

Minutes of the WADA Foundation Board Meeting
21 June 2004
Montreal, Canada

The meeting began at 9 a.m.

1. Welcome, Roll Call and Observers

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed everybody to the first Foundation Board meeting for 2004, which was a very important year for WADA, as the World Anti-Doping Code, adopted in Copenhagen the previous year, would be coming into force for the Olympic Movement and many sports organisations over and above the Olympic Movement. He looked forward to full implementation of the Code and to the many activities that WADA would be carrying out. There was a great deal of work to do. The Foundation Board meeting also offered the chance for old friends to meet and new acquaintances to be made. He asked all those around the table to introduce themselves.

Mr Mikkelsen, Minister of Sports for Denmark, representing Europe; Dr Schamasch, IOC Medical Director, representing Professor Ljungqvist, IOC Member and Chairman of the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee; Mr Blais, Assistant Deputy Minister, representing the Hon. Keyes, Minister of State for Sport, Canada, who was occupied in the federal election campaign and sent his regards; Ms Elwani, Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Mr Takasugi, Deputy Director General of the Sports and Youth Bureau, representing Mr Yoshiaki Harada, Senior Vice-Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan; Mr Aján, representing ASOIF, IOC Member and President of the IWF; Mr Fetisov, Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, Russian Federation; Professor de Rose, representing ANOC; Mr de Vries, Director of the Sports Department, representing Ms Ross-van Dorp, State Secretary of Health, Welfare and Sport; Mr Besseberg, president of the IBU; Mr Granda Fraga, Director of the Anti-Doping Laboratory, Institute of Sports Medicine, Cuba; Mr Baar, IOC Member and Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Mr Walker, representing the Secretary General of the Council of Europe; Mr Craven, President of the IPC and IOC Member; Dr Bartagi, representing the Minister of Sports for Tunisia; Mr Ctvrtlik, Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission, representing Ms O'Neill, also Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Dr Shadgan, representing Mr Mehralizadeh, Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mr Andersen, Standards and Harmonisation Director, WADA; Mr Wade, Education and Planning Director for WADA; Dr Rabin, Science Director, WADA; Ms Khadem, Communications Director, WADA; Dr Garnier, Medical Director, Lausanne Regional Office; Mr Dielen, Lausanne Regional Office Director; Mr Hayashi, Tokyo Regional Office Director; Mr Swigelaar, Africa Regional Office Director; Mr Youn, Deputy Director of the Sports Policy Division, Korea, representing Mr Cho, the Director General of the Sports Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Korea; Ms Crooks, IOC Member, representing the IOC Athletes' Commission; Dr Ferrari, Executive President of the South-American Sport Council; Mr Young, representing ANOC; Mr Shi, representing Mr Shije, Vice-Minister, State Sport General Administration, China; Dr Mitchell, representing the IOC; Mr Heffernan, representing the Irish Minister for Sport, Mr O'Donoghue; Mr Ricci Bitti, representing ASOIF; Mr Burns, Deputy Director, State and Local Affairs, ONDCP, representing the Americas; Mr Kaltschmitt, representing the IOC; Professor Gerrard, Chairman of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency; Mr Niggli, Finance and Legal Director,

WADA; Mr Reddie, IOC Member and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Great Britain; Mr Stofile, Minister of Sport and Recreation, South Africa; Mr Larfaoui, IOC Member and President of FINA; Ms Bassar, General Manager, Sport and Private Sector, representing Senator Rod Kemp, Minister for the Arts and Sport, Australia; and Mr Howman, WADA Director General.

2. Minutes

2.1 Foundation Board Meeting on 21 November 2003 in Montreal

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members had any comments regarding the minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 November 2003 in Montreal. The minutes had been circulated, and there had not been any comments thus far. Unless any comments were made by noon, he proposed that the minutes be approved as circulated.

DECISION

Minutes of the meeting of the Foundation Board on 21 November 2003 approved and duly signed.

3. Director General's Report

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL referred to the written report and the two attachments in the members' files, which were part of an initiative engineered within the office to ensure that there was more information given to the Foundation Board members to allow them to carry out their activities on behalf of WADA. In addition to that initiative, the management had commenced a communications initiative; WADA was now circulating to all Foundation Board members, on a two- or three-weekly basis, current issues in the world of anti-doping, along with accompanying articles. Ms Khadem was responsible for putting those together. The draft Executive Committee and Foundation Board meeting agendas were now being circulated prior to meetings and, if members wished to add any items, he proposed that they do this upon receipt of the agendas so that the management could compile the appropriate background papers and circulate them.

In late May, he had attended the CONSUDE meeting in Uruguay; he had tried to get there by plane but had been precluded from doing so because his flight to Washington had been diverted for two hours, hence he had missed the connecting flight to Montevideo. He had, however, carried out his duties through videoconferencing and, although that was not very satisfactory, some presentations had been made to the group. He had also attended, and made presentations at, a meeting of the sports ministers of the Americas in Venezuela the previous week. He was pleased to have created some more beneficial liaison with that region because, to date, it had suffered somewhat. He looked forward to better relations with Latin America.

He had made presentations to the Council of Europe, firstly at the Forum of Ministerial Advisors, which was a new forum established particularly for WADA, so that WADA issues could be discussed at that meeting and the ministers appropriately advised before attending the Foundation Board meeting. He had then made a similar presentation to the Council of Europe Monitoring Group the following day.

As to FIFA, WADA had continued to discuss matters, and there had been a number of inquisitive comments made as to how WADA was proceeding. There was no special deal with FIFA; there was no special arrangement with FIFA; and there was nothing peculiar in the way in which WADA had proceeded with FIFA, other than to take quite a great deal of time in discussing the various matters that FIFA had required be discussed before accepting the Code in May. The WADA President had been most effective in leading to the result that had been achieved at the FIFA Congress in Paris. FIFA's medical rules had been altered, so that they were now in compliance with the Code. They had been approved and were already in operation. FIFA was amending its legal rules, so that

these would be in full compliance with the Code and implemented accordingly. There were meetings scheduled with the FIFA staff and members of the FIFA hierarchy over the next few weeks, which would culminate in a two-day meeting with FIFA in early July.

WADA continued to be supportive of USADA in its efforts regarding the raid on the BALCO laboratory. WADA was very hopeful that all matters involving doping infractions or violations of the Code would be resolved prior to the Olympic Games in Athens. WADA was working very closely with the IOC to ensure that no athlete would be competing in the Olympic Games with a cloud over his or her head; in other words, any allegation of a doping offence needed to be resolved if at all possible prior to the Olympic Games. He trusted that all those involved in investigations and hearings would ensure that they were completed appropriately.

WADA now had a very useful liaison with Interpol, and would be going to the Interpol headquarters in Lyon, France, on 20 July to make a presentation and to further what it could with Interpol.

The Jerome Young hearing had been held before the CAS in Lausanne the previous week; the decision was not yet available; however, as soon as it became available, there might be a need for the IOC to convene its disciplinary committee, and WADA would continue the joint commission that it had with the IOC until those matters had been completed. The members would be informed accordingly.

He was aware that several members were concerned about having the proper process in place for the fast-track mechanism required to achieve urgent alterations to the standards and, in particular, the Prohibited List. There had already been a couple of suggestions tabled, and he thanked Denmark and Australia in that respect. WADA was working on those suggestions and would produce a protocol at the Executive Committee meeting in September for approval. A consultation process would be adopted to ensure that many would be involved in the way forward, and WADA would certainly ensure that all Foundation Board members would be copied in on a draft for comment.

Similarly, the management was working on a protocol for the way in which WADA would proceed with the responsibility that it had under the Code for appealing decisions. The management was in the process of drafting the protocol, and would engage the IFs, NADOs and its other partners for assistance in the drafting. It need not be a complicated document, but WADA would foreshadow the way in which it would like to partner with IFs and NADOs in the way in which it exercised the right of appeal and the way in which it obtained appropriate information.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether any of the members had any comments or wished to ask any questions.

MR RICCI BITTI referred to the ATP problem regarding supplements mentioned in the February report. Had there been any follow-up?

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL replied that the ATP had contacted WADA and asked for a further meeting prior to the completion of the report. That meeting had been held the previous Tuesday. WADA was completing the report and would forward it accordingly to the ATP for perusal (so that any factual errors could be brought to WADA's attention) prior to publishing it. There would also be a report on the issue of supplements later on in the meeting. The members would be advised as to the situation within the report.

DECISION

Report by the Director General approved.

4. Operations / Management

4.1 Athens 2004

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL referred to the papers in the members' files that indicated the Independent Observer teams and the Athlete Outreach teams for the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games. The preparations had been completed for Athens; as the members knew, the management had tried to keep the expense for WADA to a minimum. There would be a small executive office in Athens, and WADA staff would be available in Athens to speak with any Foundation Board member or IF member who wished to discuss matters relating to the Code. WADA would endeavour to liaise accordingly. WADA was also involved in Athens in relation to pre-Games testing.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether anybody had any comments.

DECISION

Athens 2004 update approved.

4.2 Terms of Membership for Working Group Committees

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the working committees had been published, along with the terms of membership, so that Foundation Board members could see the current list of members on working committees, and their current period of service. Each member had a three-year term in order to achieve rotation and as much representation from all of WADA's stakeholders as possible. The documents were tabled for the members' information. The working groups would be reviewed at the November Foundation Board meeting, and requests for applications or nominations would be sent out well in advance of that meeting, so that WADA could be in a position to announce the working groups at that time. In terms of the process, applications were received and considered by the President and the chair of the working group concerned; he also considered the applications, and the lists of those approved would then be ratified by the Executive Committee and the Foundation Board at the November meetings.

DECISION

Update on the terms of membership for working group committees approved.

4.3 Status of African Regional Office

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL referred to the report in the members' files on the status of the South African Regional Office. WADA was extremely grateful to the South African Government for funding the office up until later in 2004, and was very happy with the way in which the operations were proceeding, but wished to alert the members to the fact that the management was aware that a decision would need to be taken in September. He was very grateful to Mr Stofile's predecessor, Mr Balfour, for his support, not only for the regional office but for the efforts that Mr Balfour had made whilst he had been a member of the Foundation Board.

DECISION

Status of African Regional Office update approved.

4.4 Translation / Languages

MS KHADEM referred the members to her written report on the translation into various languages of WADA publications. In addition to the two official languages, French and English, WADA was trying to present more material in Spanish in order to engage the Latin American colleagues. If costs were prohibitive in the design and publication of such material, this could at least be made available on WADA's website.

Other languages, such as Arabic and Chinese, were widely used and were also very important. The Doping Quiz would be available at the Athens Olympic Games in 10 languages to the athletes in the Athletes' Village. WADA had also just finished translating the Athletes' Guide into Spanish, and would soon be making that available.

She asked the members to help WADA by passing on anti-doping documents or materials if they had already translated them, as she did not wish to re-create the wheel. Translation would always be a trial and error process, for a number of reasons, and she asked the members to help WADA to find the best translators possible in order to make sure that the materials produced were up to standard. Also, if the members saw mistakes in the WADA translations, she asked them to point these out. Such help would be much appreciated.

MR KALTSCHMITT stressed the importance of translation into different languages for all countries. Printing in different countries had different costs. He knew that, in his country, it was very cheap to print compared to Canada. Translations could be submitted to WADA so that WADA would need only to revise them which, he believed, would be cheaper than translating.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE said that, in Chile, there had been a translation of the List into Spanish.

MR FETISOV said that translations into Russian had also been made.

MS KHADEM said that she appreciated the comments made, and hoped for more from the members on this kind of matter. It was definitely worth looking into the printing idea. She appreciated the members' help.

DECISION

Translation / languages update approved.

4.5 Executive Committee Update Report (from 20 June 2004)

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members as to a number of issues that had arisen the previous day. The decisions would be forwarded to the members in a more formal style in due course.

There had been a decision regarding the distribution of WADA materials. Many stakeholders sought larger numbers of publications. The Executive Committee had agreed that each stakeholder would receive up to 100 publications free of charge from WADA but, thereafter, would pay for publications and shipping costs for publications above that amount. The decision took effect forthwith.

As to the meetings, an Executive Committee meeting would be necessary in September. It had been determined that the June meeting would be brought forward to May, so the 2005 Executive Committee meeting would be held in mid-May, and the second Executive Committee meeting would take place at the end of September, with the Executive Committee and Foundation Board meetings in late November. He would work on a calendar so that the dates could be published for the following year as soon as possible for logistic purposes.

With regard to the review of the IF and NADO rules, some of these bodies were using terminology where it was possible to sanction in excess of the periods mentioned within the Code. The Executive Committee had determined that such bodies should be reminded of compliance and that their rules should be written to reflect harmonisation with the Code rather than deviation.

As to those sports that were not part of the Olympic Movement but wished to be signatories to the Code, once they signed the Code, WADA had the responsibility to monitor compliance and so on. It had been decided that, when such sports signed the Code, they would be advised that signing involved compliance, that WADA would be involved in monitoring such compliance, and that there would be a fee charged to each

sport on a user-pay basis for such monitoring. That resolved the issue of the sports not paying any dues because they did not fall within the Olympic Movement umbrella.

Where science was concerned, the HFL was a new accredited laboratory in the UK; therefore, there were now 32 accredited laboratories in the world.

Two technical decisions had been made concerning variations in the International Standard on Laboratories relating to blood testing. The current rules had been changed to ensure that, when blood was taken for the purpose of analysis to detect a banned substance, the proper protocol would be followed. The protocol was set out in that revision and would be published accordingly to take effect forthwith.

The final issue in relation to the technical documents related to the way in which the laboratories were advised to test for EPO and nandrolone. He thought that Dr Rabin could give more detail on those matters if required.

MR RICCI BITTI congratulated WADA on solving the problem of non-Olympic sports. He was very interested in the criteria concerning the fees.

THE CHAIRMAN said that all contributions would be gratefully received. The work would be done on a cost-recovery basis.

MR AJÁN asked when it would be possible to deal with the issues concerning Athens and the TUEs linked to the Olympic Games. Could this be dealt with now?

THE CHAIRMAN replied that perhaps this issue could be dealt with during the science update.

DECISION

Executive Committee update report approved.

5. Finance

MR REEDIE informed the members that Mr Niggli would deal with the first two items on the considerable finance paperwork that they had before them. Just behind him, the other members of the finance team, Mr Belton and Ms Maria Pisani, were present, as well as Mr Felix Roth from PricewaterhouseCoopers, who would be making a report on the accounts for 2003.

5.1 Finance and Legal Update

5.2 Government / IOC Contributions Update

MR NIGGLI wished to deal with the first two items at the same time. He did not intend to go into details on his tabled report, but would be happy to answer any questions on it. He drew the members' attention to the table in their files, which was attached to the report, concerning the contributions position as at 16 June 2004. In 2002, WADA had received 88.66% of its contributions; in 2003, WADA had received 84.26% of its contributions; and, in 2004, after five months, WADA was already at 60% of its total contributions, which was a remarkable improvement on previous years. At the same date the previous year, WADA had collected less than 20% of its income. He was very grateful to the governments for the huge effort that they had made in terms of paying in time, as well as to the IOC for matching the payments. Oceania had paid 100% of its dues, and it had always paid before the beginning of the year; and Europe had paid 99.8% in 2003, which was remarkable when one took into account the number of countries involved in paying the contribution. Asia had also paid a large proportion of its dues, and Japan would be paying its contribution soon, which would raise the percentage for that year.

As to the Americas, he was delighted that the USA and Canada had agreed to pay 75% of the regional share. This was a great improvement, and he hoped that the other countries would pay the remaining 25%.

He had been told that Africa would be holding meetings to better organise the share split and payments to WADA. When the remaining contributions from the USA, Japan and France were received, WADA would be up to 90% or more of its income for the first time ever. This was very good news. This would obviously have a good impact on the cash flow situation.

As the members were aware, the WADA Statutes had been amended in accordance with the decision taken at the November meeting. The members had been sent a copy of the new Statutes on 5 May 2004. In accordance with the Statutes, the ultimate deadline for payment was now 30 June of each year. WADA would report on all payments made at that date, at the request of the IOC.

MR FERRARI said that a number of issues had arisen at the meeting in Montevideo from 24 to 27 May. As to finance, South America would work out the corresponding percentage shares and had agreed to pay all of its shares for 2004. There would be significant changes for the better in South America.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that this was excellent news, and congratulated all of the countries in the Americas, particularly the USA and Canada for having stepped up to pay 75% of the shares. WADA looked forward to the resolution of this issue. WADA was required to report to the IOC as to all of the countries, IFs, NOCs and NADOs that were not in compliance with the Code prior to the Olympic Games in Athens.

DECISION

Finance and legal update and Government /
IOC contributions update approved.

5.3 2003 Audited Accounts

MR REEDIE asked the members to approve the audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2003, which could be seen in the files. The accounts had been presented under a different accounting standard called the International Financial Reporting Standard. He regretted that members kept on being shown different sets of accounts and different account formats. There was one particular change in the method of presentation, which was that, under the IFRS, WADA simply could not provide for all of the research money in the accounts; in other words, to take an amount of money for research and regard it as spent because it was committed, and put it in a separate account. This was only possible under the IFRS for contracts that had actually been signed and, if WADA signed a research contract, it could deal only with the payment of year one in the IFRS system. The effect was that it had been necessary to bring back approximately US\$ 3.7 million into the accounts. This was only an accounting device and was a step that needed to be taken under the standards that had been agreed in the way in which WADA would present its accounts.

On page two of the accounts, under the *Equity* heading, the *Currency Translation Reserve* was a figure that was necessary to ensure that WADA kept in proper balance the exact sum of SFr 5 million of WADA's capital. Clearly, currencies moved in value against each other all the time, so there was a currency translation reserve to make sure that the capital, which WADA had to have, as a Swiss foundation, was always SFr 5 million.

He asked Mr Felix Roth to speak to the accounts prior to formally inviting the members to approve the accounts.

MR ROTH noted that there had been a number of changes, some as a result of the gradual introduction of the IFRS, and they were not all that easy to understand. PricewaterhouseCoopers had audited the accounts, and concluded that the accounting records and financial statements complied with the requirements of Swiss law and the foundation deed, and therefore recommended that the financial statements be approved. On page 2 of the PricewaterhouseCoopers report, the members could see the four columns, which were the balance sheet. Under the Swiss legal framework, the members would be asked to approve the accounts that were expressed in Swiss francs. The

amounts expressed in US dollars were for information only. At the end of 2003, the equity stood at SFr 14.3 million. On page 3, members could see the statement of activities, with a total income of SFr 26 million. One change to the accounting framework was that the annual contributions, which had amounted to SFr 24.3 million in 2003, were accounted for on an accrual basis, which meant that, for each year, as the amounts were due, the amounts were actually recorded, with the exception of those amounts that remained unpaid at the year end. Those would be recorded only during the period in which they were received in cash. The operating expenses were affected by the important reversal of the research fund amount, without which they would have been in the region of SFr 20 million. As to the rest of the accounts, additional information had been added: there was a cash flow statement and a statement of changes in the fund balances. There was a detailed set of notes to the accounts and, in terms of transparency, he thought that this was great for the reader of the statements. The WADA accounts fully respected the IFRS transparency guidelines.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if the members wished to make any comments or ask any questions. With regard to the financial statements, he knew that they were not perfect, but the effect of these statements was that they gave a misleading impression of the financial situation that WADA enjoyed. WADA had not made a profit of US\$ 10 million. WADA needed some way of recording at least a note to show the commitments made by WADA to research. There might be some conditions attached to them, such as not giving a second instalment if there was no report on the first year, but WADA had made the commitment. These commitments had been carved out from WADA's financial resources, and it was necessary to find some way of reflecting that. If those concerned were not prepared to accrue them in the financial statements, then there had to be at least a note that the Foundation Board and the Executive Committee had approved certain commitments totalling, in this case, US\$ 4.7 million. It was just not right for the statements to give the impression that they did. If it was obviously not right, then there had to be some way to find a solution. WADA could not amend these statements, but he asked the Finance Committee and the auditors to find some way of making some more realistic sense out of the financial statements. If the media were to get hold of these statements they would say that, with US\$ 10 million profit, WADA did not need any more money, or they would ask why WADA was sitting on this money instead of applying it to the fight against doping in sport. WADA needed to have financial statements that were transparent enough to show that, in fact, WADA was making these commitments.

MR REEDIE said that the committee had started to agree with Mr Roth on how to find a solution. This would have to be a separate report; it could not form part of the IFRS accounts, and this would be the worst year, because it would be necessary to reverse the research funding figures, but he would put in, as a separate document, an explanatory report to make it quite clear that WADA was not showing a profit that it had not made. Did the members wish to approve the 2003 audited accounts?

THE CHAIRMAN stated that the Finance Committee and the Executive Committee had recommended that the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2003 be approved.

MR REEDIE went on to discuss the second attachment, which was the Detailed Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2003, with which the members would be more familiar. It showed assets and liabilities on a balance-sheet basis, and then, in detail, starting on page 4, it showed the actual figures for the last quarter of 2003, as well as showing the year to date. The total income over the year had been just over US\$ 19.4 million, and page 5 onwards showed exactly how that money had been spent. The end result, which could be seen on page 9, was that the total income had been just over US\$ 19.4 million, and the total expenses had come to US\$ 8.8 million; however, there was the whole issue of research grants to be taken into account.

As to the Actual Budget for the Fourth Quarter of 2003, this had been quite adversely affected by the reduction in value of the US dollar. The Director General's office had spent much less than had been budgeted due to the fact that the ADAMS project had not come to fruition, so the expenses had been much reduced. The previous year, when

money had been extremely tight, the Executive Committee had instructed the Director General to run WADA on a rather more cost effective basis. These figures proved that that had been done. Page 9 gave a much clearer statement of what WADA had been doing in research, showing each year, with commitments all the way through to 2006. He could assure the members that, no matter what the accounts stated what had to be done, he knew on a day-to-day basis what WADA's commitments were. WADA followed the process of all of the research grants very carefully.

He hoped that this document was useful to see how WADA actually spent its funds. He would be happy to take any questions on that particular aspect.

DECISION

2003 audited accounts approved unanimously.

5.4 2004 Quarterly Accounts

MR REEDIE referred the members to the Detailed Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2004. The first quarter's figures for the year 2004 were shown against the budget. The finance systems in place were now sufficiently accurate to produce all of the information that management needed within two weeks of the end of the period, which was useful, because the management of the agency would know exactly, within two weeks of the end of a period, how finance was coming in and how finance was being spent. The first quarter figures showed nothing that was out of line, and nothing had happened that would not have been expected.

DECISION

2004 quarterly accounts approved.

5.5 Draft Budget 2005

MR REEDIE said that many would remember that the public authorities had said consistently over the past few years that they needed quite a long time to budget for payments that they had to make to many institutions, and not just to WADA. To respond to that request, a first draft budget had been produced, with considerable care put into getting an estimate of costs and an estimate of contributions for governments and the Olympic Movement, so that the governments would know much earlier in 2004 what their contributions would be in 2005. The Finance Committee would prepare a final budget in September for approval in November by the Foundation Board. That would deal with all of the detailed expenditure. It had been noted that there had been no increase in percentage terms to WADA for a period of two years, from 2003 to 2004. The increase suggested now, driven in the main by the activities that the agency had to deliver, would result in an overall increase over two years of approximately 7.2%. The governments had asked the previous day for a justification of the increase. He had tried to justify the increase with a statement, which had been handed out that morning. The statement showed the additional work that WADA had to undertake, including Code monitoring, the TUE monitoring, inevitable appeals to the CAS, laboratory accreditation and proficiency testing, and the many publications that had to be funded to deliver the international standards that the NADOs needed. The Finance Committee had also shown that WADA had suffered a noticeable reduction in its buying power.

He thought that the underlying argument was sound and hoped that the Foundation Board would agree to the suggested levels so that, in 2005, the public authorities would meet the estimated sum proposed and, on that basis, WADA would then invoice them in plenty of time.

MR WALKER thanked Mr Reddie and welcomed the efforts made to present such a good preliminary draft budget for 2005 so early. A very clear picture had been presented of what WADA might be up to in 2005. Of course, nobody underestimated or put into question the importance of what WADA was there to do and what the members wanted it to do. He had been very impressed, and somewhat concerned over the course of the

past two days, to discover the unfortunate effects of currency fluctuation and exchange rates. This was a problem of which he had not really been aware, and it was very good to have these kinds of figures, which showed what the real problems were. The government side would be ready to consider what kind of compensation mechanism might be necessary. He also appreciated that there were obviously inflationary factors at work, and it was reasonable for an organisation such as WADA to put in requests and bids that took account of inflation. The gut feeling in the Council of Europe was that the argument was certainly legitimate as regarded inflation in 2004, and that compensation should be sought in the 2005 budget. But government budgetary standards would preclude including an allowance for 2003 inflation. This was very unfortunate, but that was the way that things went. At this stage, the proposed increase caused problems for a very large number of governments for a whole heap of reasons, one of them being that virtually all governments were under enormous pressure from their treasuries to reduce departmental spending in all areas. Therefore, for an organisation like WADA, from the point of view of the public authorities it was very difficult to argue for exceptions. His own organisation was under extraordinary pressure from exactly the same point of view. His budget was likely to go down by 17% the following year. He thought that it would be possible to present to the next Foundation Board meeting (following deliberations in the Finance and Administration Committee and the Executive Committee) a draft budget for 2005 and, if it included increases, these should be very well costed and very well justified. There were some concerns regarding the preliminary draft budget that was before the members; there was a good argument for an exchange rate. He did not think anybody would dispute the fact that, regarding the acceptance of the Code in 2004 and its implementation in 2005, there were requirements for monitoring and looking at compliance for the Code but, funnily enough, when one looked at the draft budget, there did not seem to be a great deal in that area. There had been an increase in staff costs in practically every department by a substantial sum; a rough calculation showed something like US\$ 600,000, and he did not know why. Another example of an area in which he thought that good arguments and justifications needed to be shown was that, when looking at the accounts for 2003, there seemed to be a surplus of approximately US\$ 3 million. For all of those reasons, and doubtless many others, he thought that the European governments would welcome a budget that did not show such a large increase and, if it there were increases, then these should be well costed and well argued.

MR BESSEBERG thought that WADA had two main objectives: research and out-of-competition testing. Everybody knew that the NADOs were far from being organised to do their work at the level upon which WADA wanted them to work in the future. It was important for WADA to keep a high level of out-of-competition testing during such a transitional period. Research was always essential in order to avoid cheats. WADA should focus on those two aspects. He had been unhappy regarding the decrease in the 2004 budget for out-of-competition testing. With regard to the 2005 budget, he would like at least 50% to be spent on research, and 25% to be spent on out-of-competition testing. If there was no NADO in a country, the IFs needed to go in there. His small IF spent a huge amount of money compared to WADA's 2005 proposal. He strongly advised that more money be spent on these areas until the NADOs were working as WADA wanted them to work.

MR REEDIE responded to the comments in reverse order. The Finance and Administration Committee had not finalised in any way the expenditure side of the budget. Mr Besseberg had made a perfectly reasonable point, and the members would decide how WADA organised its spending in November that year.

The issue that WADA was dealing with at that moment was the request from governments to have advance notice of levels of contribution. He had sympathy with the governments all across the board, as their job was to decide where to allocate their resources. However, over the past four years, WADA had moved substantially forward and had taken on substantially more work; it was legally obliged under the Code to move the fight forward, and he thought that it was reasonable to say that WADA would support that fight by the very modest increase that was being suggested. The increase between

the 198 countries would be US\$ 735,000. That was the actual cost that was being asked for and would be met by the IOC. WADA did not receive all of that, as some governments had some difficulty in paying at all. The staff increases were explained exclusively by exchange rate differences. He thought that it was reasonable for the Finance and Administration Committee to say that it thought that it had fulfilled all of the obligations that had been placed on WADA by governments for advance notice, and that, whilst it conceded the financial difficulties that governments had, he thought that the 7.2% had been justified. He thought that the proposal should be put to the meeting to see if people would live with it.

MR NIGGLI said that, in 2001, the ceiling figures had been discussed with all of the governments present. At that time, the ceiling figure had been set at US\$ 23.2 million for 2005. WADA was asking for US\$ 21.7 million, therefore the figure was well below the agreed ceiling levels.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that it was important for the Foundation Board to understand that the budget reflected the financial effects or the costs of what WADA was expected to do. It was not a matter of setting a figure and then figuring out how to spend it. He could not imagine that anybody sitting at the table could possibly think that WADA was doing enough in the fight against doping in sport. He would expect the Foundation Board and the Executive Committee to be present with 10 or 12 or 15 ideas of what more WADA could be doing and should be doing if it was going to be successful in the fight against doping in sport. If WADA was not doing that, then he thought that it might be necessary to go back to the individual stakeholder groups to find out exactly what they thought that their representatives were doing. WADA would not save its way into success in its mission. It had to do things; if it did things, these would cost money. The Foundation Board needed to think about things that WADA should be doing, not trying to find ways not to do things that it should be doing. The 7% increase was less than US\$ 1.5 million: it was nothing compared to what WADA needed to be doing. The Foundation Board members should be advocates for what the objectives were for WADA. It was also wrong to think that, because WADA existed and had some money, the fight against doping in sport was finished; it was only just starting. This was a big problem in sport, and if WADA was going to win the fight, then it needed to do things, and these things would cost money. He hadn't the slightest doubt that WADA could justify every penny, and it could probably justify twice as much, but that was not likely to be within the realm of the possible. The members needed to think about how they could look tougher in their mandate, by figuring out what to do to be effective. Did the members need anything else? The meeting about the budget would take place in November, but the advance notice for all stakeholders was out there. They had to go back and advocate for that within their respective communities.

MR REEDIE said that a detailed expenditure budget would be prepared to allow the debate mentioned by Mr Besseberg to take place. He was perfectly happy with the indications and was confident that his friends at the public authorities, who had infinite skills at this, would find some way to meet the modest increased suggested.

DECISION

Final decision concerning draft budget 2005 to
be taken at the next Foundation Board
meeting.

5.6 Finance and Administration Committee

MR NIGGLI noted that this paper was a matter for information. A member of the Finance and Administration Committee had resigned from his position following a change of governments in Spain. Two proposals had been made: one from France and one from the Netherlands. The proposal made by France had been supported by Denmark and also during discussions at the Council of Europe; therefore, there had been a decision made in accordance with WADA's Statutes by the Chairman of the Finance Committee

and the Chairman of the Foundation Board, along with the Director General, and Mr Valéry Genniges from France had been appointed as a member of the Finance and Administration Committee.

DECISION

Finance and Administration Committee report approved.

6. Legal

6.1 Working Group on Sanctions

MR NIGGLI referred to the update on the Working Group on Sanctions, detailed in the Foundation Board report in the members' files. The group had collected some 70 cases from the various stakeholders where the sanction had deviated from the rule applicable at the time. There had been a teleconference on 15 June, during which those involved had discussed and tried to categorise the different cases. The group would produce a report, which would be tabled at the next Foundation Board meeting.

DECISION

Working Group on Sanctions update approved.

6.2 Procedure for Election of WADA Chair

MR NIGGLI referred the members to the document in their files, which requested acceptance of a new procedure for the appointment of the chair of the Foundation Board. He had no particular comments to make regarding the paper. Did anybody wish to ask any questions or make any comments?

MR BLAIS said that the governments had discussed the issue informally. This was a critical period for WADA as the Olympic Games drew nearer. Speaking for Canada (although he knew that this view was shared across the board), there was a great deal of confidence in the Chairman's leadership and how WADA had been brought forward. Some of the members were thinking that, instead of setting up a process, the Chairman should be reappointed. He sensed that there was a great deal of consensus and pleasure with the Chairman's leadership.

With regard to the principle of WADA, it had been intended, and continued, to be a partnership between the public authorities and governments and the sports movement. The original thinking had been that WADA would be having an alternation in the chairmanship. It was also important to ensure that there was succession planning; in other words, that somebody be brought up to fill what had been described as the Chairman's considerable shoes. Also, the governments had not managed to name a vice-chair to represent the leadership on the public authorities' side. Many ministers acknowledged openly that it was quite difficult for a sitting minister to take on the additional responsibility. Many of the members on the public authorities' side wondered whether they should not be thinking, not so much of a minister but of somebody else with legitimacy and profile. In that optic, an ad hoc committee could be struck, reflecting the five regions, to look at the technical amendments that might be required to have a longer-term, more permanent vice-chair, who would then be in a position to assume that alternation and shared partnership, and also to identify the potential candidates. Therefore, if there was sufficient comfort, he thought that it might be a good idea to move towards providing a longer mandate to the current Chair immediately, and he also thought that an ad hoc committee should be struck to identify and put into place a vice-chair who could, in the medium to longer-term, assume the chairmanship and therefore reflect the balance of the partnership between the sports movement and the public authorities.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members had any comments or questions.

MR BURNS thanked Mr Blais for outlining the status of the governments' discussions. His country had agreed that it would be a good idea to have the Chairman in place at the Olympic Games in Athens, which would be a very important statement. He also believed that it would be a good idea to put together the process in order to set up an ad hoc group to present something to the next Foundation Board meeting with respect to the vice-chair position, which was also important. It was time to get this position organised.

DR SCHAMASCH declared that the Olympic Movement had not given him the mandate to take the decision on the matter being discussed. The decisions that were taken at the IOC were always taken on a collegial basis and, since he had not been able to contact the IOC management, he would have to abstain from stating a position.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it did not matter to him whether or not a decision was taken then and there. If, in November, the members wanted him to serve another term, then that would be fine. Nevertheless, a process was necessary regarding a procedure to deal with the issue of a president. He supported the idea of the public authorities to find a suitable person to become vice-chair and to learn the business before the Foundation Board elected this person to succeed the president in office. If the members were not yet comfortable to take a decision, then that would be fine. If they were comfortable, then that would also be fine. It was a little disappointing, having had an agenda item, that there were constituents present who had not been given instructions and had no idea what they should be doing regarding that agenda item, but that was just a general comment. His sense was that most people would rather wait. If that was the case, then they would have to decide whether the procedure was fine, and then they would need to work out the mechanism for finding somebody from the public authorities and consider the amendments, if any, that would need to be made to the constitution in order to build in that process.

MR RICCI BITTI supported Doctor Schamasch's position, as he thought that too many things were being mixed together. He thought that WADA needed to think about the change in the constitution and discuss the matter at the next Foundation Board meeting. He thought that the only decision to be made was whether or not to support the procedure, and he wished to support the procedure.

MR BLAIS noted that his intention had not been to force the members to decide before they were ready. He was looking at the proposed item 6.2, sub-paragraph 6, which suggested that the chair would be elected for a three-year mandate. He suggested adding the term *up to* three years, or taking out the paragraph entirely. He understood that the Statutes actually provided for the terms and that it would not be necessary to point this matter out here. Why would this resolution need to include this?

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL replied that this matter had been put on the agenda at the request of the Foundation Board at the meeting in November 2003. The Foundation Board members were appointed for a three-year period, and there was no article in the constitution that provided for a set term, so this was related to appointment on the Foundation Board itself.

MR REEDIE said that the Olympic Movement representatives did have a form of mandate, which had been to agree to this process. The very strong support that had come from the government representatives the previous day for the Chairman would be recorded and sent back very clearly to the Olympic Movement, and he thought that the Olympic Movement would respond accordingly. He thought that it was necessary to do what was there constitutionally, but all the very strong expressions of support made would be recorded very clearly. He was confident that having the Chairman at WADA's helm as they went through Athens would be a good thing.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that there was a proposal as to how the process would proceed. All those in favour of accepting the proposal were asked to raise their hands.

MR BLAIS was opposed as he thought that the section about the term should be omitted and left to the WADA Statutes; he thought that the position of government

authorities was certainly to support the Chairman's leadership, but it was quite true that this had been couched in the terms of until the Turin Olympic Games. The way that it was now set up was that this term would go well beyond the Olympic Games in Turin.

THE CHAIRMAN agreed that the term would go one year beyond the Olympic Games in Turin.

MR MIKKELSEN noted that he had spoken to several of his colleagues regarding the decision taken. This was an important discussion of principle. He thought that WADA had taken a fast, wrong decision. It was not a question of being for or against the Chairman. He and his colleagues had the deepest respect for the Chairman's work, but WADA was a unique organisation, based on a partnership between governments and the sports movement. The understanding from the outset had been for an alternating chairmanship. The previous day, the governments had said that they would like to have a process, first of all to find the right structures, and then to find the right candidate to succeed the Chairman. It was understood that the current Chairman would be succeeded in 2006. The governments needed more time to find a candidate, and did not wish to replace the Chairman over the next two years as he was doing such an excellent job, but he thought that it would send the wrong signal if WADA announced that the process was to be that there would be an election in November 2004 for a chair who would be in place until 2007. This would be the wrong signal to send to governments, who were well aware of the unique partnership structure.

MS BASSER supported Mr Mikkelsen's words. She thought that it was important, and it would have been preferable if the discussions had reflected the sentiments expressed the previous day. She hoped that they would be reflected somehow in the way in which the previous decision was written up. It was necessary to reflect that WADA was a partnership between governments and the sports movement, and it was important that WADA be seen as a partnership. There would be a government working group to facilitate some options for a future vice-chair. The principle of equal representation and having the opportunity to chair the organisation should be reflected in the decision taken.

Speaking on behalf of the sports side, MR RICCI BITTI sympathised, but the November election should not be mixed with the change of constitution, which he acknowledged could be a good idea. There was a transition period, and the position of the sports side was to stick with the constitution, just because up to 2006 one of the two partners was not completely committed for some reason. A strong leader was needed during the transition period of WADA. He understood that one of the partners had the right to expect that its position be respected, but these were two different problems. There was the election in November, and then a possible change in the constitution.

THE CHAIRMAN said that there had been a vote on a paper that the members had had for a number of weeks. He had counted three against, one abstention, and the remainder in favour. Had he got this wrong?

MR MIKKELSEN replied that the Chairman had not been mistaken.

DECISION

Decision concerning procedure for election of WADA chair approved, with three opposed and one abstention.

7. Strategic Plan

7.1 Strategic Plan – Development and Update

MR WADE said that he wished to provide a brief overview of the status of the Strategic Plan and, more specifically, the Performance Indicators. The WADA management had been given the responsibility to develop the Performance Indicators. He did not wish to go through them in great detail, but would review the general

approach. He referred the members to the Strategic Plan – Development and Update document. The members could also see the Background Paper, which had been prepared on Performance Indicators, together with the Strategic Plan itself, which had the Performance Indicators identified. He would also deal, to some extent, with the operational plans that WADA had in place and that had been reflected in the 2005 budget presented previously.

As a new organisation, WADA had put in place a very detailed Strategic Plan from the outset, and it had been important to do that for a number of reasons, of which everybody was well aware. It also allowed WADA to respond to emerging demands and opportunities.

One of the key focuses for WADA activities following that had been the development of the World Anti-Doping Code. The original plan had been accepted in 2001 in Cape Town and, more recently, in November 2003 in Montreal. That revision had reflected the key responsibilities that WADA had within the World Anti-Doping Code and the World Anti-Doping Programme. The vision had been for a world that valued doping-free sport, together with a mission to promote, coordinate and monitor, on an international basis, the fight against doping in all of its forms. This was an important mission statement, because promoting described a leadership role that WADA needed to play; coordinating dealt with the need for everybody to work together in partnership to make things happen; monitoring was a responsibility that had emerged from the new World Anti-Doping Code; and the fight against doping in all its forms was reflective of a comprehensive approach to athlete testing, research, education, and those kinds of things captured within the Strategic Plan itself.

As to the structure of the Strategic Plan, there was a foreword (which had been modified to give a better context to the Strategic Plan, and could be updated as necessary to keep it current); a vision; a mission; the core values (in terms of how WADA would operate as an organisation); and key objectives (which included the statement, the outcome, the strategies, and the Performance Indicators).

To give a context to the Performance Indicators, WADA's emerging responsibilities with the new World Anti-Doping Code and the WADP were very relevant to all of this. WADA had a very big job to do in a new environment, and needed time to get the World Anti-Doping Code in place operationally. As to the Performance Indicators, they needed to be simple, easily understood by all (including the outside world) and achievable. There were two kinds of Performance Indicators: strategic and operational, and the characteristic of all of these Performance Indicators was that they had to be controllable. With the Strategic Performance Indicators, they were broader and more general, and represented things that WADA could control and do. They were identified by objectives.

The Operational Performance Indicators would be identified in the annual plans. He would provide, at the September Executive Committee meeting, the 2004 Performance Indicators that were more operational in nature, together with the 2005 Operational Performance Indicators. In November, he would review and summarise the successes against those 2004 Performance Indicators, as well as referring to the 2005 plans. All Performance Indicators would be reviewed regularly to ensure that they were met, relevant and current. This would also apply to the language in the Strategic Plan itself. He would get back to the members with some recommendations on improved wording as the approach evolved. At the Executive Committee meeting in September and the Foundation Board meeting in November, because the Operational and Strategic Plans had to work together very closely, if there were any gaps identified in the Operational Performance Indicators and the Strategic Performance Indicators, he would make sure that the appropriate adjustments and modifications were made. This was a brief synopsis of the current status.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether anybody wished to make any comments or ask any questions. The Strategic Plan was the foundation of everything that WADA did. It was the basis for WADA's programme activities and it provided the basic building blocks for

the budget, therefore it was important for the members to be familiar and comfortable with the elements of the Strategic Plan, how it was put together, and how it was measured.

DR SCHAMASCH referred to the core values. Perhaps *transparency* might be added here, as transparency had been one of the core values when work had begun with WADA.

MR WADE replied that this could certainly be looked at, as transparency would be of value. He would note Dr Schamasch's comment.

DECISION

Strategic Plan update approved.

8. World Anti-Doping Code

THE CHAIRMAN said that, at least for the Olympic Movement, 2004 was the year of the Code. The public authorities would be implementing the Code in time for the Olympic Games in Turin in 2006, and he hoped that the ratification of the treaty would also occur by that time, but that was for the public authorities to demonstrate.

8.1 Activity Update

8.2 Code Compliance

8.3 Signatory Update

MR ANDERSEN wished to update the members on the activities that would be increasing as WADA approached the 13 August deadline for acceptance and implementation of the Code. There had been a great deal of input from stakeholders. The World Anti-Doping Programme was made up of three levels: the World Anti-Doping Code, the Mandatory Standards and the Models of Best Practise. The standards had been in force for a while, and there were a few changes that had been made, to which Dr Rabin would refer. A process was in place as to how to revise and change the standards, and he would elaborate further to make those protocols available for discussion before putting them into place at a later stage.

The Level 3 Models of Best Practice were supposed to be of help to stakeholders. They were practical guidelines and rules that could be used to have the relevant rules put in place. Rules had been made for IFs; the model rules for NADOs and NOCs were being finalised; and model rules had been made for results management. Where athletes were directly involved in the process, procedures had been drawn up and there were various forms and instructions listed on the web site. There were plans to provide stakeholders with more Models of Best Practice. The guidelines to follow included breath alcohol testing; test distribution planning; DCO training; and how to establish a registered testing pool. The model rules were meant to be practical tools for signatories and stakeholders. As to challenges, the acceptance of the World Anti-Doping Code had involved a thorough process. He thought that the hard work was yet to be done. It was necessary to continue implementation, which would require considerable resources.

The issue of whereabouts was still a headache, especially because WADA did not have the electronic means to deal with the issue for the time being. WADA was receiving paper-based information on whereabouts. Dr Garnier would be reporting on the issue of TUEs. The area of test results was a huge area to deal with.

As to Code acceptance, WADA had been in regular contact with all of the signatories in order to get the acceptance. The IPC had taken on the job of liaising with its National Paralympic Committees and he was very grateful in that respect. The implementation was an ongoing process, and it would take some time to have that finalised. The national legislation and relation to the UNESCO Convention was also something that

complicated the implementation phase for many national agencies. In terms of statistics, 200 out of 202 NOCs had signed the Code; one was missing in Africa and one was missing in Europe. In terms of National Paralympic Committees, 144 out of 160 had signed; there were still some left in the various regions of the world, and the IPC was working hard to get the acceptance forms back before the deadline of the Paralympic Games in September that year. In terms of National Anti-Doping Agencies, he had asked the governments around the world for feedback on this issue. There had been 59 responses, indicating that there was a NADO present in the country; 29 out of these 59 NADOs had accepted the Code, but there were complications in terms of acceptance and implementation of the Code due to national legislation in some countries. The next point concerned monitoring of Code compliance, which had not been dwelt on too much for the time being. He had concentrated on getting the Code accepted and implemented; he knew that, when the Code was implemented, there would be another period during which compliance of the Code would have to be monitored, and this was a huge undertaking.

Mr Dielen would provide the members with an update on the IF acceptance and implementation phase.

MR DIELEN said that, in terms of IF acceptance of the Code, WADA was currently at 95% of all recognised federations, Olympic as well as non-Olympic. Only one IF was missing from the summer sports, which was the UCI, scheduled to accept the Code on 23 July. All seven of the winter sports had accepted the Code. As to the IOC-recognised sports, the IGF had announced that it was scheduled to accept the Code in October 2004, although a great deal of work had already been done in terms of drawing up the rules. The FIA had announced that it could not accept the provision on the CAS but that, for the rest of the provisions, it would implement the Code. As to the non-IOC recognised GAISF members, 13 out of 20 had accepted the Code, and all ten of the ten IFs requesting IOC recognition had accepted the Code. The IOC had informed WADA that two of these IFs would be provisionally recognised.

As to implementation of the Code in terms of the rules, a review process had been conducted by WADA, which had asked the IFs to send in their rules by mid-May. Those rules had been received and looked at in terms of the integration of the verbatim mandatory articles of the Code and the implementation of the principles of the Code. A draft report had been sent to the IFs for comment, and an interim report had been presented to the WADA Executive Committee on 20 June. He wished to give the members an outline of what was in that report.

Some IFs had implemented the Code fully; others had been asked for further clarifications; and some had not yet sent in their rules. Of the Olympic Summer IFs, 18 had implemented all of the verbatim mandatory articles and principles of the Code; of the Olympic Winter IFs, four had done so; and of the recognised IFs, 14 had done so. Some of the rules were still in draft version, given that the relevant executive committees still had to approve them. Looking at other federations that had submitted their rules, some of the Olympic Summer IFs had implemented the Code pending some clarifications (IAAF, IHF, ISSF, ITF, FIVB and FIG). In terms of the Olympic Winter IFs, the FIBT also had some pending matters. Five recognised IFs still had some pending issues.

In terms of areas of clarification, these were mostly related to TUEs, sanctions related to administration and whereabouts information, the International Testing Pool and some of the definitions in the Code. WADA had not received rules from the ITU (a draft of which should be received in the coming week); FIFA (the medical rules had been received, but the disciplinary rules were to be further discussed); the UCI (which would decide on its rules in the middle of July); the ISU (which had accepted the Code); and the IIHF (which had indicated that its rules were based on the model rules and would be received by WADA the following week). Seven recognised IFs still had to send in their rules to WADA. In terms of the major games organisations, the IOC had finalised the rules for the Olympic Games in Athens, and the same applied for the Paralympic Games. The World Games Association had adopted a set of rules for the World Games the

following year pending final amendments after the Olympic Games. The Commonwealth Games Federation and the International Military Sports Council had also accepted and implemented the Code.

MR CRAVEN was delighted with the reference to the IPC. The IPC needed to invest and work with WADA in order to get this right. The IPC could not afford not to afford it. There were two things apparent in the IPC's connections with WADA. One was that it was working for a true partnership, and that came from both sides. The second thing was openness, which was fundamental in sport. When the IPC received openness from WADA, it became even more open itself. He thanked WADA for the work that it was doing on the IPC's behalf.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether anybody wished to make any comments about the Code, activity, compliance and the signatory update.

MS CROOKS wondered whether there was an opportunity to start at a very early stage to educate the organising committees of games.

MR RICCI BITTI thanked the speakers for their comprehensive presentations. It was worrying to see how behind the NADOs were, as they were very important. He asked the governments to take care of the NADO aspect, which was one of the challenges of the Code.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE referred to the issue of the NADOs. There had been the meeting of ANOC in Athens, and a PASO meeting in San Antonio, Texas, that year. This was not only a government problem but also an NOC problem. It was essential that the NOCs be in agreement with the governments.

MR ANDERSEN said that WADA was thankful and grateful to the IPC for its cooperation and wanted to continue the partnership.

He told Ms Crooks that the major games organisations were very different. The IOC had its own system. Perhaps there were other major games organisations that were less developed than the IOC. WADA was working closely with those organisations and was trying to make a model rule for major games organisations that was based on the IOC rules.

As to what Mr Ricci Bitti had said, this was difficult. That was why WADA had sent a letter to the governments in order to ask for names, as WADA had no clear overview or definition of the NADOs.

He told Professor de Rose that WADA needed to work with the governments and the NOCs. The NOC would, by definition, be the NADO if there was no NADO in the country.

MR BESSEBERG said that the NADOs were the weak point in the system and he thought that WADA would reach its objectives only if the sports side cooperated with the governments as the members cooperated in WADA. The sports side needed to push this issue together with WADA, as it was a very important factor in the fight against doping in the world. This job needed to take place on a national level.

DR SCHAMASCH said that the IOC's anti-doping rules had been completed after long and very fruitful collaboration with WADA. The rules complied with the Code, and he hoped that they would be a future model for other major event organisers.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the members needed to understand and alert their constituencies that compliance with the Code did not end simply by adopting it. The mechanical rules of making it applicable needed to be put into place. WADA would be supplying the IOC, as of 30 June, with a list of the stakeholders that were and were not in compliance with the Code. There would still be a certain period of time to enable anybody who was not compliant to become so. Some IFs, NOCs, NADOs and countries might find themselves on a list of being non-compliant and, if they were at all concerned about that, they should make enquiries with Messrs Dielen and Andersen sooner rather than later.

DECISION

World Anti-Doping Code activity update, Code compliance update and signatory update approved.

8.4 Sanctions Paper

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that he had tabled this paper at the Foundation Board meeting in November. Since then, several federations and other bodies had requested that it be given a status, whether of an advisory paper or a status similar to the comments contained in the notes to the Code itself. The Executive Committee had made a recommendation to re-prepare the paper in simpler language for those responsible for administering the rules of IFs, NADOs and so on. WADA management would table a simplified document at the Executive Committee meeting in September for appropriate recognition.

DECISION

Sanctions paper tabled for information. Simplified version to be tabled at the Executive Committee meeting in September 2004.

9. Department / Area Activity Updates

9.1 Science

DR GARNIER said that he would be giving the members an update on the process regarding the 2005 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, as well as on the Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or TUEs. The new List Committee had met twice that year, and the meetings had led to a draft proposal, which had been in circulation since 9 June 2004. The consultation process would continue until 1 August 2004. Comments and feedback from experts should be sent to WADA prior to 1 August 2004, so he asked for this information to be circulated to the experts. In August, all of the comments would be collected and analysed, and there would be a List Committee meeting in early September to finalise the 2005 List based on the comments received during the consultation process. There would be a review by the Health, Medical and Research Committee on 10 September 2004, which would hopefully propose it for approval by the Executive Committee at its meeting on 21 September, and the List would be published on the web site and sent by mail on 1 October 2004. The List would be in force on 1 January 2005.

As to the TUEs, the TUE Committee had met on 31 March that year in Lausanne. This committee had approved the WADA TUE management process, as well as the operational process for case review. It had also accepted the principle of an international network of experts. The committee would review the adoption of new forms the following year, and had discussed the operational process with the IOC during the Olympic Games in Athens. As to the experts network, there were contacts with a number of organisations, including the IOC, the Council of Europe and the University of Lausanne. There had been 21 international experts identified to date, and any more experts were very welcome. In terms of the WADA TUE management process, forms were received by fax, mail or electronically. Each TUE was edited and printed, and was checked from an administrative point of view. The TUEs were included in a database, with the separation of abbreviated and standard forms. They were classified in a secure filing cabinet. WADA reviewed all standard TUEs, and there was a review of medical consistency. If anything appeared inconsistent, the IF, NADO or prescribing physician was contacted for clarification or complementary information was requested. If no satisfactory answer was given following the receipt of all relevant information, the TUE was sent for review to the WADA TUE Committee, with the chair identifying two other experts from the network. This had not occurred to date.

As at 10 June, the total number of TUEs received was 1725, with 1685 of these being Abbreviated TUEs (aTUEs), and the remaining 40 being Standard TUEs. With regard to the origin of the aTUEs, 1483 (or 89%) had come from eight NADOs. The remaining 11% had come from the IFs. To date, 25 TUEs had been refused, because of incomplete data, illegibility or inconsistency. Of the 1685 aTUEs, the majority had been requested in relation to asthma, whilst 25% of the aTUEs had involved other pathologies. Of the 40 Standard TUEs, the majority of substances requested had been corticosteroids (13) and beta blockers (10). Finally, in four cases (10%), more information had been requested.

The TUE process had been established and was working in compliance with the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code. The operational efficiency would be enhanced as soon as the ADAMS project was implemented.

DR RABIN gave the members an update on the 2004 research programme and laboratory activities, referring to the report in their files. In relation to the 2004 research projects, 58 project applications had been submitted to WADA in May and June 2004, which came to 70% more than the projects received in 2003. Researchers representing 24 different countries from the five continents had applied, and more projects had come from research teams other than the traditional anti-doping laboratory teams. The projects were divided by themes, and there were four themes that year as opposed to the five themes the previous year. A total of eleven projects had been submitted in the category of *Compounds and/or Methods Enhancing Oxygen Delivery*, usually known as blood doping; seven projects had been submitted in the category of *Compounds and/or Methods Enhancing Growth*; seven projects had been submitted in the category of *Gene and Cellular Technologies Applied to Doping*, which was a significant increase compared to the previous year; and 32 projects had been submitted in the category *Relating from the List of Prohibited Substances*.

All of the projects would be submitted for review to independent panels of scientific experts. Some members of the Health, Medical and Research Committee had been contacted to establish and coordinate the activity of such independent panels. This activity was currently in progress. All projects would then be submitted for local ethical review and then to WADA for independent ethical review. The research proposals would then be discussed and reviewed by the Health, Medical and Research Committee on 10 September 2004 with, as usual, a recommendation made to the Executive Committee on 21 September. The process was now very well established and, apart from the increase in the number of projects, things were up and running very well within the department.

As to the WADA-Accredited Laboratories, WADA now had the responsibility concerning the accreditation and re-accreditation of these laboratories, and he wished to express his gratitude to the IOC and, in particular, Dr Schamasch and his team, for their excellent cooperation. Since the start of the year, as requested by the ISL, WADA had already conducted three proficiency tests for 2004, with one additional test to take place before the end of the year. This was quite demanding for the Science Department because of all of the logistics involved, but also due to the quality and amount of information that WADA provided to the laboratories. In fact, WADA looked at all of the information from the laboratories from an administrative as well as a technical standpoint, and provided general and customised comments to all of the laboratories, and this approach appeared to be widely appreciated by the laboratories.

He welcomed HFL as the thirty-second accredited laboratory in the world. He believed that it was going to be a very good addition to the network of anti-doping laboratories. He also wished to mention that the Warsaw Laboratory was in the final accreditation phase, and the final accreditation test was to take place on 25 July if all of the documents were made available by the laboratory in time. About 15 laboratories or countries had expressed interest in the WADA accreditation process. In WADA's constant efforts to improve quality, independence and transparency in the accreditation process, WADA had commenced a partnership with the Independent Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). Two days previously, ILAC had held its executive committee meeting and had issued a supportive recommendation to the collaborative work with

WADA, with the idea that the assessment of the accredited laboratories could be conducted by ISL-certified assessors, and WADA had trained about 15 of these assessors for the International Standard for Laboratories.

With regard to the documentation, the ISL documents were on the web site in French, and he wished to thank the Council of Europe and Professor Ayotte for their help in this regard. The new technical documents on the *Reporting of Norandrosterone Findings* and *Reporting and Evaluation Guidance for Testosterone, Epitestosterone, T/E ratio and other Endogenous Steroids* had been approved the previous day by the Executive Committee. The addendum to the ISL for the handling of blood samples had also been approved. Finally, the technical documents on EPO reporting and measurement uncertainty were in progress.

MR AJÁN referred to the issue of TUEs. His IF had been fighting hard against drugs for 30 years and had regular controls all over the world. There had been controls in 171 countries that year on the occasion of Olympic Games qualification competitions. His IF's experience was that WADA did a great deal, and he supported WADA totally, but that the TUEs had arrived somewhat late. Many NOCs and governments did not know enough about the procedure. Some National Federations had been ignorant of TUEs. He was afraid that weightlifting, and also some other sports, did not carry out all of the procedures. He asked WADA to think about what it was doing, as this was a very important issue. There had been five continental Olympic Games qualification competitions, and only 25 out of the 171 countries taking part had been informed about the TUEs. He repeated that he was afraid that other sports had the same problem.

The second issue that he wished to raise, which was also linked to the previous matter, referred to laboratories. He thanked the IOCMC and Dr Schamasch for their help and support in terms of responding to questions. His federation used 15 or 16 different accredited laboratories, but some of these were not equipped on the same level as others, so the analysis results could be different. It was somewhat difficult to give the athletes and NFs information, particularly on testosterone and epitestosterone levels. Could WADA perhaps establish a new rule or a new system? This might bring all of the laboratories to the same level, which should be a goal for WADA.

As to the third issue, he did not wish to criticise any of the organisations sitting around the table, be they governmental or non-governmental, but it was his impression, after many decades, that the IFs did much more in the fight against doping than other organisations. The distinguished colleague from Denmark had made a very nice statement, referring to the fact that the agency was based on partnership between sport and governments. He did not wish to discuss the election issue, but noted that the IFs did a lot more than other organisations; therefore, in the lead-up to Athens, it was necessary to deal with many practical points. The IFs were the rabbits and the others were the hunters, and it was easy to criticise an IF or the IOC during the Olympic Games, but everybody needed to be brought to the same level: governments, non-governmental organisations, IFs and the IOC. This would be a fair partnership.

MS BASSER referred to the List, and thanked those involved for their work on the draft List and for having it available so soon, providing the stakeholders with an opportunity for consultation. This was a critical element of the World Anti-Doping Programme, and was a highly technical one. It would be very helpful to understand the underlying rationale for the proposed amendments. Might the scientific and/or ethical information be provided as soon as possible in order to assist the stakeholders in making informed decisions?

MR LARFAOUI said that, where TUEs were concerned, athletes might need medication at times, but it was necessary to be vigilant in this area. If there were 1,700 requests for TUEs at present, how many would there be in the future? There had been an increase in the number of asthmatics, which gave cause for concern, and there was no means of control. He believed that it was essential to be rigorous where the period of

duration of TUEs was concerned. This should not last for four years, but a limited period should be set for the use of drugs.

PROFESSOR GERRARD wished to reiterate the comments made by his Australian colleague concerning the draft 2005 List. He knew that the Director General had received a discussion document that represented the valued opinion of at least 13 anti-doping agencies. He wanted to highlight two key issues from the document and ask that these be embodied in a statement once the document had been read and distributed more widely. For WADA to continue its excellent work, it was necessary to engage the support of two key stakeholder groups: the athletes and physicians. There had been concern expressed by some athletes' commissions and some doctors regarding the 2005 draft List. In establishing a list of prohibited substances, there needed to be a clear and transparent process of inclusion of any substance. In keeping with the core value of transparency and accountability, the drugs on the list needed to be there on the basis of scientific evidence and they should reflect WADA's priority, which was to catch the cheats. WADA should ensure that the list had a rationale and that it was understood by the athletes, as well as being scientifically based. The open letter was submitted for consideration, respectful of the core values for which WADA stood and mindful of the pledge to achieve an environment of doping-free sport and fairness for all athletes.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE appreciated the detailed report. There had been statistics of the number of controls and the results carried out by the accredited laboratories. The last statistics had been produced in 2002 by the IOC. He requested that WADA give statistics at the end of 2004 as they were very important in terms of control.

MR BLAIS thanked Dr Garnier and Dr Rabin for their presentation. He wished to refer to the consultation process for the 2005 List. Comments were to be sent in by 1 August, and on 10 September the committee would meet to discuss the List. The Executive Committee meeting would be held on 21 September, but there was not much time between these dates for discussion. He was wondering whether there would be a document for analysis purposes between 1 August and 10 September. Might these documents be made public so that the members could follow the discussions in order to be ready to make a decision?

DR GARNIER thanked Mr Aján for his relevant comments. This was a new mechanism for all, and education and information on the process were necessary. WADA would continue to work along those lines.

As to the comment by Professor Gerrard concerning the List, all proposals were accompanied by an explanatory note that explained them and, if additional information was required, he asked that the questions be specified. He would then try to reply to them.

In response to Mr Larfaoui, the validity of the TUEs was of concern to WADA, and a guideline would be proposed shortly. He stressed that TUEs were not systematic for beta-2 agonists, and could be refused if there was not sufficient information to back the request.

As to the proposal made by Mr Blais for interim information to be provided in August, it was hard to say whether this would be possible at the moment. The comments made would be compiled and summarised for the List Committee to take them into account. There would be no discussion, but the comments would be compiled and incorporated into the new proposal.

DR RABIN referred to Mr Aján's comment concerning the laboratory reports. Where laboratory performance was concerned, WADA had established minimum performance standards. The goal, through the aptitude tests, was to test laboratory performance and improve such performance. As to the problems of the laboratories in the report on testosterone and epitestosterone, the goal of the technical document was to review all of the procedures and increase the strictness regarding the requirements. Relevant accurate information had to be given to the laboratories. WADA was working to

harmonise all of the reports that were received, and he thought that a marked improvement would be seen over the next few weeks.

As to Professor de Rose's comments, the laboratory statistics were one of the responsibilities of WADA. The IOC had been supposed to do this, and then had been unable to do it so, in 2003, WADA would be doing this, although it had not initially been planned. For 2003 and for the start of 2004, the reports would be in by 1 August and released to the members in September.

DR SCHAMASCH thanked Dr Rabin for his comments. This was probably the only dysfunction during the transition period, and the delay had been totally the IOC's fault.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that the vast majority of public interest related to the List, and this did not simply materialise out of thin air. It was prepared on the basis of what had been there for a long time and what was being newly discovered. There was not always unanimity, but there was a rationale for it, and the consultation period was certainly sufficiently lengthy for those who had sufficient knowledge and expertise to provide input. WADA would continue to work to make people understand that there was a possibility of TUEs. If an athlete tested positive without having a TUE, that athlete would be banned from competition.

DECISION

Science report approved.

9.1.1 Suspension of the Seoul Laboratory

DR RABIN noted that, during the process, there were sometimes unpleasant situations; such a situation had occurred that year, with the suspension of the Seoul Laboratory. At the joint IOC/WADA re-accreditation committee, it had been shown that the Seoul Laboratory had had unsatisfactory results for low-concentration steroid analysis. At the time, the problem had been well identified and corrective measures had been sent back to the laboratory. A decision had been taken by the committee to downgrade the laboratory to Phase 1 Status. This meant that the laboratory would deal only with national tests and negative samples, with all positive samples to be sent to another laboratory. In March 2003, there had been a site visit to the laboratory by a member of the committee to provide guidance for corrective actions. Following the site visit, there had been no real improvement, always in the same area of steroid analysis, therefore, in December 2003, the IOC/WADA re-accreditation committee had met. The committee had decided to maintain the Phase 1 Status of the laboratory and to allow for a probationary period of 60 days in order to enable the laboratory to implement the proper corrective actions and to perform a complementary PT control test for steroid analysis. This test had been conducted in April 2004 and, unfortunately, out of the 10 samples provided to the laboratory, three had come back with unsatisfactory results, again in the steroid analysis area, including a potentially false positive result.

The laboratory had therefore been suspended for six months for steroid analysis, based on the joint IOC/WADA committee proposal. It had been notified immediately of this decision 24 hours before a public notice had been sent out by WADA to all of the stakeholders. The National Accreditation Body had been informed, since this might have an impact on the ISO 17025 accreditation status of the laboratory. Following this decision, he had spoken to the laboratory director, who had accepted the decision in a positive manner, saying that the time would be used to buy new equipment for the laboratory and implement the proper corrective actions. Globally, there had been a positive outcome to this unpleasant situation.

MR YOUN was sorry about what had happened at the Seoul Laboratory. The Seoul Laboratory was now associated to the sports section of the Korean Government and the Ministry of Science and Technology in Korea. In 2003 and 2004, the Korean Government had been very active in promoting anti-doping programmes. The Korean Government would continue to do its best to promote anti-doping in sports.

DECISION

Report on the suspension of the Seoul
Laboratory approved.

9.2 Education

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the new Ethics and Education Committee Chair, Mr Scott Burns, who had replaced Ms Andrea Barthwell.

MR BURNS appreciated the kindness of the members. He did not know specifically what had gone on in the past with respect to the previous person who had represented the USA but, since December, when he had assumed the position, he had visited the Chairman and the Director General, as well as the staff members, and Canada had been kind enough to meet with him in Ottawa at several other meetings, at which the issue of the dues had been worked out (50% USA, 25% Canada, and they were working with the other countries in the Americas to come up with the remaining 25%). He was there to tell the members that he was committed; he would be supportive of the governments, the athletes and WADA, and he appreciated all those who had been so kind to him. He was trying to re-energise the Ethics and Education Committee, and was very open to suggestions. He thanked the members who served on that committee and Mr Wade, who had done an excellent job.

MR WADE referred the members to the Education Departmental Report and the Short-Term Education Strategy 2004-2005; the Terms of Reference for the Ethical Issues Review Panel; a document on the responsibilities of members on the Ethical Issues Review Panel; an overview of the Education Questionnaire; and an overview of the Partnership Certification Programme.

With respect to the Code itself, whilst education was not mandatory, it was essential. Everybody needed to work together. What was being done was consistent with the World Anti-Doping Code and one of the key areas was to influence behaviours among participants but, also from an educational standpoint, he wanted to make sure that there were some key areas with which athletes and support personnel around the world were very familiar: the Prohibited List, the health consequences and dangers of doping; procedures for testing; and the rights and responsibilities of athletes. This could not be done without the cooperation of a number of organisations, signatories, governments and athlete support personnel, who were extremely important.

The Ethics and Education Committee had agreed to hold quarterly meetings, only one of which would be an in-person meeting, three of which would be by teleconference. A very small expert working group was being put in place, to be made up in part of members of the Ethics and Education Committee, but also people in the business of day-to-day education. He was pleased and privileged to have a panel of five leading experts on world ethics to ensure that, when reviewing programmes and policies, ethical opinion and visions were mixed into the decision-making. An education questionnaire had been conducted, and this had been created to assess and identify needs, as well as to develop a resource library. The key findings were that more than 50% of those surveyed carried out educational activities. There was a general lack of funding, which needed to be addressed. The main target groups were very much consistent with those described in the Code. The most popular formats were seminars, print and electronic formats. There was a need for information on Code implementation, and also a need for WADA to develop standardised materials and coordinate communication.

A number of things were being done for athletes, including the Athletes' Guide, the poster series, the Prohibited List booklet, and the leaflet on nutritional supplements. The poster series on the slide gave the members an idea of the look of the posters. Other important activities included the YEAH (Youth Establishing Anti-Doping Habits) Project, which was geared towards young athletes; it was encouraging to note that there were many anti-doping organisations around the world that were excited about this, and some 15 to 20 organisations would be involved. The idea was to engage young athletes to visit

the web site and get relevant information on WADA. One of the advantages of the collaboration of the partners was that a lot of the material would be translated into several different languages.

Another programme was the Partnership Certification Programme, and he was looking at a better word for this, because *certification* implied certification of the activities within an organisation. What he was really looking at was giving a kind of seal of approval for information and materials prepared on the education front. Coordination at every level was essential. A pilot project had begun with FIBA, and other organisations would be engaged shortly. The flip-side to that was that expert resources to develop the programmes and materials were necessary, and WADA would want to help those organisations that perhaps did not have such resources.

9.2.1 Supplements in Sport Symposium Outcomes

MR WADE said that there had been a successful Supplement Symposium at the end of May, and he wished to thank the various Canadian programmes for their valued support. This was the first time that all sectors had been involved in coming together to deal with the issue of supplements. A few key conclusions had come from this. One was that information to athletes, coaches and support staff as to needs and risks was essential. A common definition was necessary. A global database on supplements was also a must. Research was essential on usage, safety and efficacy. Two key challenges were working with the industry and governments. A follow-up symposium had been recommended, as he wanted to take immediate action on these recommendations.

The Council of Europe partnership continued, and WADA was developing model education guidelines, which would also include an approach to have very basic campaigns in certain countries. A working group was in place for that and the model guidelines would be in place for October 2004.

Not only did WADA need clear and effective education for elite athletes, but WADA really wanted to bring young athletes through a system with a set of values that were conducive to a doping-free sport environment.

MS CROOKS noted that the athletes had been impressed with their involvement in some of these initiatives. She encouraged the further use of athletes as positive role models throughout this process. 2005 would be the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, and the United Nations and the IOC were certainly cooperating in that regard. She was wondering if the issue had come up in any of the discussions for 2005.

DR SCHAMASCH asked whether the Ethics and Education Committee had the ability to accelerate the research validation process. Education was on point seven of the WADA Mission Statement. A sports ethic existed, but there were many interpretations of this. The IOC would give the Ethics and Education Committee its various forms of diversity so that the members of the committee could incorporate the ethical and cultural differences.

MR AJÁN referred to the IOC Olympic Solidarity organisation, which had national centres throughout the world. Could WADA contact these education centres and ask them to hold lectures on doping-free sports?

MR RICCI BITTI was grateful for the clear presentation on supplements. There was a problem of widespread use of supplements in sports. A precise answer and a position were necessary on this issue. The fact that the important principle of strict liability had been successfully challenged recently was of concern. His position was that no supplements should be taken at all, but he did not think that this would be successful in sport. WADA needed to do some work and have a position on the issue, as well as an answer, otherwise he was worried about WADA's exposure in legal terms.

MS BARTAGI referred to the Year of Sport and Physical Education. Tunisia would be holding a meeting on sports and health at the start of the year, and anti-doping activities would form part of the agenda. She invited WADA to attend the meeting.

MR WADE said that, with regard to the Year of Sport and Physical Education, WADA was extremely interested in participating. WADA would like to be there and act as partners. This was not inconsistent with the regional symposia, in which WADA wished to engage.

As to what Dr Schamasch had said, the Ethics and Education Committee would be involved, but the Ethical Issues Review Panel would work with the science group to look at the submissions and, from an ethical perspective, would give their opinions to Dr Rabin and his colleagues. As to the cultural, ethical and geographical factors, he was aware that WADA needed to develop practical and useful education material and hold seminars as soon as possible for the elite and young athletes; for example, the education worldwide campaign would require common messages and quality and basic information.

With regard to the recommendation concerning Olympic Solidarity, this was a good recommendation, and he would look into this and see how Olympic Solidarity could be engaged. This would be helpful.

As to supplements, he knew that WADA had to act on the problem quickly. The athlete's responsibility could not be changed, but WADA wanted to look at ways by which it could improve things for athletes and minimise the risk of taking these supplements, therefore it had to act quickly.

THE CHAIRMAN referred to the issue of strict liability. The Code that everybody had adopted was based on strict liability so, if an athlete did not know what he or she was taking, then he or she should not take it. That calculus was not complicated, and that was the basis on which WADA would be proceeding with the implementation of the Code. If WADA needed to go to the CAS, to advance or defend this principle, it would do so.

DECISION

Education report approved.

9.3 ADAMS – Anti-Doping Administration and Management System

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that, in November, the management had been heading down the track with the ADAMS project, but had become slightly derailed in January when some negotiations ongoing on a commercial basis had become unsustainable. Independent advice on ADAMS and the process had been taken. The management had accepted that advice and had advertised for, and obtained, the services of a project manager. Mr Karam Birdi had been appointed on a contract basis as ADAMS Project Manager. His contract would end when the project ended.

MR BIRDI thanked the Chairman and the management for their support. The main purpose of ADAMS was to provide a centralised service (and he wished to underline the idea of service) offering functionality for assisting WADA and its stakeholders in their operations and in fulfilling their obligations under the World Anti-Doping Code.

The system consisted of three models: the Clearinghouse, the Whereabouts System and the Doping Control System. The details of this and the functional requirements had been presented at the November Foundation Board meeting, so he did not wish to go into those, but thought that he would mention that this should help WADA's anti-doping activities. The Whereabouts System would facilitate the collection of the athletes' whereabouts information; receive update whereabouts information on athletes designated in national or international testing pools; monitor failure to provide complete whereabouts; and, of course, it would make all of this information accessible.

In terms of the outcome of the External Audit Report, there had been insufficient cost details for contract negotiations, or no fixed price; the vendor project plans had not been detailed enough; and there had been a lack of confidence in the total project costs. The recommendations were to split the ADAMS project into two parts, in other words, System Development and Hosting; and to issue a Request for Proposals, asking for detailed costs and project plans. The aim was to take full advantage of the functional requirements

already defined. The approach to post-audit ADAMS involved the establishment of a form of ADAMS project organisation; the definition of the roles and responsibilities; alongside the Project Team there would be a Reference Group and any other kind of special group that might be required; the issuing of the Request for Proposal for development; the evaluation of the system proposals; recommendations to the Executive Committee for approval; and the negotiation and awarding of a contract for system development. The same thing would be done for the RFP in August. As to the involvement of stakeholders, their buy-in was extremely important, and some 32 organisations would be involved. He had visited USADA the previous month and had been delighted with the reception.

With regard to project milestones, he hoped to obtain Executive Committee approval as to the vendor on 9 July. Hopefully, by 5 July, two vendors would have been selected. Hopefully, there would be a system for user testing on 4 January 2005, and an implementation strategy would commence on 1 March 2005. Critical success factors involved having the right vendor, who gave WADA the best value for money; cooperation from stakeholders, as it was everybody's system; a practical implementation strategy; and, last but not least, an adequate education and training programme.

MR. WALKER thanked the WADA management and consultant for their reports, which showed that good progress was being made at less cost. He noticed however that there was no mention in the documents of the vital need to ensure excellent personal data protection safeguards in the ADAMS systems. As he had raised this question before, he was concerned that it was being overlooked.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that, following Mr. Walker's previous requests, this matter was indeed included in the project brief.

DECISION

ADAMS report approved.

9.4 Governments

9.4.1 Draft UNESCO Convention

MS JANSEN thanked the members for giving her the opportunity to report on the governments. Mr Kevin Thompson, of UNESCO, had come to give the members an update on the Convention and the process.

She referred the members to the document in their files related to the Copenhagen Declaration Signatories. The total number of signatories to the Copenhagen Declaration to date was 122. There had been an increase of six for Africa, ten for the Americas, seven for Europe, eleven for Asia, and four for Oceania. She thanked Mr Mikkelsen for his assistance in encouraging countries to sign the Declaration, and thought that it was having a marked effect. All signatures were listed on the website as they were received.

As to government payments, the good news was that more countries were paying, and more were paying on time. There were 17 new governments making payments that year, some of which were also making back-payments.

In terms of government communications, the Play True magazine featured governments and ministers, as well as their work in anti-doping. The WADA web site had more information and had been refined and, in terms of presentations, hard copy material had been developed.

With regard to the UNESCO Convention, WADA representatives had attended a Category II meeting in Paris in January and, at that meeting, the feedback had been that there were many UNESCO delegates with limited information on anti-doping and WADA who felt that they could not make a good contribution to the Convention. WADA had offered to go and give a presentation to the delegates in April. The presentation had been given to 83 delegates, and there had been a very positive outcome. WADA had

also met with the chairs of the regional groups to answer any questions that they had on anti-doping.

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed Mr Thompson; WADA members were delighted to have him at the meeting.

MR THOMPSON had heard that there was a betting sheet going round as to who would take the longest to make a presentation at the Foundation Board meeting; in accordance with established UNESCO bureaucratic traditions, he intended to take the longest time but, contrary to these traditions, he did not intend to bore the members.

On behalf of the Director General of UNESCO and Mary-Joy Pigozzi, who had addressed WADA the previous time, he thanked WADA for giving him the opportunity to attend the Foundation Board meeting. The Director General and the Secretariat were fully aware of the importance of the relationship between WADA and UNESCO as the development of the Anti-Doping Convention progressed. The world was watching UNESCO and WADA on this one. UNESCO had been busy indeed.

Since the November Foundation Board meeting in 2003, there had been an experts' meeting, and a further meeting in December. In January 2004, there had been a Category II meeting, which had been mentioned a number of times. In February, there had been a drafting group meeting; in April, a WADA information briefing; and in May, a Category II meeting. He thanked Mr Blais from Canada for chairing those Category II meetings and for making a presentation to the Executive Committee the previous day. Many people who had been involved in the process at UNESCO were present, and he thanked them for their contribution. There had been unprecedented goodwill within the system for the UNESCO Convention to succeed; most conventions took many years to complete, but this one would be completed in less than two years.

There were a number of different categories of official meetings within UNESCO, and each had a different status and defined parameters. Experts' or drafting group meetings provided text for the Category II meetings. Experts' meetings were set up on an ad hoc basis to submit suggestions or advice on an issue, and consisted of individuals acting on a private capacity, appointed by the Director General, or by governments at the Director General's invitation. They reported on their findings to the Director General, who then decided what use would be made of them. Category II meetings involved all 190 member states in UNESCO. The member states were all invited, and relevant NGOs were also invited, such as WADA, the IOC, the IPC, etc. The Category II meeting was the venue for key decision-making. The Secretariat supported the meetings and took action on the decisions. It was important to understand this, as the content of the Convention was important, but so was the process. Diplomats were extremely sensitive to process; everything had to be done by the book, and the Secretariat had to be neutral. For example, the preliminary draft had to be given officially to all member states at the same time, for fear of being seen to be favouring some states over others. So the draft was completed, in preliminary form, but could not be given out at the moment, for good reason.

The WADA information session had been extremely useful. The follow-up meetings had included meetings with most of the presidents of the regional groups. There had also been a presentation upon request to the Arab group, conducted by Dr Garnier, and he had given a presentation to the European group two weeks ago. There had been a lot of positive feedback from the delegations, and far fewer cases of lack of understanding at the main meeting, so the presentations had helped things to move along.

UNESCO was close to a final draft, and most of the issues were solved. Excellent progress had been made. In terms of the content, some WADA members and delegates at the Category II meeting might think that some of the language was loose and somewhat woolly. This was typical of an international convention. When dealing with 190 governments and as many different legal and administrative systems, there was a tendency towards the lowest common denominator in order to get something going. The principal token in this case had been to focus on outcomes. If an objective was achieved,

then it was less important how it had been achieved. Insisting on legislative change in a convention was a sure way of getting only a handful of signatures. The application of the Convention therefore became critical. Setting standards for compliance, assisting states in the implementation of the provisions and then monitoring compliance were the cornerstones for making the Convention have some decent effect.

There was an important distinction between an appendix and an annex in a convention. An appendix was not considered part of a convention per se; it was rather more of a guideline. It would not be possible to make the Code in its entirety an integral part of the Convention, because there was a great deal that did not directly apply to governments. Nonetheless, there was universal recognition of the importance of the Code. It would be an appendix. The International Standards, on the other hand, would be annexes, and therefore an integral part of the Convention. Most of the discussion had centred on the need for governments and the sports movement to work from the same list.

Governments had responsibilities in terms of education and research, and all of these actions were to be consistent with the Code. There were also articles on restricting the availability and use of substances and methods in sports; encouraging best practices regarding nutritional supplements; and, in terms of finance, supporting anti-doping programmes in the states and withholding funding from individuals who were under suspension from the Code and from organisations that did not meet the requirements of the Code. In terms of doping control, governments were requested to facilitate, among other things, doping control, international testing and coordination with WADA and other states.

There were key issues that were still outstanding in the Convention. Of these issues, the ones of most relevance to WADA concerned maintenance monitoring issues, the Secretariat of the Conference of Parties, and the voluntary fund. It was proposed that WADA would have advisory organisation status at the Conference of Parties, which was the sovereign body, or board of management, of the Convention. It would meet every two years. The UNESCO Secretariat had been asked to discuss cooperation possibilities with WADA for a number of reasons, with the goal being an efficient system for implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the Convention.

There were a number of ongoing tasks that could potentially be the subject of cooperation between UNESCO and WADA. These included the Conference of Parties, at which WADA would be invited to participate. In terms of maintenance of the Convention, as WADA changed the Code and Standards, close cooperation was essential to ensure that the changes were effected in the Convention through appropriate amendment procedures. In terms of monitoring of the Convention, the key would be in developing guidelines to help member states to carry out the provisions.

He reiterated that these issues were just for discussion; no decisions had been made. UNESCO was looking for the best way in which to take forward the provisions of the Convention and how best to work with WADA, which was the lead organisation in anti-doping.

There would be implementation issues. A coordinated approach would be necessary to promulgate best practices to speed up the implementation and ensure harmonisation of approaches.

There might be some donations made to a voluntary fund and, depending on what the Conference of Parties decided to do with that fund, there might be roles for UNESCO and/or WADA to implement some of those programmes. WADA would also be asked to report on compliance with the Code, and it would be necessary to cooperate on international relations.

On 12 July, the Director General's preliminary report had to reach member states, which meant that it would have to be sent out some time at the end of the following week. On 12 November, comments by member states on the preliminary report had to

reach UNESCO. From 6 to 8 December, MINEPS IV would be held in Athens. In 2005, there might be the need for another Category II and/or drafting group meeting to finalise things, and then on 12 February the Director General's final report would have to reach the member states, with drafts. On 12 September, the Convention was scheduled to be adopted at the UNESCO General Conference. The MINEPS IV was a key item on the agenda, and was the opportunity for the remaining issues to be discussed and for political agreement to be reached. The Category II meeting to take place in January 2005 would be the forum for final agreement on the Convention text.

He finished with a request for action. UNESCO had been asked to negotiate and have dialogue with WADA on the nature of the ongoing role for both organisations; discuss the resources implications for UNESCO and WADA; and perhaps to jointly develop a proposal for the WADA Executive Committee in September and for the Foundation Board to consider in November. The results of those would be fed into the MINEPS IV meeting and subsequently into the Category II meeting in January 2005.

He thanked WADA for its assistance and input to date. UNESCO would deliver a Convention by the scheduled date in accordance with the government obligations in the Code.

MR FERRARI referred to the lack of information and the bureaucratic problems mentioned. He had not been able to attend any of the meetings mentioned as he had been unable to obtain information in time. Perhaps it would be possible to check who invitations were sent to, as everybody was interested.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE referred to a PASO meeting that had taken place in San Antonio, at which many NOCs had claimed that they had received an invoice from WADA to pay the fees of their respective governments. The NOCs paid through the Olympic Movement. He asked the relevant staff members to stop asking the NOCs to pay government debts. Most of the NOCs had been somewhat afraid of IOC revenge, because their governments were not paying. It was necessary to make it clear that it was not the NOC that would not participate in the Olympic Games if its government did not pay its dues.

MR BLAIS thanked Ms Jansen and Mr Thompson for their excellent presentation. The WADA staff had contributed greatly to the outreach work being carried out to build UNESCO knowledge. An excellent spirit of cooperation had been created.

MR KALTSCHMITT supported his colleague from Uruguay. Some UNESCO government representatives were the ambassadors of their countries and it was important to find out about the representation. As to the NOCs, some of the government problems in Latin America had been due to the fact that the governments did not know much about WADA. He had thought it a good idea to send the copy of the receipts from WADA to the NOCs, so that they could explain to the governments.

MR THOMPSON said that the sending out of invitations was linked to official procedure. UNESCO could not really deviate from the standard list of invitations. UNESCO tried its best to get information and invitations sent out on time, and hoped to do better in the future. There was a big list of NGOs that had to be invited, and UNESCO was limited in terms of invitations, but it had been compiling an e-mail list of interested parties and he would be happy to forward things on a more or less unofficial basis.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL noted that Mr Kaltschmitt had kindly explained why WADA had sent copies of the invoices to NOCs in South America.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE pointed out that the invoices had been made out to the NOCs and not to the governments. The invoice he had seen had been in the name of the NOC.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that some NOCs had asked WADA to send invoices to them so that they could pay their governments' shares.

As to the issue of consequences, there would be consequences for ministers if their countries did not pay their share of WADA's fees; there would not be consequences for the NOCs.

DECISION

Governments update approved.

9.5 International Federations

MR DIELEN referred the members to the documents in their files. The objective of IF liaison was to maintain contact between the IFs and WADA for all activities defined in WADA's Strategic Plan based on the instructions of WADA management.

DECISION

International Federation report approved.

9.5.1 IF Anti-Doping Administrators Symposium Outcomes

MR KOEHLER referred to the documents in the members' files. The IFs had requested the symposium, and WADA had involved the IFs in the development of the programme for the symposium. The IFs had been asked to submit topics for discussion, which had included issues such as the provision of whereabouts information, results management and appeals. There had been great turnout, with 49 participants from Summer and Winter Olympic IFs, the IOC and the IPC. The key outcomes had focused on three areas: improved coordination; improved education; and education. In conclusion, the symposium had offered a unique opportunity to discuss anti-doping issues; the ADAMS database would be a key anti-doping tool; the small discussion groups had provided an opportunity to assist with the development of Code-compliant anti-doping rules; and it had enabled WADA to understand the challenges faced by the IFs. There had been a request for another anti-doping symposium in the coming year, with the inclusion of several NADOs.

MR WALKER said that the one thing missing from the very interesting symposium was his concern that, in the development of ADAMS, some consideration of personal data protection might not be adequately addressed. He had been in contact with Mr Dielen, because there was a data protection commissioner at the Council of Europe, and Mr Dielen would have the possibility of accessing some names. There were many governments and countries, and many laws that governed the transmission of personal data. The information provided would probably be subject to some kinds of safeguards, and there were a number of questions that would have to be addressed. He therefore thought that it would be very important to know, when WADA, the IFs and the NADOs agreed on the kind of information that they required, how long it would be stored for. What use would be made of it? That proposal should be circulated amongst as many countries as possible so that they could check it with their personal data protection provisions.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked the members. All of the concerns raised by Mr Walker would be covered in the ADAMS project. The issue of personal data protection would be incorporated.

DECISION

Symposium outcome update approved.

9.6 Standards and Harmonisation

9.6.1 Anti-Doping Programme Development

MR ANDERSEN referred to point 4 of the report, which showed that only 12 IFs had out-of-competition testing programmes. He was proposing to go out and propose systems to assist testing on a worldwide basis, both to assist establishing NADOs, IFs,

and to have testing pools of Doping Control Officers who could conduct tests in countries in which no testing programmes were likely to be under way.

As to pre-Games testing, WADA was cooperating well with the IOC and hoped to carry out tests effectively prior to the Olympic Games, so that no athletes would get into the Athletes' Village or participate in the Olympic Games with forbidden substances.

Mr Koehler would present the programme development and then the out-of-competition testing update.

MR KOEHLER referred to the 2003 testing programme. There had been a total of 5004 tests completed, involving athletes from 101 nationalities in 57 countries. There had been 775 blood samples taken, and 28 adverse analytical findings, with 11 of these resulting in no sanctions; 15 resulting in sanctions; and five pending results management.

The approach for 2004 was for 2000 urine tests and 400 blood tests to be carried out. The focus was to be placed on those countries without anti-doping programmes. A flexible Test Distribution Plan (TDP) had been adopted and was being worked on to ensure that WADA was one step ahead of the game in most cases. The ITP was on target for 2004; tests had been conducted on 65 nationalities, and 71% of those tests had been conducted on athletes that did not have an existing NADO. Over half of the remaining 29% had been conducted in countries where the scope of the NADO programme remained undefined.

In terms of activities that year, WADA continued to secure contracts with NADOs and laboratories, and had agreements with 14 NADOs. Guidelines had been developed with the stakeholders to assist implementation of the Code. Through consultation, doping control forms had been developed; some anti-doping organisations had adopted the forms, namely the IAAF. WADA had recently formed a partnership agreement with the IPC in its capacity as an IF for 13 sports. WADA was in the process of working out a detailed plan with the IPC for a comprehensive pre-Games testing taskforce in the lead-up to Athens.

WADA, the IOC and ATHOC had formed a pre-Games testing taskforce, which had proved very useful. The taskforce had jointly developed a blood-testing procedure for the analysis of HGH, HBOCs and blood transfusions, as well as developing a TDP. There had also been effective communication to obtain testing information and whereabouts information from NOCs, IFs and NOCs.

WADA currently focused the majority of its testing on Olympic athletes. It had planned some 1,000 tests for June and July and, as of 30 July, the IOC would commence testing in the Olympic Village and venues, and WADA would continue to test athletes under the authority of the IOC around the world and in Athens, but at non-Olympic venues. The IOC would be responsible for the results management of all those tests conducted after 30 July 2004.

As a result of requests from the Foundation Board and the Executive Committee, a survey had been sent out to find out what IFs were doing in the field of anti-doping. There had been 34 replies, and 12 IFs had stated that they were actively involved in managing an out-of-competition testing programme. Three IFs, the IAAF, FISA and the ATP, had not responded, but they did have out-of-competition testing programmes.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members, as they considered the budgets, to bear in mind that only 12 IFs were currently carrying out out-of-competition testing. That was a huge gap.

DECISION

Anti-doping programme development update approved.

9.6.2 Out-of-Competition Testing Update

MR KOEHLER highlighted the limited anti-doping capacity and the limited resources of the majority of IFs in relation to anti-doping development. There were few anti-doping organisations, and the major games organisations were usually new to anti-doping related activities.

The long-term objectives in this field were to develop NADOs, and to establish individual NADOs in the countries or regional anti-doping organisations. WADA also wished to improve coordination between the IFs and the NADOs.

In the short-term, the objectives were to develop the ability for countries to be in a position to collect samples. Such a process would allow countries to understand the scope of anti-doping. WADA also envisioned having a registered DCO pool.

WADA was in the initial phases of a pilot project with the Oceania region, and recognised the need for close collaboration with its stakeholders, namely the NADOs, the NOCs, the IFs, the sporting organisations and the governments. The International Rugby Board, the Australia Sports Drug Agency, the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency and the Oceania National Olympic Committee would be involved in the project. WADA was also exploring the opportunity with FIFA to introduce FIFA's network of DCOs into the programme. WADA was at a very early phase with the pilot project, but intended to move quickly. The approach included a planning meeting on 22 June, 2004, at which the best approach for the region and NOC and government contacts would be identified. Partners would liaise with the NOC and government contacts, and training sessions and testing sessions would be conducted around planned testing. The overall approach would be for the DCO to maintain certification in accordance with the established NADO procedures. The NADO would work with the local NOC or government to ensure continual training. The DCO would be placed in a registered pool that would be accessible for the organisation to utilise. Once the country had a NADO structure in place, the DCO would be certified by the respective country.

Future initiatives included the evaluation of the success and failures of the pilot project, as well as improvement of the anti-doping development plan for other regions. WADA would like to further develop the DCO registered testing pool with its stakeholders. It also hoped to develop mechanisms to assist IFs and major games organisations with anti-doping programmes, and to work with strategic partners to hold anti-doping symposia to address specific issues and challenges both globally and regionally.

With regard to Agenda item 9.6.1 Attachment 1, page 5, he wished to make a correction. The *Arabian Gulf* should read *Arabic countries*.

THE CHAIRMAN underlined the fact that FIFA had offered to put its network of Doping Control Officers at WADA's disposal, which could be a tremendous advantage. WADA would pursue the opportunity with FIFA as quickly as possible.

DECISION

Out-of-competition testing update approved.

9.7 Communications

MS KHADEM referred the members to her departmental report and the first attachment to that report.

There would be a single press conference in Athens at 10 a.m. on 12 August in the Press Centre. The members would be more than welcome to attend the conference.

A current issues initiative had been set up to summarise recent events in the press once every two to three weeks. This summary was being e-mailed to the members. Any feedback would be very much appreciated.

9.7.1 National Outreach

MS KHADEM referred to the documents in the members' files. She congratulated the members of the WADA staff involved in outreach, which was an excellent area of WADA's activities. WADA hoped to have more pilot programmes to talk about.

DECISION

Communications and national outreach reports approved.

9.8 Independent Observers

MR WADE referred the members to the documents in their files.

The fundamental objectives of the Independent Observer Programme were to strengthen confidence among athletes and the public; to promote independence and transparency in doping control; to promote the equitable treatment of all athletes; and to help improve current anti-doping measures. The programme acted as the eyes and ears of the world for athlete, sport and public confidence.

The primary roles were to observe all aspects of the operations and to prepare an independent public report in a neutral and unbiased manner. The observation phases went from sample collection right through to the appeal procedures.

A number of events had been attended in 2003, including the Davis Cup tennis in Melbourne and the FIFA World Youth Championship in Dubai. The Athens Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games would be attended in 2004, and other events would be considered upon request.

An Independent Observer Team Leaders meeting had taken place to review the complete Independent Observer Programme and to give advice on its future in light of the World Anti-Doping Code.

WADA would have Independent Observers present at the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games in Athens. The team would be quite small, in order to be financially responsible, although it would maintain the scope of observations. WADA had a strong pool of Independent Observers, with 60 people involved, which signified a good resource of expertise.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if anybody wished to make any comments. This was a very important function performed by WADA. The Independent Observer Programme had been very successful since the time of the Sydney Olympic Games, and it was entirely independent.

DECISION

Independent Observers report approved.

9.9 Regional Offices

9.9.1 Lausanne

MR DIELEN informed the members that the Lausanne Regional Office continued to play a liaison role, especially with the IFs, the IOC and the IPC. Since 1 January, the office had also become an operations centre for the TUEs, as indicated previously by Dr Garnier. A number of meetings had been organised with IFs and other stakeholders.

With regard to the decision to make the move to the House of International Sport, the plans were on track, and the premises would be ready at the end of 2005. WADA had now been allocated space in the entrance building, which meant that it would be independent from the International Federations. He would update the members on the progress at the next WADA Executive Committee meeting.

DECISION

Lausanne Regional Office update approved.

9.9.2 Tokyo

MR HAYASHI referred the members to the report in their files. He wished to thank everybody for their support of the Tokyo Regional Office since it began its operations.

DECISION

Tokyo Regional Office update approved.

9.9.3 Cape Town

MR SWIGELAAR referred the members to the update in their files. The Cape Town Regional Office had opened its doors on 1 November 2003; it had moved to a permanent office site in May 2004, and he envisaged that these premises would also be the site for the WADA permanent office. The office was currently funded 100% by Sport and Recreation South Africa, and was receiving assistance from the provincial government and the City of Cape Town. In terms of staff, he was the director, and there had been a recent appointment of an assistant from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The key responsibilities of the office were liaison and communication with the stakeholders regarding the work of WADA, and the coordination of WADA programmes. The role of the office was to facilitate WADA's role in Africa. Since opening, the office had increased WADA's visibility on the continent; it had managed to improve the levels of interaction, cooperation and participation; and there had been greater efficiency in the dissemination of information.

As to the challenges ahead, some of them were generic, but there were some linked to issues such as the telecommunications infrastructure and the socio-political and economic circumstances and challenges that had to be faced. It was necessary to ensure the participation of all African countries in the WADA programmes. The issue of linguistic diversity was very important, as it was necessary to ensure that WADA would reach as many people as possible. The goals for the office included effective communication to intensify engagement with stakeholders. It was necessary to work with all of the WADA departments in Montreal in order to ensure harmonisation and a common vision in the execution of programmes and projects. It was necessary to consolidate the stability of the office in Africa, which was a matter for WADA to decide in September at the Executive Committee meeting.

On behalf of the Foundation Board, THE CHAIRMAN wished to thank Mr Balfour, who had moved on to different cabinet responsibilities, so he asked the new South African representative to convey WADA's warmest regards to Mr Balfour and to thank him for a job well done. A presentation had been made the previous day by the South African representative. For those members who knew the recent history of South Africa, WADA had been given a historically important photograph, which was very special.

MR STOFILÉ informed the members that the WADA stood for the principles of justice and friendship, and he thought that the photograph reflected these values. South Africa had beaten New Zealand at this particular match.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Stofile very much.

DECISION

Cape Town Regional Office update approved.

10. Other Business

– South America

MR FERRARI said that the recent conference in Uruguay had been very important for South America and a number of countries, which included Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and

Colombia, would present candidacies for a regional WADA office. This was very important from a strategic point of view. The Director General had supported the idea, and he would work towards this objective, with the hope of establishing a South American regional office in the near future.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE supported his Uruguayan colleague on behalf of the NOCs in the region.

11. Future Meetings

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that the next Executive Committee meetings would be taking place on 21 September and 20 November 2004, and the next Foundation Board meeting would be held on 21 November 2004.

DECISION

Executive Committee meetings to take place
on 21 September and 20 November 2004.
Foundation Board meeting to be held on 21
November 2004.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked everybody for coming to the meeting, congratulating the Director General and the staff members on their preparation of the files for the meeting. It would not have been possible to do so much business in such a short amount of time without such preparation.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

FOR APPROVAL

RICHARD W. POUND, QC
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA