-half years of experience in investigations, had found that, in 2007-2008, 25% of the ADRVs had indeed been non-analytical and, in 2008-2009, that figure had increased to 38%, indicating the increasing importance of the non-analytical ADRVs.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Rowe for the information. He asked the Director General to respond.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL thanked the President. He said that he would respond to the queries in the order in which they had been asked. To Mr Ricci Bitti, he said that WADA was undertaking, in cooperation with UNESCO, a project to establish the laws that were in place in all the countries of the world in order to be able to give a detailed response once the project was completed. WADA would be talking with Mr Ricci Bitti and other International Federation members about article 15.1.1 and, for those members who did not have the Code in front of them, that was the article that said that an International Federation carried out testing at international events and, where a national anti-doping agency wanted to carry out tests at that same event, it needed to liaise directly with the IF to see whether they could work out an arrangement for such extra testing. If an arrangement could not be reached, then either of the two parties could go to WADA and ask for a decision from WADA as to what should occur. WADA had established some protocols. The previous day, Mr Ricci Bitti had pointed out that he wanted a little bit more information as to those protocols. WADA would have a meeting accordingly with the IFs and would report back to the Foundation Board in May.

Mr Ricci Bitti had also raised the whereabouts rule. That was a subject that was dealt with later on in the agenda, but he noted that, throughout that year, WADA had said that, following 12 months of that new rule, WADA would conduct a meeting whereby it would consider the practice that had been put into place by every IF and NADO. There was discretion in that rule, leaving the determination of who and how many were in the registered testing pool to the IF or the NADO. The aim was to see how that discretion had been exercised and whether there had been consistency and whether there was therefore any need for WADA to issue any further documentation. Again, that was a process that would occur and he would report to the members in May as to the outcomes. Nevertheless, he was very alert to the fact that that was an issue that did require some discussion in the media from time to time. WADA was so engaged and had been consistent in the message that it had been giving, and that was just what he had said, that WADA would review the practice at the end of 12 months. Those 12 months would be up on 31 December and WADA would engage the team appropriately in the New Year.

Professor Ljungqvist had raised the issue of ADAMS as having problems. To be fair to WADA, the management had been working on ADAMS for the whole of that year. There were ways and means of improving not the system of ADAMS, but the way in which the information was entered into ADAMS. However, WADA had been specifically asked by the IOC not to introduce those changes before the Olympic Games in Vancouver so that it would not be confusing to the athletes. As such, WADA had developed changes and was ready to introduce them and would do so after the Olympic Games in Vancouver. ADAMS in general was fine; there was no issue with ADAMS as a method and a tool, which was helping WADA to gather information and disseminate it to people who were able to receive it appropriately. Therefore, he thought that Professor Ljungqvist was perhaps using the term "problem" with a different emphasis. As far as Vancouver was concerned, the WADA management team was working closely with the IOC. There would be dedicated individuals from WADA on site in Vancouver if the IOC so wished. WADA had made that offer; if there were a need to have somebody in the village, for example, WADA would put somebody there. He knew that there would be some athletes from parts of the world who did not have access to the technology that was required for ADAMS. Those athletes might have paper information that had to be entered. Therefore, WADA would make sure that there would be people there who could help and ensure that the input was carried out. ADAMS was, of course, not mandatory. It had been raised in one of the initial versions of the revised Code as being mandatory and it had been determined, after consultation, that it should not be mandatory, at least not yet. As a result, sport and national anti-doping agencies could use other systems. That disappointed him, and it did create some issues in terms of compatibility. WADA would like to persuade those who were using alternative systems to change and use ADAMS for

the benefit of the athletes. It had been pointed out by the Athlete Committee that there might be one athlete in one country who was putting information into two different systems, one for the IF and one for the country. That was just unfair to athletes, and everybody ought to be doing what was best for the athletes to ensure that there was harmony in the IT world.

He assured Mr Pound, who had raised issues of Interpol and thinking of creative ways of working with Interpol, that WADA was looking at creative ways of working with Interpol. Interpol was an organisation working with a budget of 65 million dollars, and its chief role was to gather information and to share it. To get the information, it had to get it legally and, to share it, it had to do it legally, and he knew Mr Pound would understand that, coming from the profession from which the Director General came, if WADA tried to do things that were outside the rules, it would not succeed and Interpol would not work with it. What WADA had to do, with the utmost respect, was look at ways and means of persuading countries to give information to Interpol. Countries would do that only through their police forces in ways and means that were consistent with the laws of those countries, so it came down at the end of the day to legislation or regulation.

In his report, he had mentioned the issue of blood analysis. WADA was currently exploring (in Professor Dvorak's terms) ways and means of ensuring that blood samples might be analysed outside the accredited laboratories. Everybody had heard the President talking the previous night about the fact that, in many countries or most countries of the world, people could be sent to jail for a long time in reliance of blood samples that were analysed in forensic laboratories. So, there was some certainty in the way in which those laboratories could be used. What the members had to bear in mind was that there were elements of the Code and the International Standard for Laboratories that dictated a process. Under the Code, samples went to accredited laboratories or "other approved laboratories" (approved by WADA), so WADA did have the ability to approve them and was looking at ways and means of advancing that.

Data protection was a matter that Mr Niggli would address more succinctly than he would, because Mr Niggli had been involved in data protection and discussions, particularly with members from the European governments. There was no query about the WADA standard. The standard had been approved and finalised and the Secretary for Sport from Spain had verified that, not only the previous day, but also in previous months. The matter of how the information could be shared through ADAMS and the matters that he had described in his report as administrative were not matters that were insurmountable. They were matters that required a little more discussion and he thought that the friend from the Council of Europe had just referred to that. He did not see it as a legal challenge and he did not see it as something to which WADA would therefore have to come back and ask for changes to the data protection standard.

WADA was investigating the issue of selective menus. WADA needed, and had been given permission the previous day from the Executive Committee to advance this with the Laboratory Sub-committee, an ability to get information from laboratories in a way that was set out in the standard. Currently, WADA did not have access to the contracts that anti-doping organisations were entering into with the laboratories, and it was necessary to see whether WADA therefore needed to change the ISL to have such access that would then provide the information that would help answer Professor Ljungqvist's questions.

In response to what Professor Dvorak had said, he was very grateful for the partnership that WADA currently had with FIFA in terms of research projects. He was aware of the issue that had been raised in relation to the costs of transportation and thought that he had covered that in the answers he had given to Mr Pound. Nevertheless, he could vouch for the fact that WADA was exploring this as appropriately as possible along with other matters that would make anti-doping sample collection more cost-effective and efficient.

He told Dr Schamasch that the issue in relation to Canada had been resolved. He pointed out that the UNESCO convention did not have a clause that demanded that countries have laws to share information with sport. That was not a term of the convention itself. The convention itself provided that countries ought to have the laws. The ways in which information that was gathered under those laws could be shared with sport was a project in which WADA was still engaged, and WADA was calling it the Information Sharing Protocols. A lot of work had been done in that area, but there were a lot of laws and a lot of regulations that had to be confronted to allow for an easy process. Some countries had laws, and others had regulations, and WADA was looking at ways and means of establishing protocols so that information could be shared easily. He knew that the members would recall that WADA had been involved in discussions with the Italian Government before the Olympic Games in Turin, and they were aware of the successful outcomes of the information that had therefore been available to the IOC in Turin. WADA could perform that function for the Olympic Games in London if necessary. WADA had not been engaged in discussions with Canada and had heard about the matter only the previous day, and it had since been resolved. From his perspective, WADA would be willing to help if that was an issue that needed to be furthered for the IOC.

In response to Mr Lissavetzky's questions, he took Mr Lissavetzky's point, and would include information about the professional leagues in his report. Of course, the definition of a professional league was broad, and he had to be reminded that it would include kickboxing from Thailand, for example. If Mr Lissavetzky was asking him to cover all the professional leagues, that was one thing; if Mr Lissavetzky was asking him for a report of all the professional leagues in the United States of America, then that was another issue. He was happy to provide that information because WADA was engaged in discussions with both. He took that opportunity to thank Mr Lissavetzky for the invitation, which WADA would surely accept.

He concluded his answers to the queries, as the rest of the interventions had been comments only; he welcomed those and would further them in an appropriate fashion.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked the Director General. He gave the floor to Mr Pound again.

MR POUND said that he wanted to add two points. Perhaps he had not made himself clear on the Interpol matter. He had been trying to make the point that it was much more difficult for a body such as Interpol to organise legislation in a country regardless of the convention. It was much tougher to get new legislation, get the time on the parliamentary calendar and all that, than it might be for experienced police officers to explain ways in which countries could work with their existing rules and the interpretation of them that would get the countries to the same place in the short run. He thought that an organisation was better suited to do that.

The Director General had not given him an answer, unless it had been subsumed in the selective menu point. If WADA had to change the laboratory standards, it should do so; WADA could not possibly operate on a system whereby there were side deals being made as to what was being tested for. And as for the sample collection as out-of-competition tests, that was a combined fraud on the part of WADA's laboratories and the responsible organisation that was calling for the tests; that was outrageous. So, if that meant that the laboratory standard had to be amended, WADA should do so immediately.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Pound and invited the members to adjourn for the coffee break.

#### DECISION

Director General's report noted.

## 4. Operations/management

### 4.1 Executive Committee appointments 2010

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that the first matter was the Executive Committee for 2010; they all had on the table the proposed constitution of the Executive Committee. There was one individual who had not yet been named. That was the minister from Tunisia, and the only reason for this was that the cabinet in that country had not yet been announced; there had been a recent election, so WADA would provide the name of the minister when this was available. He requested approval from the Foundation Board of the composition of the Executive Committee for 2010.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members if they were all in favour.

MR BAKKABULINDI said that he had no objection to the proposal; nevertheless, he needed to seek some clarification. The anti-doping crusade was still going on and of course the Executive Committee had a mission to achieve and goals to reach. He wanted to know about the criteria. He agreed with the rotation of names in particular regions, but he wanted to know how WADA came up with particular names from particular countries to represent a particular region. He sought clarification on the criteria because, much as the Executive Committee was powerful, there was a problem, mostly in Africa, with rotation of ministers. One day, there was one minister, the day after, there was a new face, and the day after, there was another new face. If there was no continuity, at times one failed to achieve what one sought to achieve, and that was why he was asking about the criteria used when WADA selected names in a particular region.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Bakkabulindi and asked the Director General to respond.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL replied that the naming of the representatives from governments on the Foundation Board was the responsibility of the region. WADA received, therefore, the nominations for Foundation Board members from the region and each member who sat on the Foundation Board had a term of three years; it could be longer, up to nine years. So, WADA relied on the regions to make the nominations. For the representatives from the regions for the Executive Committee, again, WADA asked for the nomination for the Executive Committee to come from the region. Therefore, it was the African region that made the nomination of the individual to serve on the Executive Committee, and that was for a one-year term. This was reviewed annually.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he presumed that the members were happy to support the recommendation as put by the Director General.

#### DECISION

Executive Committee appointments 2010  
approved.

### 4.2 Foundation Board

#### 4.2.1 Foundation Board memberships 2010

#### 4.2.2 Endorsement of the Foundation Board composition for the Swiss authorities

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the item related to the regular six-monthly updating to the Swiss authorities of the membership of the Foundation Board. The members would see the membership list for the next six months. One name was not yet listed; it was the fifth representative from the governments of Europe, and that name would be submitted following a meeting of European ministers on 9 December. Once WADA received that name, the management would complete the form and send it to the Swiss authorities. He asked the members to approve the list with the addendum to be made on 9 December.

MR LISSAVETZKY said that the proposed representative was Ms Markovic, the Minister for Youth and Sports; the nomination had been unanimously approved at the ad hoc committee meeting at the Council of Europe and, since she was the only candidate, the committee of ministers would approve the nomination.

THE CHAIRMAN responded that WADA would include the name upon receipt of confirmation of formal approval.

#### DECISION

Foundation Board composition for the Swiss authorities endorsed.

### **4.3 Standing committee and working group memberships 2010**

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that they would see before them a list of people who had been selected to serve on the standing committees for 2010. The process was that WADA received nominations and, for each of the standing committees, the President and the chair of the respective committee, as well as himself as Director General determined the composition in accordance with the constitution, which provided that there should be a balance between continents, an appropriate gender balance, and a balance between sport and governments. There were 50 members representing WADA on the standing committees, seven from Africa, eight from the Americas, eight from Asia, 23 from Europe and four from Oceania. There were 31 men and 19 women. When it came to the balance between government and sport nominees on the three committees, the Health, Medical and Research Committee, the Education Committee and the Finance and Administration Committee, there were 18 from governments and 15 from sport. He did not count the Athlete Committee, as the athletes were athletes; some of the nominations came from the governments and some from the sports side, but they were treated as athletes because he believed that this was the appropriate way to proceed.

The second component in terms of the committee composition was the sub-groups. WADA had invited experts to serve on its sub-groups, the Laboratory Committee, the TUE Committee, the Gene Doping Committee, and the List Committee. WADA had issued the invitations and would be able to list the committees upon receipt of responses. It would not be fair to announce an independent expert as being a member of a committee before giving that person an opportunity to reply to the invitation. Those sub-groups would be listed on the WADA website on 18 December and the Foundation Board members would be sent a list of the sub-groups. These were expert groups, and were not the subject of nomination or promotion by the stakeholders; the experts were selected for their expertise, and WADA had operated on that basis since its inception. Those were the issues relating to the standing committees.

#### DECISION

Proposed standing committee and working group memberships 2010 endorsed.

### **4.4 Strategic Plan performance indicators**

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the report spoke for itself.

#### DECISION

Strategic Plan performance indicators report noted.

## 5. Legal

### 5.1 Legal update

MR NIGGLI reminded the members that he would make a few comments on the pending cases in his report, given that this was a public meeting and there were media representatives present. He started with an unfortunate recurring item, the Valverde case, which had been pending for more than two years and had been a matter of great frustration for the UCI and WADA. There were currently two appeals pending before the CAS. One was the initial appeal launched following the decision by the Spanish Cycling Federation not to prosecute the athlete. The second case was an intervention made in the appeal made by the athlete following a decision by the Italian authorities, CONI, to sanction the athlete for two years. The reason the case was still ongoing was quite simple: it had been extremely difficult to gain access to the evidence, namely a blood bag seized in the course of the operation, which was at the Barcelona laboratory. WADA had since received this evidence through a number of different operations but with the help of the Italian criminal authorities. He hoped that there would be a hearing in March in order to put an end to the process. The two cases had consumed a great deal of financial and human resources, and the only hope was that the CAS would not forget that when reaching its decision on costs at the end of the process.

The other matter to which he wished to draw the members' attention was the situation in Belgium. There were two different things: one was the appeal or the claim made by a syndicate of athletes before the Flemish courts in relation to the Flemish decree about whereabouts and a circulatory note sent by the Flemish Government. On both of these cases, WADA had been admitted as an interested party, and would proceed in relation to both of these cases in Belgium. In parallel, there was the case of two tennis players who had been sanctioned for one year, one for three filing failures and the other for two filing failures and one missed test. These two athletes had decided to try all possible avenues: they had appealed to the CAS, they had launched a complaint with the European Commission, and they had said in the media that they wanted to go to Strasbourg to the European Court of Human Rights. WADA was working closely with the Flemish Government on this case and would be having a meeting on Friday in Brussels, in order to make sure that it had an overall strategy to ensure that it could manage the case properly in terms of resources and strategy.

The other cases to which he wished to draw the members' attention had been resolved since he had written his report. One related to Mr Munsberg, and was a salbutamol case. The athlete had been convicted and had received a six-month suspension. The finding was that the athlete had inhaled salbutamol but the concentration had been so high that the court had found that this did not represent therapeutic use of the product and therefore determined that it was a doping offence. This case was a good precedent. Salbutamol was always a difficult substance to prosecute, because the boundaries were perhaps not as clear as they were for other substances, and it showed that, for athletes abusing this substance, there would be cases and doping sanctions handed down.

The other case in his report referred to an ice hockey case concerning Mr Bush, from Germany. The CAS had decided to ban the athlete for two years, and the athlete had appealed to the Swiss Federal Court, which had admitted the appeal. He did not have the details of the decision, as it had not yet been rendered by the court. He suspected that this was a matter of jurisdiction, given that the rules of the German federation at the time had not been in line with the IF and had not provided for a right of appeal, but it would be necessary to wait and see what the court had to say.

The other case was rather good news. It concerned Mr Cañas and a complaint made by the tennis player to the European Commission. There was a decision from the European Commission that had not yet been published. He assumed that the Commission would be publishing it shortly, and it was a rather well-drafted and well-

motivated decision dismissing the complaint by the athlete. It clearly indicated that anti-doping regulations were necessary, had to be strict, did not infringe EU competition law and were necessary and justified by the goal of the fight against doping in sport. It also said that the scale of sanctions in the Code was actually quite proportionate. Although it was not a court decision and was a Commission decision, which the athlete could potentially take to court, it was rather helpful.

He briefly mentioned the Pechstein case. WADA had not been involved in the case but, in light of the current discussion on longitudinal profiling, it was important to highlight that this decision would certainly be helpful going forward with the passport, as it set a number of legal principles, which WADA would find again in cases when it used the passport. It was not a case based on the passport; that had been made clear from the outset, but there were still some similarities, including the fact that one could be sanctioned based on the longitudinal profile, which was very good.

Before concluding his report, he answered the question raised earlier by Mr Pound about data protection. As far as WADA was concerned, there was one ongoing work being conducted with the Council of Europe to define what was called the time of retention, and WADA had agreed to work on that with the Council of Europe. It meant that WADA would look at all of the information collected in the fight against doping in sport and see for each of the categories how long this information should be kept. This was a process that would lead to discussion and consultation, but it was ongoing. Apart from that, as far as he knew, and this had been confirmed by Ms Battaini-Dragoni during the break, there was no pending issue on data protection that WADA would have to address.

MR POUND said that one thing that occurred to him when reading the account of the appeals was that the responsible national federation or NADO or IF did not participate, and he thought that there was probably a policy decision there to let WADA do it. He thought that WADA should explore something like (and he left it to the management to be imaginative about this), if WADA appealed and the responsible organisation did not participate and WADA was successful, there should be a contribution to the costs incurred by WADA and, if WADA lost, then that was WADA's problem for having taken a bad case. There were some strategic judgements being made within the sport community that this could be left to WADA, which would take the case and pay for it and, win or lose, so be it.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that Mr Pound's suggestion would be taken on board.

MR MCQUAID commented on behalf of the UCI to support what Mr Niggli had said that Operación Puerto and similar cases had proved very frustrating and very expensive indeed in terms of human and financial resources to the UCI as well, and in particular the public found it difficult to understand why, three years later, this affair was still ongoing, and that in itself undermined the credibility of the work being done for the sports movement as a whole.

## DECISION

Legal update noted.

### **6. Finance**

#### **6.1 Finance update**

MR REEDIE informed the members that the minutes of the Finance and Administration Committee meeting held in Lausanne in July were admirably brief. There were one-and-a-half pages, which in a sense did not fully represent the very long day spent discussing financial matters for WADA. The committee had first tried to revise the 2009 budget to see how accurate it had been; it had checked on the regularity or otherwise of government contributions and looked at investments other than simple cash deposits, and he could confirm that these were all capital-protected investments designed to



produce the highest possible level of interest in an era when interest rates had been dropping substantially. Each year, the committee went through the budget and had a detailed examination of the costs incurred by the agency. Attached to the minutes were two explanatory papers, to which he would return as he went through the report.

#### DECISION

Finance update noted.

### **6.2 Government/IOC contributions update**

MR REEDIE said that the contributions could be seen in the report. There had been an updated figure the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting, which proved that, as at 27 November, WADA had collected 98.48% of the contributions invoiced to the public authorities around the world which were matched equally by the Olympic Movement, although not on a daily basis. At the moment, that was regarded as satisfactory. Mr Niggli kept his eye on those contributions, and had drawn the members' attention the previous day to the fact that there were a number of countries in the Asian region that had contributed the previous year that had yet to contribute that year.

#### DECISION

Government/IOC contributions update noted.

### **6.3 2009 quarterly accounts (quarter 3)**

MR REEDIE informed the members that the quarterly accounts showed quite interesting figures. He thought that they were frequently slightly misleading in that they represented a period over the 12 months of the financial year; this was the first nine months, or three quarters, during which WADA took almost all of the income but did not complete all of its expenditure, so it had around 30 million dollars in cash assets, of which a huge proportion was already committed either to operations under way or to research, and the members should remember that, over the last three months of the year, WADA collected next to no income at all but still had all of the normal expenses to meet. Of greater interest to the Foundation Board members should be the second part of the item, which was a comparison to the end of September of the budget agreed one year previously against the actual expenditure. He saw these every month so he knew month by month whether WADA was on line to fulfil its budget estimates, and he asked questions of the finance department. Arising out of the budget against actual figures for the nine months to the end of September, he had asked if the estimate on litigation would be accurate and the answer had been that it probably would. As the members had heard from Mr Niggli, there was a great deal of legal activity in WADA, and it was costly. He had also asked about intergovernmental meetings and, if the members looked at the Director General's report and saw all of the intergovernmental meetings that WADA had to attend, he was slightly surprised that the airline business was in such disarray all round the world, because WADA travelled and it cost money. He did not see how that could be dealt with. Perhaps as a matter of policy in future, WADA might be represented by somebody other than the Director General at some of those meetings, and Mr Niggli spent most of his time travelling from Montreal to Brussels or Lausanne, and that was an issue as well. He suspected that there would be modest additional costs relating to ADAMS to make sure that WADA was fully compliant with the requirements for the Vancouver Olympic Games. General corporate communications would come in within budget. The commitment made to the IFs under the SportAccord banner had now been paid fully; that was a commitment that WADA had taken on board, with the other part paid by the Olympic Movement, and that had been fulfilled. The one significant piece of good financial news was that Mr Andersen had run Code development and monitoring very effectively from a cost point of view, and would in fact come in below the anticipated budget figure.

## DECISION

2009 quarterly accounts update noted.

### **6.4 Budget 2010**

MR REEDIE referred to the two attachments about which he had spoken previously. The first attachment was the Finance and Administration Committee's justification for the figures in the 2010 budget. It dealt with income and expenditure on all of the management headings for the agency, and he hoped that this was helpful to the members.

The second attachment, entitled "Financial Forecast", represented a number of specific suggestions. The members had heard him report previously that, with a bit of good financial planning and an element of good fortune, particularly contributions made by public authorities in arrears, contributions paid for previous years that had then been matched by the Olympic Movement, WADA had actually been able to build up a noticeable amount of unallocated cash. It was necessary to keep, as a foundation established under Swiss law, a certain degree of capital. In round terms, that was four million dollars. The Finance and Administration Committee would like to establish a proper reserve fund, and add out of its unallocated cash 2.4 million to the four million of capital, keeping 6.4 million dollars in reserve. It sounded like a lot of money, but it cost between 2.2 and 2.3 million dollars per month to run the agency, so in total financial reserve terms, this was not particularly comfortable; but, he believed that, on any balance of probabilities, that should be sufficient. He thought that, if the figures for 2010 were correct, there would be a deficit in the 2010 accounts of about 580,000 US dollars, and that conveniently left three million dollars of unallocated cash. The committee had suggested that those three million dollars should be disbursed if necessary at the rate of one million dollars per year. After the previous day's Executive Committee meeting and the recommendations made to the Executive Committee, particularly by the Education Committee, when two projects considered had not been accepted, he thought that the financial forecast would be amended for 2010 to show that, instead of disbursing one million dollars a year, it had been recommended that WADA spend only 525,000. Of that figure, 500,000 represented an additional allocation to medical research, so the total available to Dr Rabin and his department in 2010 would be 5.5 million dollars, and the other 25,000 dollars were for a pilot project on a curriculum exercise that Mr Koehler and his department would manage. That would mean that WADA would retain an additional 475,000 dollars in unallocated cash, and he hoped that the members were comfortable with that.

The details of the 2010 budget were in item 6.4, attachment two. If the members looked at the first page, which showed the income side and the expenditure department by department, he hoped that they would approve a budget that indicated a contribution increase by public authorities and the Olympic Movement of 4% compared to the contributions paid in 2009. He thought that WADA might be able to improve the income position, as there could be access to some funds for medical research within the EU in Brussels and, if WADA could coordinate that policy, it would then be able to use applications from European laboratories to Brussels as part of the overall research budget, which would simply release funds either for more research or for other purposes as determined at a future date. WADA had, almost as a matter of encouraging Mr Niggli, reduced the litigation budget for the following year. He had to say that the information communicated over the past 24 hours might make that wishful thinking. Clearly there were cost-related issues, not least the cost mentioned by Mr Pound and the costs of the CAS, because the CAS itself was changing its charging structure, and he thought that the suggestion made that WADA try to recover some costs on arrangements with joint appellants would be a pretty good idea. The intention to have a reduction in ADAMS costs could be seen; that related in some ways to the decision taken the previous year to buy all of the equipment and hardware. Again, the upgrades to the system were properly funded and Mr Niggli would deal with some of that in detail when he produced

his ADAMS report later in the agenda. The projected cash flow had not been amended, as he had not known what the Executive Committee would do the previous day, and it produced a whole set of figures that were now out of date. He would have to re-plan that and re-present it. It dealt with ongoing contribution assumptions, which might or might not be valid, and he suggested that the Foundation Board deal with that the following year when it saw the contribution payments made in the first four or five months of the year and when WADA began to look at planning for the overall financial picture early in 2010 at the May meeting.

He would be happy to try to deal with any questions that the members might have, but he thought that, in general terms, WADA was currently in good shape. The committee thought that WADA should husband its unallocated cash and it could deal with that in the way in which the agency felt most appropriate. If there were no questions, he would suggest that the Chairman seek approval of the budget. He formally proposed that the members approve the 2010 budget and the establishment of a formal reserve fund, which the committee would then make sure was separately invested and separately identified going forward.

#### DECISION

Proposed 2010 budget and formal reserve fund approved.

### **6.5 Appointment of 2010 auditors**

MR REEDIE said that he would formally propose that the Foundation Board reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers for 2010. The auditors were based in Lausanne and were also the auditors for the IOC. They had an active office in Montreal and had served WADA well for some years. He proposed that PricewaterhouseCoopers be reappointed for 2010.

THE CHAIRMAN acknowledged Mr Reedie, who had gone with the Finance and Administration Committee to Lausanne and spent considerable time examining and poring over all of these matters, which had culminated with the recommendations that had been approved.

MR REEDIE thanked the finance staff at the office in Montreal. He really believed that the committee gave the members very clear information on every cent raised and spent, and he hoped that they found that helpful.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI said that she appreciated the presentation, which had been submitted in writing and orally. The members of CAHAMA and member states of the Council of Europe were very attentive to what happened in terms of increases in budgets. They had noted an increase of 3% the previous year, and now Mr Reedie was submitting documents that indicated a 4.36% increase. She understood and approved this, but had to indicate clearly that, as far as future budgets were concerned, starting in 2011, the member states of the Council of Europe would like to share at an earlier date more information with WADA about the way in which WADA intended to prioritise future activities, and they believed that this was an important exercise for them to understand why WADA might need additional resources at a time of financial crisis which was putting a lot of stress on everybody in the member states. She noted the Council of Europe member states' keen interest in following the budget preparations for 2011.

#### DECISION

Proposal to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors for 2010 approved.

## 7. World Anti-Doping Code

### 7.1 Interim Code implementation and compliance report

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members to note an addendum to the item circulated that morning following the discussion that had taken place at the Executive Committee the previous day. This report was not a compliance report; it was simply a progress report, as the Foundation Board had requested in May that year.

MR ANDERSEN said that the Chairman had alluded to the report, in which it was clearly stated that it was not a compliance report. The compliance report would be submitted to the Foundation Board at the November 2011 meeting, so this was only a progress report. For this progress report, he had been asked to provide details relating to each signatory. He emphasised that many anti-doping organisations were carrying out good and proper anti-doping programmes. Some of these anti-doping organisations had small rule details to attend to before it could be said that their rules were in line with the Code. On a continual basis, WADA would provide assistance and guidance to the signatories in order to enable them to be in line with the Code. He reminded the members that he had emphasised many times that the Code compliance report consisted of Code acceptance (acceptance of the Code), followed by adoption of rules in line with the Code, and then the practices of signatories' rules, which meant the substance of the programme, or the practice of the programme itself. There had been 649 Code acceptances, nearly 400 rules received, and over 300 rules were considered to be in line with the Code. The members had all the figures in the charts and papers in their folders.

As of Sunday, WADA had received rules from China, and these had been declared in line with the Code by the legal experts. There had also been correspondence with Russia in terms of issues related to the legislation of the use of foreign doping control officers in Russia. This had now been resolved. The issue regarding importing and exporting doping control equipment had been resolved, and the remaining issue with Russia concerned the import and export of biological samples, but he was hoping to resolve those issues with his Russian colleagues.

MR CRAVEN referred to page 8 of the original report, which made reference at the top to IFs as part of the Paralympic Movement. The term "basketball for the disabled" in the second paragraph should read "wheelchair basketball" (for IWBF), and the title appeared again in the third paragraph. It should be "wheelchair basketball" and not "basketball for the disabled".

On behalf of the International Federations, MR MCQUAID clarified that all of the summer and winter IFs were in compliance with the Code and all that was currently missing were some small details (legal interpretations being discussed in relation to the rules).

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI said that a great deal of importance was attached to this information and, from the European perspective, she understood that the issue of compliance was one of being engaged in a process whereby, little by little, everybody made efforts to improve and to reach the highest possible level of compliance. Having said that, she believed that, as part of that process, the fact of being able to share information with WADA on the reason why compliance had not been identified would be extremely helpful for the member states concerned. The table showed that many European countries, which were already party to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention, appeared not to be compliant with the Code, so she would appreciate discussions with the WADA management on how to improve the flow of information because, if everybody wanted to improve, the more information they had as to what was not in compliance, the better.

MR POUND asked whether there was a matrix against which all these judgements were being made, in order to be able to understand how the measurement was made as to compliance. He thought that this would be helpful for the Foundation Board to know

precisely what the criteria were, in terms of how WADA went about getting the information, how the information was evaluated, whether it was credible or not, and factors of that nature.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the short answer was yes, but he would let Mr Andersen go into greater detail.

MR ANDERSEN responded to Mr Craven. WADA would change the wording on page eight of the original report.

He noted the comment from Mr McQuaid. In terms of engagement in the process for Europe, he had no problem communicating with the Council of Europe on the communication with each member state and NADO. WADA had quite comprehensive communication and correspondence with the various NADOs in the member states and, if the Council of Europe wanted to take part in such correspondence with the acceptance of the member states or the NADOs, WADA would be happy to share that information.

He assumed that Mr Pound was referring to the practices when asking for the criteria matrix, because the implementation of the Code itself was a legal matter taken care of by a law firm in Montreal and a law firm in Lausanne. These firms strictly adhered to the provisions of the Code, specifically the verbatim articles. WADA had also developed model rules for NADOs and IFs. Those were not rules that had to be followed, but they had taken all of the Code articles into account. The issue of measuring Code compliance in terms of practices was a very complex issue. WADA could probably measure the number of tests being conducted by each anti-doping organisation, but currently had no means to measure the quality of those samples taken, and no means of finding out how the various anti-doping organisations were created, their structure, TUE committees, judging panels and so forth. That would be the focus in the years to come, during which WADA would have to focus on practices, as there were only small issues remaining in relation to the rules themselves. Most signatories were almost there, but WADA now had issues in relation to the practices and how the signatories practised their rules. That would be emphasised in the years to come.

THE CHAIRMAN emphasised that this was a progress report, and was to be noted. There would be a further progress report in May 2010.

#### DECISION

Interim Code implementation and compliance report noted.

### **7.2 International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption update**

MR NIGGLI said that the Executive Committee had approved the standard by circulatory vote. It had been amended so as to be in accordance with the new List approved in September by the Executive Committee. It was now in place and would enter into force on 1 January 2010.

THE CHAIRMAN said that there had been some discussion on this matter the previous day.

MR MCQUAID spoke on behalf of the sports movement. This had been approved quite late and some IFs would now have to amend their rules accordingly and, because of meetings and certain procedures that they would have to go through, that might take them some time, so he asked WADA to be patient whilst the IFs amended their rules. The standard had been accepted.

#### DECISION

International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption update noted.

### **7.3 International Standard for Testing – Whereabouts update**

MR ANDERSEN said that the Director General had already spoken about this issue. It would be a process based on 11 months of experience with the whereabouts standard. The whereabouts issue had been introduced in the 2003 Code, not as a mandatory element as in the 2009 Code; nevertheless, there were numerous anti-doping organisations out there with experience in this. WADA would convene a group to discuss the issues related to the standard and how it had worked in practice, and would report back to the Foundation Board in May on the result of that review.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST asked whether active athletes would be represented in that review group.

MR ANDERSEN confirmed that this would be the case.

#### DECISION

International Standard for Testing –  
Whereabouts update noted.

### **8. Department/area reports**

#### **8.1 Education and programme development**

MR KOEHLER informed the members that he wanted to provide an overview of a new video that had been produced in cooperation with the Communications and Standards and Harmonisation departments. It was a video of the sample collection process. The past video had been about 35 minutes long. The WADA management had realised that it was not really captivating the attention of athletes and support personnel. WADA had tried to simplify the process by cutting it down to a five-minute video. The video was cross-cultural and not sport-specific, and it encouraged other people to use the video and share it in their own countries. It had been produced in cooperation with VANOC, the Vancouver Organising Committee for the Olympic Games in 2010. He invited the members to watch the video. The video currently existed in English, French and Spanish. WADA had worked with partners and had subtitles in German, Arabic, Russian and Portuguese.

He wanted to present a concept in relation to the education programme rather than tell the members about everything that was being done, as the members would be able to read about that in the report. WADA was looking at changing a generation, called the “me generation”, moving to the “we generation” and a “Play True Generation”. Some people would say that the “me generation” was a generation where self came first; a generation where people were encouraged to be themselves and believe in themselves. It did not matter what people thought about them, it was all about “me”. This generation was raised to achieve big goals; it was not about how people got there, but they needed to get there, get into college, get a good job, etc. These people did not think about how to get there, as long as they got there; it did not matter if short cuts were taken. Because of this culture, was the “me generation” a cheating generation? Looking at cheating, he wondered why certain athletes or people justified cheating. Why was cheating acceptable? Some said that everybody was doing it, that everybody was involved in cheating, so why should they not join in? There were quick returns and instant gratitude. Why work hard if short cuts could be taken? Some people would say that there were reasons for this, and that the Internet and technology had contributed to this cheating generation, where there was a lack of personal contact, there was a digital life, and there was separation. It was hard to track people, who could remain anonymous through the process when working on the Internet. It had also diminished the consequences, as there was nobody addressing the issue. Looking at society, there were cheats all around. There were corporate executives cheating, athletes cheating, and now students cheating. A recent study had shown that, out of 4,500 students, 75% had admitted to engaging in serious cheating, 50% had said that they plagiarised from

the Internet, and 50% had said that they did not even consider copying questions and answers to be cheating. People were using cell phones to cheat. It was all part of what was happening in the “me generation”. The rationale was that adults were setting a bad example. The students were justifying cheating by saying that they needed to cheat to keep up and maintain a standard. Why should the “me generation” be held to a higher standard? Was there a way out of this trend? Some would say absolutely not, and that this was a slippery slope. Others would say that there was definitely a way out. Some would say that it might be possible. The problem of cheating would never be eradicated entirely, but it could be minimised. What did the members think? Could sport play a part in helping to solve current problems? He believed that it could, and that WADA was in a very unique position, with its stakeholders, a combination of governments and sports organisations, working together and attacking the problem with a comprehensive approach.

There was a comprehensive approach within WADA and WADA was working with its stakeholders. There were already elements to stop cheating: prevention, detection and deterrence. Looking at detection and deterrence, more than ever before was being done. Research was improving, there was in- and out-of-competition testing, and there was longitudinal analysis. This was working. Athletes had been caught and sanctioned because they had been tested. Another element was investigation, because WADA had not been catching everybody. And it had worked. Nevertheless, there was another element requiring more focus, and that was prevention. It was necessary to spend more time and resources on instilling healthy lifestyle values, working with public authorities and sports bodies, getting into schools and conducting this in a manner that really built on solid social science research to move in the right direction. There was a Nigerian proverb that said that it took a village to raise a child. Everybody had to be involved in order to ensure success. It was not just WADA; it was everybody.

The athlete was a very unique individual, and had more pressures on him or her than any other person in society from coaches, sponsors, lawyers, parents, sport administrators, educators, team mates and doctors. Athletes also had many societal influences, with the Internet and the opportunity to purchase substances online; there were many products out there.

WADA tried to distinguish between information and education. As Dean William Inge had said, “the aim of education is the knowledge, not of fact, but of values”. He sought to break this into two areas. Information was given on the rules, rights and responsibilities, and it was a “here and now” process. With education, WADA sought to change behaviours, and this took place over a long period of time. There was no doubt about the fact that information and education were complementary and needed to work hand in hand. Prevention needed more focus. A study from Australia had shown that, for every million dollars invested in prevention campaigns, there was a 1.5% reduction, and he thought that more resources globally needed to be put into this area. WADA's approach, when it came to detection, deterrence and information, was to try to focus on the top-level athletes by giving them information. WADA looked at higher-level national athletes, focusing on a combination of detection, information and prevention.

One of the major focuses WADA currently had was young people. It was necessary to focus on strong prevention programmes. WADA believed that young people could be part of this “we generation”. They were messengers and could get messages across quicker than ever before and reach many people. They were trendsetters; companies looked to young people to make decisions on what they should be doing. They were economic drivers, and they were well informed like never before. Their parents' word was no longer “the” word; they could look things up on the Internet and debate things. They were well-informed decision-makers. He believed that it was an opportune time to captivate the leaders of the future, instil values and empower them to make the right decisions. WADA wanted young people to share a culture of sport, wellbeing, awareness and ethical values. It was not easy, but how would WADA achieve this? WADA was listening to young people. There had been focus groups in Montreal and Cape Town,

bringing young people together and finding out how to address these issues. It was necessary to ensure that activities were fun and interactive. It was necessary to integrate messages, work with partners and work together. When looking at programmes currently out in the field, there were a lot of great programmes done by a lot of anti-doping organisations. They all had their own messages and programmes, all of which were very effective. However, was it time to have ADOs a part of the “me generation”, where all anti-doping organisations were working together? Were the organisations effective in their individual approaches? Did they get a global message across by doing their own thing all the time? Was it necessary to work closer together? Did WADA need a single strong message for lasting effect? Did organisations need to start working together with one message? Was it necessary to become part of the “we generation”?

A further concept would be the Play True Generation, a generation that embraced the values of doping-free sport. This project would be launched in Singapore, and the aim was to make the athletes part of something, and show the world that sport was one of the most fair and powerful tools to embrace peace, fair play and respect. When talking about a single campaign, he wondered if it was time to look at a single campaign globally, with a simple message that said, “Say no to doping”.

WADA wanted to pilot a programme, and had done this with the International Ice Hockey Federation, which had launched the Green campaign, in which green pucks and balls would be put onto the fields and ice surfaces during warm-up. This had been piloted over the summer, and athletes had taken the pucks back to their home countries and, when throwing them on the ice, automatically, conversations had begun about anti-doping, prevention, why doping was dangerous, etc., so it was a mechanism to open more conversation about the issue and not hide behind the issue. WADA wanted to engage other sports in this campaign as well. Other sports might want to join WADA and take this green sporting equipment and use it in warm ups, to make a statement and have the athletes as role models, to show the world that doping had no place in sport.

Looking at the approach, he went back to the pyramid. WADA wanted to send out a strong message to the general public and elite athletes to say no to doping and, for the younger athletes, WADA wanted to make them feel a part of something, part of the Play True Generation, wanting sport to be free of doping. Just because there was a single message did not mean that organisations could not have their own programmes.

As outlined in his report, WADA had done several things and was working with stakeholders; there had been a pilot project with the Mexican Ministry of Education, and over 200,000 teachers were teaching about doping-free sport and values in Mexico. Series of tool kits were being shared with stakeholders. There was the final version of the “Choose your own adventure” books. WADA planned to work at the 2010 Youth Olympic Games and had been working closely with the IOC to plan this event. As part of this event, WADA would have an interactive game for athletes to experience real-life decisions and the implications of those. It was necessary to focus on social science research to ensure that WADA had the right messages and was doing the right thing. WADA was in the process of redeveloping models of best practice to assist stakeholders in developing their education programmes. WADA had a series of models of best practice, but he believed that further changes could be made to these. More importantly, WADA had a digital library; he encouraged stakeholders to send in their material, which would be posted in the digital library so that other people could learn and would not have to reinvent the wheel. The “Dangers of Doping” brochure sent out a fun but serious message to athletes; it was easy to understand and print in all parts of the world, as technology was not the same in all parts of the world. WADA had the Chooseco books, a series of books that allowed the reader to make decisions. Good decisions led to positive endings, bad decisions led to less positive endings. There was one book for teenagers and one for young children. The latter, entitled “Always Picked Last”, contained nothing about anti-doping; it was purely about values, cheating and making the right decisions. There were the WADA tool kits (for teachers, coaches, programme officers and doping



control officers), and WADA was in the final stages of developing a kit for sport physicians. These tools were off-the-shelf tools and could be used by stakeholders. Early the following year, there would be an online version of the coaches tool kit. There had been so many requests for help that WADA realised that it was now time to put something online that was interactive, involving scenario-based thinking and tutorials, and that would be launched in early 2010.

In conclusion, it was necessary to work together and coordinate activities, share ideas and invest resources and time. It was necessary to partner, as WADA could not do this alone. There should be a single global message to bring about a “we generation”, a “Play True Generation”, in which everybody was working together.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members whether they had any questions or feedback.

MR BAKKABULINDI expressed his gratitude to Mr Koehler; those were fantastic ideas and messages, but how could these ideas be implemented, by what means, who should start and what were the target groups? Ratification of conventions by governments was one thing and putting into place the core aspect of the conventions was another factor. If all of the good ideas were to be implemented, the policy-makers needed to start the ball rolling. He gave an example of what had been done in Uganda through the recent workshop sponsored by WADA. A physical education and sport curriculum had been initiated, including the aspect of WADA as a subject. The target was to spread the gospel from the word go at schools so that children came out knowing that drug use was dangerous. In doing so, implementation would be as simple and clear as possible. Another method of how to use the informal aspect of young people who did not go to school should also be adopted. Once the issue was approached in these two ways, he thought that WADA would achieve its objectives in less than five to ten years.

PROFESSOR DVORAK congratulated Mr Koehler on his great presentation. He suggested replacing the term “soccer” with “football”; he could then imagine having Bafana Bafana in green dress, which would fit nicely in South Africa.

MR JURITH complimented Mr Koehler on his excellent presentation. He thought that the governments had for a while encouraged the Education Committee to increase its focus on youth programmes, and he was pleased to see the various programmes on the agenda. The USA had a lot of experience in managing, examining, researching and evaluating what constituted a good anti-doping and drug prevention message so, in reaction to the proposal about having one theme or multiple campaigns, there was a lot of research out there on this issue on which WADA and the Education Department could draw, and he would be happy to work with WADA on where to take the programme. Briefly, based on the US experience, in terms of what constituted an effective campaign, there were two critical elements. The message had to be consistent; that was key to any successful campaign, and the messages, depending on the youth audience, had to be culturally relevant. It was necessary to keep those two considerations in mind. There was a great wealth of research out there that many people involved in broader drug prevention efforts had been collecting over the years. He would be happy to share that information with the Education Committee.

MR POUND stated that this was an impressive performance and a great example of good thinking outside the normal box. He thought that experiments in the viral and social communications techniques that were developing very quickly would be worth exploring, and he had no particular comment on the educational content of it (he would leave that to the experts), but it seemed to him that this was worth looking at. The advantage was that, while it might not be universally deliverable, to the extent that it could be delivered electronically, it was very cheap.

On the five-minute film piece on testing, he had two specific comments. There was one statistic in there that Mr Koehler might want to look at again, which was that, for every million dollars invested in education programmes, there was a 1.5% reduction in doping. He thought that critics might say that, if one spent a million dollars on doping

controls, one would get more than 1.5%. He might have missed the point that Mr Koehler had been trying to make.

The second thing was, going through the presentation of the process, which was very neatly done and was generic to all sports, there was a possible confusion in the analysis section, which said that, if there was an adverse analytical finding, the B sample was analysed, and then, in the fifth section, which talked about the rights of the athletes, there was the right of the athlete to demand the analysis of the B sample. That did not appear to be consistent. He might have missed the point there again. It did sound in section three as if there was an automatic analysis of the B sample whereas, if there was a real person involved, he thought that the person was advised and had the right to demand an analysis and, if there was no demand for an analysis, the A sample result stood.

MR CRAVEN said that there was an excellent relationship between the IPC and WADA. The presentation had been fantastic, and Mr Koehler was perhaps getting into social problems, let alone sport, when referring to the "me generation", the "we generation" and the "Play True Generation", but the thing he had most liked was Mr Koehler's infectious delivery.

MR KALTSCHMITT congratulated Mr Koehler on his excellent presentation. He had always thought that education was key to the dissemination of anti-doping information. He agreed with Mr Pound about technology; young people spent eight hours a day in front of computer screens. He had seen in Guatemala that it was necessary to make these programmes very attractive to young people.

MR MCQUAID also congratulated Mr Koehler on an excellent presentation. WADA was headed in a good direction and it was very important for the IFs. Many IFs had already started their own campaigns, and he thought that it was necessary to engage young people; all IFs would welcome this as a base and maybe incorporate it into what they were doing themselves. In terms of engaging young people from an early stage, it was worthwhile, and he thought that all of the IFs would certainly welcome this move.

MR KOEHLER responded to the comments. Mr Bakkabulindi was absolutely right about the need to get into schools. He thanked Mr Bakkabulindi for his commitment. WADA would continue to work with Uganda.

He thanked Mr Jurith for his offer. WADA had done some research as well, but the more the better, so WADA would hopefully be calling Mr Jurith the following week.

He told Messrs Pound and Kaltschmitt that, for the whole idea of a viral approach and using the Internet, WADA had been working on communications with Ms Masse. He had been pleased that the Executive Committee had approved the previous day a targeted research project on the implementation of Web 2.0, so that WADA could find out how to get there and where it should be with the Play True Generation programme. The members would hear more from Ms Masse about how WADA was moving forward in that area.

He would go through the video with a fine toothcomb to make sure that there were no mistakes and, if there were, he would let Mr Pound know.

He told Professor Dvorak that he would definitely change the term to "football" and looked forward to FIFA's partnership with a football and not a soccer ball.

He told Mr McQuaid that WADA would also welcome partnership with all of the federations that Mr McQuaid represented.

THE CHAIRMAN said that he was delighted with the members' feedback. Mr Koehler had put a lot of work into this, and it had made an impact on the members. It was always good to get that feedback, so he thanked the members for taking the time to pass on their thoughts.

## DECISION

Education and programme development  
update noted.

### **8.1.1 Education Committee chair report**

MR BOUCHARD thanked the Swedish authorities on behalf of the Government of Canada for allowing WADA to organise the Executive Committee and Foundation Board meetings in the magnificent city of Stockholm and for hosting the previous night's dinner, which had been quite pleasant.

He would offer some observations with respect to the work of the Education Committee and would then talk about the results of the previous committee meeting.

During the past decade, WADA had experienced many advances in the fight against doping in sport; one area that had seen a significant advance was the field of education. Education was clearly one of the most powerful tools that could be used in the fight against doping in sport, as it had the power to influence the next generation of athletes and athlete support personnel through the provision of relevant information and the promotion of ethical behaviour in sport. It took a long-term investment to change attitudes in a positive way. He was pleased to say that WADA had and would continue to fulfil its role as a leader in the field of education and prevention. This leadership role was possible only with the support and commitment of all of WADA's stakeholders.

He was also pleased that the new version of the Code and the UNESCO convention called for the development of education programmes. With that impetus, WADA was seeing more stakeholders invest more time and resources in this important area. WADA's leadership role in the field of education and prevention was possible only with the support and commitment of all of the stakeholders; actually, it was most efficient through partnership with other organisations.

He wished to inform the members about the recent meeting of the Education Committee held in Montreal in October 2009. He thought that it was important to recognise that the committee was extremely pleased with the work being carried out by the WADA Education Department. It was satisfied with the tools being developed by the department and encouraged it to further develop and share the resources so that they would be beneficial to all stakeholders. When he talked about sharing information, clearly, WADA had very good programmes (the programme officers, coaches and teachers tool kits), and part of the issue involved good promotion and distribution. Making sure that the material was available to as many parties as possible was certainly an issue that needed to be tackled.

The committee members had also been extremely pleased with the quality of the proposals received that year for the social science research grant programme, and the increased funding received under the 2010 budget for this programme would further enhance its success.

The committee had been very encouraged by the direction in which the youth programme was moving with regard to the implementation of the Play True Generation programme, which would be officially launched in 2010 at the Youth Olympic Games in Singapore. The programme was seen as very important in terms of encouraging young athletes to make the right choice when faced with doping.

The committee had also been encouraged by the WADA partnerships fostered over the past few years. WADA worked closely with IFs, NADOs, the IOC and governments. In fact, the ministries of education pilot project was experiencing success and continued to see advances.

The Education Committee was quite pleased with the support that education had received from the President, the Executive Committee and Foundation Board members.

Being strong advocates for education, it encouraged all stakeholders to invest time and resources to educate athletes and athlete support personnel.

## DECISION

Education Committee chair report noted.

### **8.1.2 Anti-doping programme development**

#### **– 8.1.2.1 RADO meeting report (Kuwait)**

MR KOEHLER informed the members about the programme development and the situation regarding the RADO programme. He described the situation in 2004. That was when anti-doping programme development had been introduced, to help facilitate global anti-doping programmes, assist countries and regions in which there were no anti-doping programmes, and to ensure that all athletes in all countries in all sports were subject to the same anti-doping protocols and processes.

Anti-doping development focused on two areas: individual NADO assistance and programme development with the RADOs. This programme had been intended to bring countries, governments and NOCs together, uniting similar geographical areas and interests, to pool resources to make sure anti-doping activities occurred. The project had been piloted in 2004 in Oceania, and WADA currently had six RADOs in Africa, two in the Americas, five in Asia, one in Europe and one in Oceania; that was a total of 122 countries engaged in anti-doping through 15 RADOs.

The RADO office function differed in each region. The principles were that the RADOs assisted each country involved in coordinating testing, in pooling resources to develop education and information programmes, to work on result management and training of experts, to have shared TUE committees, to obtain support and funding from the region, to manage DCOs and train them, to facilitate agreements (and the RADOs would be working with SportAccord), and to work with major event organisers.

The members of the RADO itself were representatives of either the government or the NOC, but nominated by both, and were there to be active and make sure that things were happening, and that anti-doping rules and processes were in place. They were entrusted to make sure that they were implementing testing and education programmes. They had to get buy-in from national federations to ensure a framework and structure. They had to try to get support and funding for their anti-doping programmes, and work with DCOs for education.

The development of the RADO started by getting a simple structure in place, which had been done in all of the regions. WADA had then trained DCOs, TUE and result management experts, helped to develop appeals committees and trained the members in how to set up education programmes, and now WADA was moving into international cooperation, having everybody work together to try to help them along, because each region was unique. The benefits of the programme were that WADA was seeing more countries become compliant with the Code; by signing the Code and implementing rules, they were putting national and regional processes in place. There was increased awareness. Four years previously, nobody had known what anti-doping was. Now, people understood their rights and responsibilities. IFs were now using the RADOs to help them with their testing. More and more countries were ratifying the UNESCO convention and gaining increased support and recognition within their regions. Of course, they were cooperating with WADA. They were not WADA-owned organisations; they were owned locally. WADA simply facilitated a process that the RADOs then developed.

There were challenges; the RADO programme was not perfect. Some of the regions had competing priorities; there was a lack of expertise; communication was a barrier in some of the regions (some people checked their e-mail only once a month), and was an obstacle that had to be overcome; and funding and seeking resources and implementing

the programmes themselves was a challenge in some of these regions. WADA had previously had support from the Commonwealth Secretariat, which had provided funds to employ administrators in four regions, offering 10,000 pounds for education and travel grants. This funding had stopped the previous month, so the RADOs concerned currently had no funding. Again, WADA had tried to overcome those challenges, and was very fortunate that the Australian Government had agreed to help out the Oceanian RADO over the coming two years by providing funds to employ the administrator, for education and travel, and to support the office. WADA had also been talking to the Canadian Government about the possibility of helping the Caribbean RADO, and WADA was working with two other governments to seek assistance for Zones 5 (East Africa) and 6 (Southern Africa). If anybody wished to offer support, it would always be welcome.

It had been determined that an evaluation of the RADO programme would be necessary that year, as WADA could not continue doing the same thing over and over again. Two steps had been taken. A survey had been carried out among all the RADOs, and there had been the RADO conference in Kuwait. The survey results had shown that every country was benefiting from the RADOs, which were helping the countries to develop and put programmes in place, but common challenges and issues were funding, the commitment from governments and NOCs, the relationship between governments and NOCs, the accountability of the programme, and communication. This was the reason that the RADO conference had been held. WADA had brought together the 15 RADOs (chairmen and administrators) in Kuwait, and the conference had been hosted by the Olympic Council of Asia. For the conference, the objectives had been to evaluate the programme and develop a plan for the future. WADA had been happy to have key partners, the South African Institute for Drug Free Sport, UK Sport, the IAAF and the continental organisations, including Sport Accord. The RADO conference itself had focused on self-evaluation, governance, sustainability, Code compliance and education. Looking at what had been achieved through the conference, the participants had agreed that the RADO programme was strengthening anti-doping work and it needed to continue. The RADOs had developed. Progress had been different in different regions, but advances had been made. The RADOs had definitely helped to further the fight against doping in sport and, although there was still more to do, the challenges were being overcome. The participants had said that they wanted to keep the current structure, with governments and NOCs represented on the boards, ensure that the right people were on the boards, that they were more active, more accountable and fulfilling specific tasks to ensure that things happened. As mentioned, everybody needed to go back and stick to the original objectives; the RADO was about helping and assisting, and sustaining anti-doping work through projects and partnerships. If people were going to take them seriously, the RADOs had to produce, by continually updating NOCs and governments on all activities to gain buy-in and support for anti-doping. The RADOs needed to further engage regional forums, ensure that they were doing things, that they were visible, and that there was a reason for them to be there. They needed to continue to update stakeholders and they could not expect people to think that they deserved support just because they were RADOs; they had to produce and do simple and basic things to make sure that anti-doping programmes were up and running in their countries. Some key messages were that it was necessary to overcome the challenges of establishing RADOs, the RADO needed to have an administrator in the region, the chairperson needed to be active, and there had to be ongoing and continuous work to move forward.

In terms of the way forward, WADA was going to carry out a review of each of the offices' commitment. It had been agreed upon the creation of the RADOs in each country that the countries would support the office and provide full-time staff, and some had not done so to date. WADA would carry out a review of this. WADA had realised that a full-time staff member was making a difference; it was necessary to have somebody who was fully dedicated to helping the region. The RADOs wanted to ensure that the people in the offices had the skills, so they had asked WADA for assistance in developing a programme to educate them on how to run an office, planning, budgeting and increasing

anti-doping knowledge. In terms of advancement and cooperation between RADOs, they wanted to continue the spirit of cooperation, and the RADOs would carry out a self-assessment, and WADA would carry out an honest assessment of the RADOs. WADA would develop a strategic plan in each of the regions, ensuring that each region was developing in its own way with its own objectives.

DR GERRARD pointed out that the New Zealand NADO, together with its Australian cousins, was very willing to make a financial contribution and a contribution in kind to help the Oceanian RADO, providing assistance with education, DCO training and a quota of annual testing directed towards the Oceanian RADO.

MR POUND asked whether Mr Koehler knew the figure offhand for the established anti-doping organisations, so that the members would know how many out of the total actually had coverage by an ADO or a RADO. He had been interested to see the reference to the UNESCO convention and had been wondering a propos of some of the efforts being made whether there could be some more direct link between establishing a RADO and having ratification of the convention in those areas.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE said that PASO had sent a representative to the RADO meeting to observe the way in which the Olympic Council of Asia was working with the RADOs in the area. PASO was studying a way of supporting the RADOs based in the Americas.

MR KOEHLER responded to the comments. New Zealand had supported the RADO in Oceania since the beginning and he thanked Dr Gerrard for his continued support in terms of providing expertise and resources to the region.

In response to Mr Pound, he did not have that number, but would be happy to provide the number later. When it came to the UNESCO convention, this was definitely something on which WADA had been working with the RADOs. He thought that there was an opportunity for them in relation to the voluntary fund, and WADA had also put in the terms of reference that, if the members had not ratified the convention, perhaps they should not be part of the RADO.

He thanked Professor de Rose for the support offered in Kuwait. Giving these RADOs training and experience enabled development.

#### DECISION

Anti-doping programme development update noted.

## **8.2 Science**

### **8.2.1 Health, Medical and Research Committee chair report**

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST said that the members would see an extensive report in their files, featuring all of the important activities since the previous meeting. He wished to emphasise the fact that the main work of the Health, Medical and Research Committee was to come up with a recommendation regarding the List for the coming year and make a recommendation to the Executive Committee regarding the distribution of research funding. Both of those matters had been dealt with in time and presented to the Executive Committee in September for a decision. The List had been approved and would come into force on 1 January 2010 and the money to be allocated to research projects had been decided upon at the same time.

He wanted to mention some of the matters contained in the report. Some people had asked him about human growth hormone testing, noting that there had been some 2,000 samples analysed over the years but nobody had tested positive, despite the fact that there were rumours and feelings that this substance was in use. WADA should be careful about implementing methods that were not efficient. The initial attempts for growth hormone analysis had been made at the time of the Olympic Games in Athens; there had then been problems with the producer of the necessary reagents, so there had been a

gap for some time until it had been possible to recommence analysis for the substance. The reason for no positives was that this testing was still in a preliminary phase and the report indicated that different approaches and methods were still being tried, so perhaps the most efficient method was not yet in place. The most important aspect of it was that this had been used for in-competition testing, and the window for detecting growth hormone was very narrow, so the growth hormone analysis was to be used in unannounced out-of-competition testing, and that was being emphasised in the corresponding section of his report, where it was said that it would be necessary to go for out-of-competition testing on a broader level before being able to assess the present methods accurately. This was a kind of interim report with respect to that. The members would also see that a substantial amount of the targeted or reactive research budget was being used to further develop the growth hormone testing methods. He was confident that WADA would shortly have better information with respect to this particular matter.

He wished to mention a further aspect. The Gene Doping Panel had met, and he was very grateful to Professor Friedman, who was present, and who chaired the Gene Doping Panel, which had concluded that there was so much scientific data available that WADA should consider what methods might be of use for WADA's purposes in terms of detecting possible gene manipulation. Rather than continuing to distribute research funds to seemingly good projects, WADA should now focus more on certain aspects of the data already available to determine how to move forward.

That concluded his oral remarks, and he referred the members to the written documents.

#### DECISION

Health, Medical and Research Committee chair  
report noted.

#### **8.2.2 Athlete Passport/blood variables update**

MR NIGGLI said that the item had been discussed the previous day by the Executive Committee, which had approved the related technical documents. This was the conclusion of a rather long process involving many discussions among experts to come up with the best scientific and legal solution to put a robust passport in place.

The goal of the passport was twofold: to identify cheats and be able to prosecute them for use or attempted use under article 2.2 of the Code, and, if the evidence was not sufficient for a full prosecution, to have indications for targeted athlete testing and to have a more intelligent programme. This module was the haematological module, based on blood. The document included guidelines, which explained the overall goal of the passport and how to implement one. The second part of the document was technical, setting out the requirements that would have to be followed and which would be mandatory for those organisations wanting an Athlete Passport programme. There were four technical documents. The first one was the blood sample collection document, a technical document to be attached to the International Standard for Testing. It dealt with the collection of blood in- and out-of-competition, the questions that needed to be asked of the athletes at the time of collection, which were very important in the context of the blood passport, as some of these parameters would have an influence on the results, and obviously the procedure of collecting blood in that context. The second technical document was on storage and transport; it would also be attached to the International Standard for Testing, and would include all the elements of storage and in particular the 36 hours of transport between collection and analysis. The third document would be attached to the International Standard for Laboratories. It related to the blood analysis requirement, and dealt with the analysis itself, but also very importantly with the internal and external quality controls, which were key to the programme in order to ensure that WADA reduced as much as possible the difference in results given by the various laboratories. This document would be primarily for the laboratories. The fourth

technical document, to be attached to the International Standard for Testing, was about result management, and how to deal with the results before potentially starting a disciplinary proceeding.

The process could be divided in two. The first portion of the process was carried out without the athlete being informed. Once an abnormal profile had been flagged, the anti-doping organisation would have the profile reviewed by its three experts, who would have to unanimously agree that the profile was highly likely to be the sign of use of a prohibited substance or method. The experts could also conclude that further investigation was necessary. If the conclusion was that a prohibited substance or method had probably been used, the anti-doping organisation would notify the athlete, requesting that the athlete provide an explanation as to why this profile had occurred. Upon receipt of the explanation, the same experts would have a second look at their initial report and see if, in light of the information received from the athlete, they could be satisfied that there was an explanation for that profile. If this was not the case, they would have to have a unanimous recommendation that there was no known explanation other than the use of a prohibited method or substance, and a disciplinary process would commence against the athlete.

That was the way in which the programme was structured. There were obviously some challenges related to it, including the issue of logistics and the time between sample collection and analysis, and WADA would work on developing the network of laboratories. This had been spoken about earlier. It would be necessary to find the right experts, as there were limited experts in the world and they would have to be identified and used properly. They would be key to each case, so it was important that they be well selected. There would be challenges in terms of the prosecution of these cases in that they would not be based on presumption, as with a traditional anti-doping result, but the anti-doping organisation would have to make its case and bring it forward, as had happened with the Pechstein case, which had demonstrated that this could work. He insisted on the fact that this was not something that was based on statistics. The basis of the case would be the opinion of the three experts. That was why they would be key. They would have to be ready to defend their opinion. The statistics here only helped to flag abnormal profiles but, once those profiles had been flagged, the expert opinion would provide the grounds for the case.

THE CHAIRMAN told everybody involved in this that it had been a long time coming. Without the slightest doubt it was a great step forward; it was not the answer to all of WADA's problems, but was simply another tool. Through the work that had been done, WADA now had guidelines that should give every confidence to any anti-doping body wishing to use this particular tool that it would withstand scrutiny. He thought that it was an exciting step forward for WADA and those who had been part of the process over some considerable time since the idea had first been mooted in 2002.

MR POUND thought that it was a very exciting prospect and looked forward to seeing it develop. WADA should plan for attacks on it the first few times it was used. If there was a panel of three experts at all times, WADA should work out some kind of a process so that one person spoke on behalf of the three; otherwise, WADA would run into very considerable expenses, moving people around and getting them together at the same time to deal with challenges, and WADA did not want the first cases of this nature to take two-and-a-half years to be resolved.

THE CHAIRMAN responded that that was one of the aspects that had taken WADA so long to get to this stage, just ensuring that the experts had reached a point whereby they were satisfied that there would be one voice speaking. Nevertheless, the suggestion was not lost, and this would be taken on board as and when this particular tool was used for the purposes of proceeding to develop the adverse analytical finding.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST referred to what Mr Pound had said. Mr Pound was absolutely right. That was why the document had been developed, namely to ensure that attacks related to procedures would be avoided. What could be debated, and WADA



had always defended in any case, whether blood passport-based or not, was the science of each case, and the members knew how lawyers trying to defend doped athletes always came up with scientific ideas that would challenge the conclusion of a particular case from a sporting point of view. This was not really a new situation, but it might be particularly sensitive when applying a system for the first time. Should this be adopted, and in view of the Pechstein case, WADA would act immediately in relation to the Vancouver Olympic Games, and ask the laboratory in Vancouver to make standard blood counts and provide the details of those counts to the IFs concerned for use, there or later, for inclusion in their own blood passports, so this was a great step forward.

THE CHAIRMAN asked Dr Rabin to introduce the laboratory accreditation issue.

DR RABIN said that he was extremely pleased to introduce Mr Alan Squirrell, who was the Executive Liaison Officer for ILAC, the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation. When WADA had started drafting the International Standard for Laboratories back in 2002, it had hoped to involve ILAC as an independent partner to strengthen the accreditation process of the anti-doping laboratories. He was very pleased to report that ILAC and WADA had since established very efficient cooperation for the benefit of the accreditation of the WADA laboratories.

MR SQUIRRELL thanked Dr Rabin for the kind introduction. He thanked the members for inviting him to such an important meeting and giving him the opportunity to say a few words. He did so on behalf of Mr Pierre, the ILAC Chairman, and the executive members, all of whom endorsed Dr Rabin's comments and were very proud to be associated with WADA.

He gave a brief overview of ILAC-WADA cooperation to date. As Dr Rabin had said, WADA had taken the initiative at the end of 2002, and ILAC had been very pleased to have discussions with WADA and, since then, a lot of work had been done together. In Madrid in 2007, Messrs Pound and Pierre had signed a formal MOU, which was a good reflection of the hard work and cooperation on all matters relating to laboratory accreditation for the WADA laboratories since 2003. This MOU also committed the two bodies to work closely together in the future. ILAC would honour its pledge to support and learn from WADA as much as possible, because he thought that ILAC had certainly improved its procedures as a result of its contact with WADA, and he hoped that some benefits had gone the other way. He thought that the complementary roles were essential in the fight against doping in sport; the two bodies worked together to formally recognise the technical competence of the WADA laboratories, and this then led to community confidence in the laboratories' outputs, which were measurement results that had to be fit for their intended use. In WADA, of course, some very important decisions were based on these results, and therefore the role of the laboratories was essential. The members had heard that afternoon about the costs of testing and the focus on quality, and of course it was very unfortunate if, with such high profile measurement results getting scrutiny from the media and other bodies, a mistake was made. He truly believed that the WADA laboratories were the engine room; without a suite of competent and internationally recognised laboratories, WADA would not be able to achieve its objectives.

ILAC was a legal entity with 140 members from 88 countries. It was 32 years old, and the majority of the members were national laboratory accreditation bodies. The secretariat was currently held by the Australian accreditation body in Sydney. 65 of these members were full members and signatories to the ILAC arrangement. The accreditation bodies themselves underwent peer evaluation to see if they were competent, and this was a very thorough process, to ISO standard ISO IEC 17011. This MRA would be ten years old the following year in Shanghai, and ILAC would be very happy to invite representatives of WADA to its annual meeting as it did each time, so both bodies had a ten-year anniversary within one year, and there was some synergy there. About half of ILAC's full members were involved with WADA laboratories (either one or more); for example, the Spanish accreditation body accredited the Barcelona and Madrid anti-doping laboratories. The 65 full member national accreditation bodies

accredited approximately 33,000 laboratories around the globe. 35 of these were also WADA-accredited laboratories and, although that was only slightly more than 0.1% of the total of all of the accredited laboratories, it was a very important fraction because, as he had said before, and as everybody knew, it underpinned the whole WADA testing regime.

The President had mentioned the other day that perhaps the source for other medical laboratories was out there; many of those 33,000 laboratories were medical, pathology, forensic and clinical chemistry laboratories, and he thought that ILAC should further explore the possibility jointly with WADA for things like the biological passport and blood testing.

He was very pleased that the accreditation of laboratories by one of the ILAC full members was now a prerequisite for WADA accreditation. He very much welcomed that initiative; it had helped to promote the MRA and made ILAC's members more aware of WADA's activities and, he hoped, vice versa. He believed that the complementary roles and activities now provided a very sound, rigorous and robust framework for the effective assessment of laboratories, and this was based on ISO 17025 for the general requirements for competence and the WADA ISL. These, together with the very extensive external quality assurance proficiency testing run by WADA, met all of the necessary requirements from the technical and management system perspective, so that the community could have confidence in the results produced by the laboratories.

One of the very good initiatives from WADA was to train expert assessors in the application of the ISL, and one of those assessors had to be present during the on-site assessment of the WADA laboratories, which took place regularly, and this facilitated a holistic approach to the on-site assessment and, most importantly, minimised duplication for the WADA laboratories. They now got one joint assessment rather than two separate ones, saving costs and time. Also, the improved communication between the accreditation bodies and WADA on these assessment issues gave the mutual confidence that all the laboratory requirements were being satisfied, and a second communiqué had just been released which further refined and explained the joint processes and lines of communication, so there really was a win-win-win situation for WADA, ILAC and, perhaps most importantly, the accredited laboratories.

He very much looked forward to working just as hard in the future; there was still a lot of work to be done, and there were a lot of common issues and networking to be done. He had heard about problems with sample distribution. The same problems existed with the distribution of reference materials and proficiency testing samples, and he was sure that the two bodies could work together, also with the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and the BIPM, in advancing the use of accredited medical laboratories for WADA purposes.

He looked forward to working just as hard over the next ten years using those networks, and to promoting the work of the WADA-accredited laboratories in this very challenging area of measurement, and helping those that met all the requirements, which were rigorous and tough, get the international recognition that they deserved. Over the seven years during which the two bodies had worked together, there had been enormous support from WADA on the executive level and senior management level, from the colleagues in the Laboratory Committee, which he was privileged to attend, and also from Dr Rabin, Ms Ivanova and the hardworking scientific staff in Montreal. He thanked them for their leadership, support and friendship. He really wished WADA success in its future endeavours and looked forward to continuing the close cooperation.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Squirrell for a most informative presentation. He was not sure that WADA had the knowledge that it should have on laboratories, and that overview and insight were most valuable.

MR POUND said that he had noticed, in section 4.12 of the report, that WADA assisted the laboratories in getting insurance for professional liability. Thus far, only 16 of the accredited laboratories had this. His concern was of a practical nature. If he were

running a laboratory, he would find it tempting to collect his 600 dollars (or whatever it was) per test and never have a positive test, because a positive test meant getting dragged before hearing committees and the CAS, spending a lot of money, one's reputation being damaged, etc. It was important that, somehow or other, the laboratories should be required to have adequate insurance, including business interruption to deal with these cases. Human nature being what it was, he was afraid that close calls would go the wrong way and there might not even be positive calls on cases that ought to be quite clear.

DR RABIN responded that there was a requirement in the ISL that all of the laboratories be insured. All of the laboratories were insured. So WADA was very careful about this and this was a prerequisite in the ISL to obtain WADA accreditation. WADA was now running a double-blind proficiency testing programme, meaning that, with the help of the stakeholders, WADA inserted samples within the regular testing process, and those samples were sent to the laboratories and were absolutely identical to athlete samples, so the laboratories did not know that they were WADA samples. As such, if a laboratory were to be tempted not to report an AAF, WADA would be able to see it and could ask the laboratories for corrective action. If the laboratories did not report twice in one year, they would be suspended. This programme was now fully effective. He publicly thanked all of the stakeholders, the IFs and NADOs, which were helping WADA to insert those samples in their regular doping control programmes.

#### DECISION

Athlete Passport/blood variables report noted.

### **8.2.3 Blood Doping Symposium report**

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST said that there had been a seminar on blood doping in Tokyo in early November, hosted by the Japanese Anti-Doping Agency, and he extended his sincere thanks to his Japanese colleagues for hosting the meeting, which had been very successful, and had been opened by the Foundation Board member, Mr Suzuki. The participants had met for two days to discuss various matters. The seminar had brought together some 30 guest scientists from around the world and 30 Japanese experts. Some progress had been reported. There had been a report on the use of longitudinal blood data, which would come up later during the discussion on the blood passport, from the UCI. There had been a presentation on new ways to make EPO testing efficient; there was the potential to have a screening method in place fairly soon which would dramatically reduce the cost of EPO testing. A cheap method in place that could rule out those samples that were definitely not positive would enable a much broader approach to the EPO testing problem in terms of many more samples being analysed at a much lower cost. That had been an encouraging report. Representatives of the pharmaceutical industry had also described what might be in the pipeline with respect to various medicaments that could be misused for the purpose of doping, demonstrating that WADA did have a close relationship with the pharmaceutical industry, and meaning that WADA would be better prepared should substances come onto the market.

In summary, the blood doping symposium in Japan had been fruitful, and had demonstrated the need for such meetings, which enabled experts to come together and exchange ideas, and the approach to EPO testing had been broadly applauded by the participants, and that was encouraging for those who were trying to evaluate the various methods and seek support.

MR OZAKI said that the symposium on blood doping in Tokyo had been successful thanks to the cooperation of WADA, JADA and the other stakeholders. He hoped that the scientific achievements of this symposium would be put to good use to win the fight against doping in sport.

THE CHAIRMAN responded that WADA very much appreciated the willingness of the Japanese authorities to host that particular symposium.

## DECISION

Blood Doping Symposium report noted.

### **8.3 Standards and Harmonisation**

#### **8.3.1 Out-of-competition testing update**

MR ANDERSEN said that he wanted to report very briefly on the out-of-competition testing programme but, before that, and related to his department report, he was pleased to inform the members that he and his colleagues had just returned from a visit to Brazil, where the government had decided to set up a brand new anti-doping agency with the full support of the NOC. He had met the government, the NOC and the laboratory, which would be upgraded since Rio de Janeiro had some important events coming up, the World Military Games in 2011, the World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic Games in 2016. WADA would pay a visit to Turkey and meet with government representatives and the NOC to help Turkey establish a NADO. This was long awaited and WADA sought to assist Turkey in this endeavour.

In terms of the testing programme, WADA had been to 61 countries testing athletes from 81 nationalities. The testing programme was focused not on numbers but on testing in regions in which no other bodies were testing, so WADA could truly say that its testing aimed at quality as opposed to quantity.

## DECISION

Out-of-competition testing update noted.

#### **8.3.2 Review of traditional testing and research methods to ensure quality**

MR ANDERSEN said that this paper was a paper that described how WADA would like to review practices in doping control programmes on a worldwide basis. He knew that there were close to 300,000 tests conducted worldwide and WADA wanted to ensure that resources were spent well and that the testing was carried out efficiently by looking at numbers of in- and out-of-competition tests, the registered testing pools, test distribution planning, target testing versus random testing, no-notice versus short- or long-notice testing, etc. This was the review that WADA wanted to undertake in order to assist anti-doping organisations perform better quality testing.

## DECISION

Review of traditional testing and research methods to ensure quality noted.

### **8.4 Communications**

MS MASSE informed the members that she would be highlighting two main items in her report, the new website and ePlay True, and she would also touch on social media. The new website had been launched on 1 November. The website included all of the information that had been on the old website and she hoped that everything could be found easily. She gave the members a short tour to show them the new elements incorporated. WADA had enhanced navigation to present the information faster. The quick links were the Code, the List, the TUEs, the international standards and whereabouts information. WADA had used the website statistics, survey results and comments collected from different user groups to improve navigation and accessibility. There were countries in which modem capacity meant that it was necessary to download information as quickly and easily as possible. Everything therefore had to be easy to view on the page rather than having too many attachments.

There was an entire new section catering to the anti-doping community. There was also an athlete zone, which was an area that would grow in time. It currently provided quick access to ADAMS, the anti-doping quiz, and a lot of information, and questions and

answers relating to different topics that were often asked about by athletes. The anti-doping community section had been prepared for the stakeholders to find information rapidly under each of their headings. To the right-hand side was the menu, featuring athletes, IFs, NADOs, RADOs, the IOC, the IPC, major event organisers, governments anti-doping laboratories, the CAS, and the related tools. Going into each of the sections, the stakeholders would find information that was relevant to their fields of activity. The World Anti-Doping Programme section was almost intact; there was enhanced navigation and quick access to information, but the base reference material was all there. In the anti-doping community section, the stakeholders should find everything that they needed. Under the IF heading, there was all the material for compliance, the model rules, the guidelines, the Independent Observer programme, testing and the different lists that went with the different communities. She went quickly to science and medicine to demonstrate that the pattern was the same, and explained that the four boxes around the main section could be changed depending on current events if WADA needed to attract attention to specific issues.

She showed a pop-up, known as the sharing tools and bookmark, which was to enable WADA to step into the arena of social media, or Web 2.0. This way, a user could click on the area he or she wished to share, as long as the user already had an account, Twitter, MySpace, FaceBook (she was naming those because they were the most popular), and it enabled the user to drive out information and start spreading messages among different users, colleagues or "followers". This was more of a passive-reactive mode of entering social media, and there were tools that enabled WADA to monitor the most important pages being driven out, and it allowed WADA to take the pulse and check out matters faster in order to be more reactive to any information that found its way into social media.

The social media aspect of this part was passive-reactive. She and her colleagues had spent the past year analysing the approach to social media and, after careful consideration, had decided to materialise WADA's activity in social media through this passive-reactive mode, but also with a FaceBook account and a Twitter account and a blog, which would be periodical and feature an expert base. The members might not be familiar with all of these tools. People tended to think that social media were for younger people, but this was not the case. For example, Twitter was used by adults, and there were a lot of athletes using Twitter, as well as the media and the general public following the athletes and what went on in the news. The website was structured in order to be able to adapt quickly to important information that WADA needed to drive out. It was also structured in order to address young people, and the information would be easily presented on the website because the necessary infrastructure was there. She invited the members to visit the website at their convenience.

The news centre had all of the functionalities that one would expect of a media centre. The members would see the YouTube channel on the screen, which enabled WADA to spread the message and reach out around the world with its different audio and video messages, and there would also be a photo repository on Flickr. The IOC used this.

Everybody had received a copy of the latest edition of Play True, which highlighted the major accomplishments of WADA over the past ten years. WADA had invited founding fathers, athletes and different key actors to contribute to this publication, and the members might have had time to leaf through it. 4,000 copies of the Play True paper edition were printed, with 2,000 sent out around the world by mail and 2,000 given out at different events. With the arrival of the Play True magazine on the website, readership would be countless. WADA would be able to report on statistics in due course. This was to be able to reach out to the athletes and players' groups, which were active on Twitter and FaceBook and in the social media, so perhaps WADA would be able to get a few messages out there to these people. This edition would include audio and video. Each publication had two editorials, one from the President and another from the Director General. These would be accompanied by an audio message, which could be put

on YouTube to travel the world faster. There was a viral effect that accompanied this. In this edition, the top navigation bar contained all of the content that could be found in the paper edition and a little more. It had not been possible to include all of the testimonials received (46 in total) in the paper publication, and they had been put in full and abridged versions on the website. There were also videos, and she went to one video that had been recorded in the summer with members of the Athlete Committee. These messages were on YouTube and would help WADA to get the message out there. The department would be working on enhancing this tool; it was preparing the Vancouver edition of Play True and would be using the electronic version again. She would give the members a report on the outcomes of the new edition in May.

The department was working on streamlining publications and trying to bring down the cost of sending material out around the world, but it was also adapting material, going increasingly into electronic mode, maximising on the website; however, there were areas in the world that were not ready for such media, so WADA would be targeting these regions with the necessary publications, and sending them files for reproduction, and the department was working with the regional directors to help further develop this strategy.

MR BAKKABULINDI thanked Ms Masse. Much as he agreed with the various observations made, when it came to testing, the committee seemed to be encouraging major games organisers to better coordinate tests and avoid multiple testing. WADA was dealing with dynamic human beings and he was of the view that, day in, day out, as WADA planned for them, they also planned for WADA. Where possible, there should be a separate mechanism in order to fight from different angles.

MR REEDIE said, on behalf of the older generation that actually read newspapers, that he found significant the high number of requests that WADA had to deal with from the written media. Those who received collections of newspaper articles would find that the single biggest topic, with the possible exception of Thierry Henri and the French football team, was the question of drugs in sport. WADA did need to react to that extremely quickly. He congratulated those who had worked on the design of the magazine, which was very high class, and he thanked Ms Masse and her colleagues for all their work.

THE CHAIRMAN said that this was all very exciting. Ms Masse had demonstrated that WADA was very close to young people. It was a start. WADA was not too far behind in terms of embracing the concepts that everybody had recognised were so necessary if WADA was going to win this fight.

## DECISION

Communications report noted.

### **8.4.1 Athlete Committee chair report**

MR FREDERICKS thanked WADA for listening to the athletes' advice and doing as much as possible to accommodate them. He also thanked WADA for the meeting in Berlin, before which there had been a lot of consultation with the sub-committees and commissions, and he thanked the members for taking the athletes' advice on board. He asked the members not to hesitate to tap into the knowledge of the Athlete Committee. The committee was there to advise WADA in terms of what the athletes were telling it. He also thanked WADA for arranging the teleconference meeting some time before the meeting, which had enabled the athletes to share their concerns in terms of the documentation and information. He thanked WADA on behalf of the athletes, because he had seen that item 8.4.1, the Athlete Committee report, had been passed. The committee would contribute all that it could to ensure zero tolerance for doping.

THE CHAIRMAN apologised for skipping the item on the agenda. The members would not ignore the input that the athletes could give and certainly recognised their value.

## DECISION

Athlete Committee chair report noted.

### **8.5 ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration and Management System)**

MR NIGGLI informed the members that there were 58 IFs and 43 NADOS using ADAMS; there were 123,000 athletes in the system, 30,000 of whom were managing their whereabouts activities actively on a daily basis. The tool was working, although WADA had acknowledged that this was not perfect. The process was in place. WADA had gathered comments and suggestions from users, and was in the process of carrying out a major upgrade of the system, not only to make it more user-friendly, but also to ensure that the technology behind it would support new means of communication and new technology advances. WADA would involve user groups and the athletes in that process when the time came, after the Olympic Games in Vancouver. As had been said that morning, ADAMS would work properly if everybody used it. It was certainly in the interest of the athletes not to have to provide whereabouts information to two different systems. It was also in the interest of the athletes to have their information dealt with in a secure fashion, and he invited those organisations using their own homemade tools to look into what kind of security these had. He knew the amount of money that WADA was investing in ensuring that ADAMS was fully secure, and he knew the requirements in terms of data protection and, to his knowledge, no other system could offer the same level of security to athletes. Resistance to change was part of human nature; nevertheless, he hoped that, as time went on and as the system improved, it would be possible to bring more and more organisations into ADAMS. That was the trend that was being seen, so he was confident that this would continue.

DR SCHAMASCH referred to the minor concern expressed that morning regarding the use of ADAMS at the Olympic Games in Vancouver. He thanked WADA for taking on board the proposal to help that morning; the IOC had already started to work closely on the matter and he was sure that, with this help, the athletes would be able to use ADAMS more effectively, at least in Vancouver and probably in the future.

## DECISION

ADAMS update noted.

### **8.6 Governments (including UNESCO convention)**

MS JANSEN gave an overview of the convention and the progress made by region. 128 countries had completed. This represented an increase of 18 since the Foundation Board meeting in May. WADA was still at a UNESCO record pace for completion. The regional breakdowns were listed before the members. Europe had the highest completion rate at 90%, followed by the Americas with 74%, Africa with 60%, Asia with 51% and Oceania with 37%. Those countries that had and had not completed the convention were published on the website, and that was updated regularly. WADA aimed to continue to reach 100%. In terms of completion of the convention by world population, based on the UN population figure of 6.7 billion, 89% of the population was covered by those countries that had completed (128 countries) with 11% yet to be covered (65 countries). Of the 11%, Asia had the highest portion yet to be covered, followed by Africa, the Americas, Europe and Oceania. For the remaining 65 countries, 37 were in progress, and there were 28 in which there was very limited progress, and that could be due to elections, political or economic crisis, changes in officials, etc. Of the 37 countries in progress, WADA had been told that Georgia, Laos, Iran, Kazakhstan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda and Nicaragua had completed their internal processes and the instrument simply needed to be sent to UNESCO and verified. WADA maintained a watching brief, particularly on the 28 countries with very limited progress so that, when it knew that things could be pushed along, it would do so.

To promote the convention, WADA continued to use the WADA regional offices, UNESCO and the WADA Executive Committee and Foundation Board members, and it

was raised at all government and sport meetings, and through the RADOs. The focus was on Asia and Africa with the highest numbers remaining. In Asia, the Japanese Government had written to all sports ministers that year and undertaken individual visits to embassies with the WADA regional office director. WADA was going to see some results from that face-to-face work. In the African region, a number of countries had completed that year, due to the flow-on effect of the joint conference held by the South African Government, WADA and UNESCO. Also, seven of the 12 voluntary fund projects had come to African countries, so that was another strong incentive to complete. In the RADO programme, in the terms of reference documents, one of the key areas was that governments had to be progressing to complete the convention.

To conclude, the key incentives to ratify were the voluntary fund; the RADO terms of reference; for WADA laboratories under the revised Code, only countries that had completed the convention could apply to become accredited and those that had a laboratory must have completed the process; and, under the WADA constitution, representatives for the Foundation Board and standing committees could come only from countries that had completed. Under the revised Code, as of 1 January 2010, if governments had not completed, they ran the risk of being unable to bid for or host events. She had worked with Kelly Fairweather to write to the IFs and major event organisers to alert them to the change, and there had been a very positive and cooperative response from them. WADA would continue to liaise on this.

MR MARRIOTT-LLOYD began by speaking on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO to offer his congratulations to WADA on the celebration of its tenth anniversary. It was a very important achievement in the fight against doping in sport, and UNESCO was very pleased to be able to work in partnership with WADA. He thanked the members for inviting him to attend the celebrations and the Foundation Board meeting.

Following on from Ms Jansen's presentation, he noted that there were only two other conventions within the history of UNESCO that had more states parties, and both of those conventions had been in place since the nineteen-seventies; they had a 30-year head start on WADA. The following year, in 2010, WADA would overtake one of those conventions, which would leave only the cultural heritage convention in WADA's sights for 2011, whereby a resolution had been passed at the conference of parties, calling upon all remaining member states to ratify the convention and to ensure that, for the next conference in 2011, all 193 member states would be states parties to the convention. Under article 31 of the convention, governments were required to report on their compliance with the convention, and they were currently going through a process of completing the online questionnaire developed by UNESCO. By way of information, UNESCO had the same questionnaire supplier that WADA used to monitor compliance with the convention, so both systems were compatible. The results of the compliance monitoring to date were that 84% of states parties were compliant with the convention, 9% had limited compliance (they had fallen outside the UNESCO benchmark), and 7% had been deemed to be non-compliant. All of the states parties had been required to complete the questionnaire by 31 December, and there would be some implications if governments did not complete the questionnaire, in particular with respect to the fund. On 31 December or soon thereafter, the results of all of those reports would be published, and they would be available online on the UNESCO system.

He gave the members a quick overview of the conference of parties, which had taken place at the UNESCO headquarters from 26 to 28 October that year. A lot was said in the fight against doping in sport about international harmonisation, and he pointed out that, during the elections for the president and vice president of the conference of parties, many of the countries represented on the Foundation Board had been elected to important posts. In this regard, the Spanish State Secretary for Sport, Mr Lissavetzky, had been elected president of the conference of parties, the Minister of Sport from Morocco, Mr Belkhat, had been elected vice president, as had the Deputy Minister from the Russian Federation, Mr Aleshin, Mr Jiang, from China, Mr Ndjana, from Cameroon,



and Mr Jacobovich from Argentina. It was important to highlight that the key decision-makers at WADA were also actively involved in the conference of parties.

A number of key discussions had been held about the fund for the elimination of doping in sport. The most important had been to increase the amount of funds available for national and regional projects, and those amounts had been doubled, from 10,000 to 20,000 for national projects, and from 25,000 to 50,000 for regional projects. At the second conference, the participants had been in a much better position to know in order of magnitude how many funds were available for assisting states parties to implement the convention. There were currently 2.5 million dollars available as a result of generous contributions from 20 governments to that fund. Given the resources available, it was possible to make more tangible decisions about the amount of funding available and he thought that, with the increase in funds, there would be a marked increase in the number of projects submitted to the fund. There were currently 12 projects that had been approved and were being implemented, and another five projects that were waiting until the first meeting of the approval committee took place in January the following year. In that regard, the conference had elected six representatives of states parties to sit on that approval committee, and WADA had been invited to be an advisor to the committee, to assist with the decision-making, but without the right to vote.

With respect to the convention, quite an important legal interpretation had been taken by the conference of parties to the references made in the convention to the World Anti-Doping Code. The Code itself was an appendix to the convention; it was not legally binding for governments, but was there for information purposes. There were a number of articles in the convention that made reference to the Code and, with the latest version of the Code now in force, it had been important to clarify which version of the Code was referred to in the convention. The decision taken by the conference had been that all references should mean the latest version of the Code that had entered into force. By taking that decision, the convention had been future-proofed; it allowed for the Code to be amended and for the convention to amend or be amended automatically as part of that process.

Following on from the discussions about the monitoring system for the convention and based on the advice from the secretariat, the idea of establishing a global anti-doping report had been promoted, one that pulled together the information collected from WADA with respect to compliance with the Code, and the information gathered by UNESCO with respect to compliance with the convention. This was an idea that had been discussed with the WADA management internally, and it had been very important to get the endorsement of the conference to move ahead with that idea, and he thought that the idea was to present the global situation, so the information of the sports movement and the governments would be positioned side by side to enable a much better sense of what was happening globally in the fight against doping in sport.

Finally, the Prohibited List was an annex to the convention and it was legally binding; therefore, the conference had to adopt the latest version of the Prohibited List, which it had done. Annex 2 of the convention was currently being amended; this covered the International Standard for TUEs. The process under the convention required a 90-day period in which to amend the convention, so the TUE standard would not enter into force under the convention until 1 March 2010.

#### DECISION

Governments update noted.

## 8.7 International Federations

### 8.8 Regional Offices

#### 8.8.1 Lausanne

MR FAIRWEATHER took a few moments to update the members on some of the activities of the Lausanne office. He would not cover areas related to Europe, which had been covered by his colleagues and embedded in their reports. When talking about IFs, most people thought of the Olympic federations, but it was important to remember that there were close to 90 IFs, along with 15 major event organisers, such as the IOC, the IPC, the World Games, etc. In terms of that, the Lausanne office was well placed to interact with these stakeholders, and had spent a lot of time doing so that year, talking to the federations about the particular challenges and issues that they faced putting in place anti-doping programmes. Mr Koehler had spoken earlier on about virtual communication, but he thought that face-to-face communication could not be underestimated.

The work in relation to the IFs had been given a major boost that year with the establishment of the SportAccord Doping Free Sport Unit. Not much had been heard about that during the course of the Foundation Board meeting, although it had been established in July that year. The advisory board was up and running under the chairmanship of Gian Franco Kasper, and with the representative of the IOC, Professor Ljungqvist, and himself, and tremendous progress had been seen, in particular with the smaller federations and bringing their rules into line. It should be noted that progress had been made. Ms Dagouret, the manager of that unit, was present, and he had agreed with her that he would work top-down, starting with the Olympic IFs, and she would work bottom-up, and hopefully some day they would meet in the middle. They met often, and worked very closely together, and he thought that this would give a much-needed impetus to the work, in particular with the smaller federations that did have challenges in implementing programmes.

He focused on 2010. There had been a great deal of focus on rules that year, and WADA was really close to having all the federations in line with the Code. He was much more excited about the application of those rules; he was not one who liked reading through a lot of rules, so he looked forward to moving from theory to practice, obviously in combination with SportAccord. Many federations asked what they had to do to be compliant, and he asked them what they needed to do to have an effective anti-doping programme, encouraging them to look at it from a broader, more strategic point of view. Resources and expertise were challenges, but WADA could not let those stand in the way of developing a programme. A programme did not have to be big to be effective, and that message had been repeated many times that day, so it was quality and not quantity, the old slogan of "less is more". The second focus of attention was education, along with information, but those had been discussed by Mr Koehler earlier.

He had been at the World Games that year, which was an event for the second tier of sports, the recognised sports, of which about 35 in total attended the games. He had discovered how much work remained to be done in terms of educating and informing the athletes. One athlete had told him at these games that TUE stood for "the university exemption", so he had seen the enormity of the challenge that lay ahead.

The work that needed to be done between the NADOs and IFs was incredibly important, not only in terms of the events, but also in terms of the testing programmes and ensuring that the testing pools were aligned and that WADA avoided athletes having to submit whereabouts twice, being tested twice on the same day by different organisations or, perhaps even worse, not tested at all. He emphasised the importance of the RADO network for the IFs. The IFs needed to get to the smaller countries, and the only way they would be able to do that would be by tapping into that network.

## DECISION

Lausanne regional office update noted.

### **8.8.2 Cape Town**

MR SWIGELAAR informed the members that the details were in the comprehensive report in the members' folders, so he would try not to repeat what was already written, but would highlight some of the points that he felt were appropriate to raise at that point in time. He also wished to remind the members that, in many of the reports heard that day, they would find the regional office's footprints and fingerprints. There were 52 states parties in the African continent, and the regional office was putting a lot of work into making sure that all countries ratified the UNESCO convention as soon as possible. The office was also working hard to ensure that these countries applied for the funding from the voluntary fund, which was an incentive, but he wanted to see very good programmes being implemented with the funds from UNESCO.

In terms of contributions, it had been a very difficult year for everybody, but Africa had pulled its weight again. It had become a little bit more predictable to categorise countries, to know when they were going to pay, etc. There were still some concerns, but the office was working continuously to ensure that countries understood the importance of remitting these funds, not necessarily to boost and beef up the annual budget extensively, but it showed the political support given by those countries to WADA.

There were six RADOs in the continent and the office continued to assist them and facilitate their development. The office was working on a seventh RADO for English-speaking countries in West Africa. He had reported on that already in the past, but he just wanted to inform the members that those involved were close to convening a first meeting.

In terms of the NADOs, the office was constantly in contact with the Nigerian National Anti-Doping Organisation to make sure that it understood and followed the procedures; but, in addition to the Nigerian one, which had been reported on on a couple of occasions, it was an ongoing task of the regional office to liaise with some of the bigger nations in terms of the development of their NADOs and, in that regard, there had been some very positive outcomes (and he could refer to involvement in Morocco and Egypt and many other countries). He would be in Cameroon the following week, and would spend some time with the national agency there to provide technical support. In addition, the office worked with approximately 50% of the countries in terms of advocating the need for a NADO and providing technical expertise, based on the conditions and resources available in the countries.

Since the office had started operations and since WADA had been established, the office was far better off than it had been ten years previously. The political and sports leaders now understood the need for anti-doping. In the past, this had been considered a Western problem, not an African problem. Why spend money on anti-doping when the national team did not have enough money for a kit? Now, the leaders were understanding that there were rules and responsibilities and, as much as they might not have the resources, the fact that the political will was there said quite a lot.

As an example of the political support, he highlighted one aspect that he had not covered fully in his report. At the previous Foundation Board meeting in May, he had reported on the restructuring of sport in the continent. There had been a lot of progress and he had recently attended the African Union Conference of Ministers, and the African Union was the highest intergovernmental political institution in the continent, and was also the body that would assume the responsibilities of the Supreme Council soon after the next edition of the All Africa Games in 2011. The participants at the meeting in Abuja had discussed primarily the restructuring of sport in the continent and had deemed it necessary and indeed relevant to include the section on anti-doping to ensure that they started aligning their policies and that they were in compliance with what WADA required of them. Besides finalising representation of their membership on the WADA Executive

Committee and Foundation Board and adopting the criteria essential to ensure compliance from the stakeholders, they had gone further, setting out the criteria for hosting the games and adopting the rule that only those countries that had ratified the UNESCO convention, paid their dues to WADA, and had implemented whatever else was required, could host the event. In this regard, the next edition of the games would take place in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2011, and the Supreme Council, which would oversee the running of the games, assisted by ANOCA, had approached WADA to ask for assistance and, together with the Zone 6 RADO in Southern Africa, the office had indicated its willingness to assist. Of course, the policy framework adopted was a very important one and contained very crucial elements in the fight against doping in sport, especially in Africa and, in the coming months and years, the office would be assisting them and working with them and putting flesh on the bone, backing the policy framework and ultimately ensuring roll-out.

In conclusion, he wanted to look at what would be done in the future. 2010 was around the corner, and the regional office certainly needed to take stock of where it was, and it was constantly doing that, but it needed to look at what it was going to do in the months and years to come. The issue of Code compliance and monitoring was critical, and the office would make sure that it remained proactive in engaging the stakeholders and assisting the relevant departments at WADA. In that regard, the RADOs were critical, and particular attention needed to be paid in the next few months to the development of these RADOs. Of course the establishment of NADOs would continue to be a priority, as the office provided them with the necessary technical assistance, and one aspect that he believed was critical was looking at the relationships and partnerships in the continent with the stakeholders, including sport and governments; it was a matter of reviewing those partnerships, working out what needed to be beefed up, and he certainly believed that this was a critical aspect. Of course, all attention remained on the athletes, who were the primary focus.

#### DECISION

Cape Town regional office update noted.

#### **8.8.3 Montevideo**

MR TORRES thanked the governments of the Americas for their commitment and support in spite of the global financial constraints. The figures spoke for themselves, and were a very encouraging sign for the years to come. It was not only about the financial contributions being made by governments to the global fight against doping in sport; it also showed the level of understanding they now had of this issue because they really cared about sport, sporting values and everything that sport stood for.

Regarding the UNESCO convention, he highlighted that around 95% (in terms of population) of the Americas had already been covered; despite that, there was still some way to go. Nine countries had yet to ratify, and the office was using all means possible to encourage and assist governments to quickly finalise their internal processes. He understood that some governments had political difficulties, but the office continued to work with them because it was clear that, by ratifying the UNESCO convention, governments could deal more effectively with non-analytical anti-doping rule violations and have a more comprehensive approach to anti-doping, and the office would continue that kind of work and cooperation with governments.

Regarding the voluntary fund, the office would also use this important tool as an additional incentive to encourage countries to complete the process as soon as possible, and enable them to access these resources, which could help them to budget for their own internal and domestic processes, education, prevention and anti-doping.

He went through the key areas of work in the region and underlined the importance of working together with sporting and public authorities, as they all had the same goals, to protect clean and healthy sport and, by combining resources, it was possible to advance the common goal of keeping anti-doping on the agenda, regional and practical. The

office listened and was listened to in the region. By understanding one another, both sides would be clear on what needed to be implemented in terms of harmonisation and what was needed in terms of running programmes, so the office was trying to combine those two key elements and continue with capacity-building in the region. In order to run programmes effectively, it was necessary to be prepared and develop skills, and the office was trying to do that on a regular basis by giving training on ADAMS, TUEs, result management, education and so on. Through the local development of skills, it would be possible to rely on the sustainability of the process in the long term.

The anti-doping leaders worldwide promoted local ownership by recognising local expertise, knowledge and experience, respecting local knowledge and using it appropriately, because local experiences were valuable in the job that WADA was conducting, as it provided models of best practice but also learned from its stakeholders. The office had been in touch with the organising committees of the First South American Beach Games, which would be held that month in Uruguay and the following year, for the South American Games in Colombia, the Central American and Caribbean Games in Porto Rico in July, and the Central American Games, which would take place in Guatemala, El Salvador and Panama. The office had been in touch with the committees in order to promote the Outreach model to enable the committees to reach out to athletes in a more cost-effective way.

The commitment from the public and sports authorities was increasing and the figures spoke for themselves but, more than the figures, people (authorities, athletes, coaches, entourage, media and public) were more aware, so doping was really being better understood in the region. That helped to ensure local buy-in by the decision-makers, and that was key to establishing effective partnerships on a local basis.

It was really necessary to bridge the gap that existed between countries and, by interchanging knowledge, expertise and models of best practice, the office was trying to bridge the gap in order to ensure a level playing field for all athletes throughout the continent. Finally, the office was focusing on quality, because that was what made the process sustainable, credible and reliable. The office was trying to add value to the fight against doping in sport. At the start of operations, the regional anti-doping office had been seen as a negative thing, but he had clarified that doping was negative, whilst anti-doping was positive, and he thought that the authorities now saw this. The office would not be nearly effective as it was without the governments or the support of the sports movement.

## DECISION

Montevideo regional office update noted.

### **8.8.4 Tokyo**

MR HAYASHI informed the members that, for 2009, the regional office had focused on Code compliance, especially by NADOs, NOCs and the governments, through the ratification of the UNESCO convention. This had been the first priority.

On funding, he pointed out that the recent slight decline continued, in spite of a small recovery the previous year. However, thanks to the additional contribution from Malaysia and Japan, the total had been 100% for that year. The office would follow up with non-paying countries to make full contributions from 2004 to 2009, in accordance with the formula and amount agreed at the intergovernmental meeting. This was the only regional framework focusing on anti-doping policy.

On the UNESCO convention, the office continued to encourage all governments in the region to ratify as soon as possible through daily direct communication and diplomatic missions in cooperation with the Japanese government and through official letters from WADA Foundation Board members in the Asian region and the WADA President. The office continued to push governments that had not ratified to accelerate the process of the convention.

In relation to Code compliance, there were 61 NOCs and 33 NADOs, and six RADOs covering 45 member countries. At present, 19 NADOs plus nine NOCs acting as NADOs had already completed the anti-doping rules, so the office also ensured that all NADOs and NOCs in the region would be in line with the Code as soon as possible.

The six RADOs in the region were making steady progress through the RADO programmes provided by WADA and assisted by key stakeholders, including the OCA, ONOC, and developed NADOs including JADA, the Chinese NADO, the Korean NADO, the Malaysian NADO, ASADA and the New Zealand NADO. Regional cooperation had been developed with the assistance of these developed NADOs. The recent conference in Kuwait had shown the clear policy direction of the regional office, and that promotion and improvement of RADO activities had a significant bearing on regional office activities.

For 2010, the office would focus on these activities as a priority. The basic activities of the regional office included visual communication tools such as newsletters issued every three months, as well as direct meetings with high-level government officials in each country through embassies. The office also demonstrated WADA's presence in the region, at major governmental meetings and sports events, under the supervision of the WADA headquarters.

He thanked the stakeholders, especially the Asian Foundation Board members, for the support that they gave to the daily work of the regional office.

MR KALTSCHMITT admitted that he had initially been sceptical about what the regional offices could provide, mainly in terms of cost benefit. He had to say that the offices had performed great work, reaching the goals set by WADA, and sometimes working alone. He congratulated all of the office directors, especially Mr Torres, who was the director of the office in his continent, and he knew that Mr Torres had been working extremely hard. He had offered to help Mr Torres in Central America, in which three or four countries had not yet ratified the convention, and all of the stakeholders should support the offices, which were sometimes working alone. He congratulated the directors on the fine work that they were doing and he asked all of the stakeholders to work closely with the offices to ensure that all of the countries in the areas concerned completed the convention and belonged to a RADO.

#### DECISION

Tokyo regional office update noted.

### **9. Other business/future meetings**

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the President of the Swedish Confederation of Sports, Ms Karin Mattsson Weijber. She and her association had been very generous and cordial hosts to WADA over the past two days.

MS MATTSSON WEIJBER said that she was glad and proud that WADA had chosen Stockholm, Sweden, to celebrate WADA's ten-year anniversary. The fight against doping in sport was crucial and her organisation put a lot of effort into that work. Hosting the anniversary celebrations in Sweden meant a lot to her organisation and would help it a great deal in its future work. She wished the members good luck in their important mission for the coming decade.

MR POUND suggested that, under item 4.3, the Executive Committee consider the possibility of authorising recruitment, where WADA did not get enough nominations of the right quality, to recruit on an active basis from among the scientific and other communities that were important to WADA. He thought that the committees were really important and WADA should make sure that it had the best people on them.

As to the Code compliance material, he wondered if it might not be a good idea to start putting together some kind of a matrix of the issues that would be considered in looking at compliance, which would be helpful to the members in understanding whether

a party was compliant or not, and it would be helpful to the parties being evaluated if they knew what criteria would be considered in reaching a decision.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that the second point had been progressed significantly. He knew that this had not been the response provided earlier. It was a very good point and quite valid, and he believed that progress had been made with that.

On the first point, he believed that quite a bit of recruitment went on; that did not mean that WADA was getting the sort of response that had caused Mr Pound to raise the matter as being a method to overcome some difficulties with some of the committees. He had met with one of the European sports ministers not so long ago and the comment had been made that the country of that particular sports minister was not well represented on the committees; there had been no nominations from Europe for anybody in that particular country. Unless the nominations came forward, it was very difficult for WADA. WADA continued to try and identify and work on that, and he knew that, for health and research, constant attention was being paid to that matter. WADA would continue to try hard to get the result that allowed WADA to have the best expertise possible.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the nominations were for the standing committees, and WADA received substantial nominations for those. The expert groups had not been announced; WADA had recruited and had considerable expertise and Mr Pound would see when the names were announced after 18 December that this was exactly what WADA had done. WADA was very happy and very content with the expertise that it had been able to recruit.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST extended his sincere thanks to the President for coming up with the idea of hosting the celebration of the tenth anniversary of WADA in Stockholm. He greatly appreciated that gesture, as did his country, and he was happy that the Foundation Board had supported that idea. He hoped that the members had felt welcome and had had a pleasant stay and hoped that those who would be staying on would continue to have a pleasant stay. He thanked the President and members once again for coming to Stockholm and wished them all a safe journey back home. He looked forward to seeing them at the next Foundation Board meeting in May 2010.

THE CHAIRMAN drew the members' attention to the future Foundation Board meetings. He thanked all those who had done an extraordinary amount of work for the meeting. He thanked the authorities in Sweden who had provided the venue for the meeting and thanked the hosts for their enthusiasm. He wished everybody a safe trip home and looked forward to working with the members the following year.

#### DECISION

Executive Committee – 8 May 2010, Montreal;  
Foundation Board – 9 May 2010, Montreal;  
Executive Committee – 17-18 September  
2010, Montreal;  
Executive Committee – 20 November 2010,  
Montreal;  
Foundation Board – 21 November 2010,  
Montreal.

The meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

**FOR APPROVAL**

**JOHN FAHEY, AC**  
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA