



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

The meeting began at 9.30 a.m.

1. Welcome, Roll Call and Observers

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed everybody to the final meeting of the Foundation Board in 2004.

The members, as well as those observers who wished to have their names recorded for posterity, were asked to sign the roll call.

There were a number of decisions to make and a number of reports on a very active year during which WADA had made considerable progress in the fight against doping in sport.

The following members attended the meeting: Mr Pound, WADA Chairman; Mr Craven, President of the IPC; Mr Owen, Minister of State (Sport), Canada; Professor Ljungqvist, IOC Member and Chairman of the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee; Dr Schamasch, IOC Medical Director, representing Dr Mitchell, President of the NOC of Fiji; Mr Kaltschmitt, IOC Member; Professor De Rose, President of the PASO Medical Commission; Mr Young, representing ANOC; Mr Ricci Bitti, President of the ITF and Member of ASOIF; Dr Aján, IOC Member and President of the International Weightlifting Federation; Mr Kasper, IOC Member and President of the International Ski Federation; Mr Besseberg, President of the International Biathlon Union; Ms Crooks, IOC Member and Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Ms Elwani, Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Mr Ctvrtlik, Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission, representing Ms O'Neill, IOC Member; Mr Mikkelsen, Minister of Sport for Denmark; Mr Schuler, Government Counsel, representing Mr Krecké, Minister of Sport for Luxembourg; Mr de Vries, Sports Department Director, representing Ms Ross-Van Dorp, State Secretary of Health, Welfare and Sport in the Netherlands; Mr Dourmanov, representing Mr Fetisov, Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation; Mr Walker, Head of the Sport Department at the Council of Europe; Ambassador O. O. George Nigerian High Commissioner to Canada, representing Col. Musa Mohammed, Minister of Sport and Social Development in Nigeria; Mr Yuswi, Ambassador for Algeria in Canada, representing Mr Kaabi, Minister of Sports in Tunisia; Dr Granda Fraga, Director of the Anti-Doping Laboratory, Institute of Sports Medicine, Cuba; Dr Ferrari, Executive President of the South American Sport Council (CONSUDE); Mr Oyama, Deputy Director General, Sports and Youth Bureau, representing Mr Shionoya, Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan; Mr Shadgan, representing H. E. Mr Mehralizadeh, Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and President of the I. R. I. Physical Education Organisation; Mr Tae-Kang Roh, Director of the International Sports Division, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Republic of Korea, representing Mr Yong-Nam Cho, Director General of the Sports Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Republic of Korea; Mr Kangcheng Shi, General Director of the Sports, Science and Education Department, representing Mr Duan Shijie, Vice-Minister, State Sport General Administration, China; Mr Burns, Deputy Director of State and Local Affairs, ONDCP, USA, and Chair of the Ethics and Education Committee; Professor Gerrard, Chairman of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency; Mr Reddie, IOC

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

The following members of WADA's management also present were: Mr Wade, Education and Planning Director for WADA; Mr Swigelaar, Africa Regional Office Director; Mr Hayashi, Asia/Oceania Regional Office Director; Mr Dielen, Europe Regional Office Director; Mr Howman, WADA Director General; Mr Andersen, Standards and Harmonisation Director, WADA; Ms Khadem, Communications Director, WADA; Dr Garnier, Medical Director, Lausanne Regional Office; Dr Rabin, Science Director, WADA; Mr Niggli, Finance and Legal Director, WADA.

The following observers signed the roll call: Dr Akinwumi K. Amao; Sola Enikanolaiye; Dr Anik Sax; Zhao Jian; Brian Blake; Xiaozhen Zhen; Michael Gottlieb; Søren Riiskjaer; Hans Kristian Kristensen; Kevin Thompson; Dr Jim Carrabe; Valéry Genniges; Joseph De Pencier; Mary Warren; Joe Van Ryn; Ichiro Kono; Stephen Hodgson; Sue Neill; Alistair Mullin; Yusaku Morioka; Jean-Pierre Bastien; Mehrzad Khalilian; Gholamali Abedi; Robert J. Fasulo; Elizabeth Ferris; Kim Yong-Seung; Yi Ki-Jeong; Nonkoliseko Jacobs; and François-David Paré.

2. Minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 June 2004 in Montreal

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members had any comments regarding the minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 June 2004 in Montreal. Comments had been collected and minor amendments had already been made, and the version for approval was in the members' files. Unless any errors or omissions were brought to his attention by noon, he would assume that the minutes were correct.

DECISION

Minutes of the meeting of the Foundation Board on 21 June 2004 approved and duly signed.

3. Director General's Report

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that, the previous day, he had shown the members of the Executive Committee two devices that were being used by athletes to cheat. He showed the Foundation Board members the devices and explained how they functioned. He thought that it was useful to show people the extent to which athletes had been going to cheat.

WADA, representing five years of "clean sport" since the first WADA meeting in Lausanne in November 1999, presented all of the members with a small gift, which consisted of a cake of soap and a cap from the Olympic Games in Athens.

The report in the members' files spoke for itself but, since he had written it, there were a number of things that he wished to draw to the members' attention.

With regard to FIFA, WADA had been hoping that FIFA would introduce the changes to its legal rules at its Executive Committee meeting in December 2004. The FIFA President had sent a letter to the WADA President, stating that he saw no urgency in making such changes. The Chairman had sent a letter back to FIFA noting that there was urgency. There were currently six football cases in which sanctions had been handed down and WADA suspected there had been deviations from the Code. There were another four or five pending cases in which WADA suspected that there would be similar results and lack of harmony. That was regrettable, and WADA wished to try to remedy it as soon as it could. WADA was looking at strategies and ways in order to continue dialogue with FIFA to bring about the correct result.

There had been discussion the previous day about the possibility of convening a WADA World Anti-Doping Conference in 2007. The Executive Committee had approved the proposal, and WADA management would start to plan for the conference. This would provide an opportunity to discuss various aspects in relation to the Code.

The report contained a list of proposed symposia for the following year. WADA was always open to ideas and opportunities to partner governments, IFs and NOCs in order to get its message out at the regional level by way of such symposia, and also to address expert issues.

There had been recent discussions with ANADO, the organisation representing the NADOs. WADA had been in contact with ANADO to find out how to learn from its experiences at the 'coal-face', and use that experience in the way that WADA developed operational tools and practices.

WADA was pleased to have collected more than US\$ 20 million in 2004, and he hoped that that collection would go up another US\$ 3 million before the end of the year. He wished to thank the governments for 'coming to the party'. He suspected that, at the end of that year, WADA would have collected for 2004 over 93%, which was commendable compared to the position in which WADA had been early the previous year.

There were two major objectives for 2005, one of which was the completion of the UNESCO Convention. This was one of WADA's priorities, to ensure that the governments would complete the task upon which they had embarked, and that the Convention was an appropriate document for governments to sign and show their commitment to WADA activities. The second objective was to ensure the provision of assistance for many developing countries in the world that currently had no sample collection, no education, little resource, etc. The idea was for developed countries to partner these developing countries, and this would be discussed later on in the meeting.

WADA continued to circulate "current issues" from the Communications Department, and he thought that it would be useful to table two or three issues that had happened over the past few days.

The Greek authorities were prosecuting the two Greek athletes involved in the scandal at the Olympic Games in Athens, as well as the doctors who had allegedly made false medical reports and the coach. This was heartening to WADA, as everybody knew that it was the athletes' entourage that was often equally, if not more, to blame, for some of the offences committed by athletes.

WADA had been following the saga in relation to the horses and the doping cases from Athens, including the case of the stolen Irish horse sample. WADA needed to make sure that the sort of events that had occurred with the theft of the sample would not occur with human samples.

There was also the controversy of the football player in the UK, Mutu, who had tested positive for cocaine in an out-of-competition test. There had been debate as to whether cocaine should be on the List for out-of-competition testing.

With regard to staffing, this would be the final meeting for Ms Khadem. She was leaving to get married in two weeks' time. WADA was sad to see her go, but wished her well. WADA would be using her on contract whilst seeking a replacement for her. A presentation was to be made to Ms Khadem, and he was sure that all of the members would join him in congratulating her. Ms Pleau had also left; she had become a mother overnight, having adopted a child. WADA wished her well. WADA wished to welcome Mr Swigelaar, who was now the Director of the African Regional Office, and his personal assistant, Ms Nathalie Bashala. There were now 22 different nationalities represented on the WADA staff.

He wished to update the Foundation Board on the five decisions taken by the Executive Committee the previous day.

In recognition of the athletes, WADA had established an athlete working group, to be chaired by Mr Fetisov. WADA would now be seeking nominations from stakeholders in order to fill the positions within the group.

The Executive Committee had approved the fast-track mechanism for changes to the List and the International Standards, with a 15 day period for consultation.

As to the consultation process for the List, it had been agreed to maintain the present process, but ensure more contact and communication with those people who spent the time and made the effort to file submissions in relation to the draft. The draft had been sent the previous year to 1394 interested persons, and WADA had received 24 submissions. WADA would ensure that those 24 would have more communication the following year in terms of their submission and the outcomes.

The Warsaw Laboratory had been accredited by WADA. There were now 33 WADA accredited laboratories in the world.

The EPO technical document had been approved.

The proposed changes to the TUE Standard had been approved.

It had been decided that, in situations where two bodies represented the same sport, one of which was recognised by the Olympic Movement and the other was not, those bodies not recognised by the Olympic Movement should be free to accept the Code and implement it, but WADA would charge them for the process of monitoring compliance.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether anybody had any comments or questions for the Director General.

MR RICCI BITTI said that, contrary to what the report stated, he understood that the ATP had made a research application.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that there was no issue with regard to the second item, concerning the ITF, the ATP and the WTA. There was an issue, however, with the billiards and snooker federations.

As to the nandrolone supplements research project, the laboratory concerned had said that there would be a formal application for research money so that it could continue the work upon which it had embarked. He expected that the application would be with WADA within the next few days. WADA was certainly making sure that the project continued.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that the devices shown to the members by the Director General were not accidental. Using THG was not accidental; using EPO was not accidental; and blood transfusions were not accidental. There was a serious problem to be dealt with, and he thought that this would help WADA focus on some of those issues.

As to FIFA, this was an area in which WADA needed help from its government partners; it was important for governments to make it clear to football that FIFA needed to be in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code. At the FIFA Congress in Paris the previous year, the members had voted unanimously to accept the World Anti-Doping Code without reservation, and now FIFA was dragging its feet on adapting the legal rules in order to make the Code fully applicable. Any message that the governments could give (and this would be done within the sport movement as well) to FIFA would be greatly appreciated.

With regard to the trafficking of substances and contacts with Interpol, WADA would try to intensify the relationship, but it would be helpful for government stakeholders to do so as well. The media reports indicated that the dollar value of trafficking in substances such as anabolic steroids exceeded the value of trafficking in cocaine and other recreational drugs.

As to the World Anti-Doping Conference, WADA would start to organise it. He thought that a four-year cycle was probably quite good. By 2007, WADA would either

have been spectacularly successful in bringing the public authorities and the sports movement onto the same page as far as the World Anti-Doping Code was concerned, or WADA would have had a spectacular failure. In either case, a general assessment of where WADA had come from and where it was going would be useful. If there were countries or organisations that might be interested in hosting the conference, they might start to think about that, as WADA would be putting out feelers for expressions of interest in hosting such a conference.

DECISION

Report by the Director General noted.

4. Legal

4.1 Constitutional Amendments

MR NIGGLI noted that there were two purposes to the constitutional amendments. The first was to clarify the constitution so that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Foundation Board would automatically be the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee. This would lead to a change in Article 11, whereby the number of Executive Committee members would be increased to twelve, with an automatic seat for the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The second amendment was minor, and the proposal was to remove the reference to a secretary, as this was a position that did not exist. The Executive Committee recommended that such changes be approved by the Foundation Board, with one slight change: the replacement of the term 'Chair' by 'Chairperson' and the replacement of the term 'Vice-Chair' by 'Vice-Chairperson'.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether anybody wished to make any comments on these routine amendments.

DECISION

Proposed constitutional amendments approved
unanimously.

5. Operations / Management

5.1 Working Group Committee Memberships – 2005

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the documents showed the groups finalised for 2005. With regard to the process, nominations had been sought from everybody. Along with the respective committee Chairman and the President, he composed the committees, bearing in mind the need for geographic, gender, and government/sport balance. The three committees and their members could be seen on the documents in the members' files.

The fourth committee for athletes would be attended to as soon as possible.

There were three more sub-groups yet to be determined: the Laboratory Committee, the TUE Committee and the List Committee. He and Professor Ljungqvist were dealing with the publication of those groups, which would be completed the following week. They were ad hoc groups, and the reporter for each of the groups was on the Health, Medical and Research Committee.

MS ELWANI asked about the third column on the attachment, which was entitled 'IOC/GOVT/Athlete': there were no athletes in this column.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL noted that Ms Elwani had made a good point. It had been determined that the athletes' group would have a better impact if it were able to talk about all of the topics in its own group, rather than have a single person on each of the others.

DECISION

Working group committee memberships for 2005 approved.

5.2 Foundation Board Memberships – 2005

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the process for the Foundation Board memberships was nearly complete. All of the nominees from the Olympic Movement, apart from the Athletes' Commission, had been received. The IOC Athletes' Commission was to meet the following week in Lausanne, and would inform WADA as to the representatives who would continue to serve on the Foundation Board. There were one or two regions with decisions to make in relation to the retiring members, and WADA would hear from them before the end of the year. There was no gap or difficulty with the way in which the Foundation Board moved forward. All those present held proper voting positions on the Foundation Board.

MR DE VRIES referred to the consultation process. Ms Ross-Van Dorp was ill, and had been unable to attend the meeting, which she regretted very much, particularly because she had undertaken several activities in Europe regarding the partnership between governments and sports bodies in WADA. In a broad consultation process, with the help of several colleagues, she had realised the submission of the candidature of the Minister of Culture and Sport in Denmark, Mr Mikkelsen, as the Vice-Chairperson of WADA. There had been a complication, however. The Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson had to be Foundation Board members and, in order to facilitate the election and appointment of the Danish minister, his minister had found a solution within the framework of the European Union. Normally, of the five European seats on the Foundation Board, three were occupied by EU ministers for one-and-a-half years. The ministers of Ireland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg had decided to give up one term and transfer that to the Denmark minister. This sounded like a complicated European matter. In short, the European governments had decided that Mr Mikkelsen would be a member of WADA's Foundation Board as of 1 November 2004, and this had been confirmed in a letter to the Director General on 29 October.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked the European governments for their help and flexibility in filling the position of Vice-Chair, which WADA had been trying to do since 2000.

MR SCHULER presented apologies from his minister, Mr Krecké, who had been unable to attend the meeting. The minister had given him a message to pass on to the members of the Foundation Board. The minister's objective in the fight against doping was one of zero tolerance, and he would work on all levels to attain this goal.

MR OWEN said that, for the South American sub-region, the ex-officio representative was the president of CONSUDE, which was currently Uruguay. For the Central American and Caribbean sub-region, there was an election under way, and there were two nominations. The results of that election would be available by the middle of December. The other two members were Canada and the USA. During the Americas meeting that morning, it had been determined that the position on the Executive Committee would move from Canada to the USA, and he was pleased to hand the position on to Mr Burns. With regard to future rotations of that position, the USA would come to the main meeting with some recommended options for the Americas group to consider.

MR STOFIE referred to the issue of the Vice-Chairperson. The African region had communicated in writing that it supported the candidature of Mr Mikkelsen. With regard to Africa's representation on the Executive Committee, the meeting the previous day had confirmed previous correspondence on the matter, which was that, until the Supreme Council of Africa meeting in April, Africa would like the status quo to remain. It had been unanimously agreed that, because Algeria would be hosting the All Africa Games in 2007, and also because Tunisia's term had expired the previous year, the slot would be filled by Algeria, so that it could get acquainted with the zero tolerance objectives promoted by

WADA in order to run an effective All Africa Games in 2007. At the meeting in April 2005, the democratic process would be completed.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the stakeholders chose their own representatives on the Foundation Board, and it was good to know that there was a healthy review process and some renewal going on. He hoped that the continents would make every effort to make sure that they were adequately represented, in terms of areas, backgrounds and sporting traditions.

DECISION

Foundation Board memberships 2005 approved.

5.3 Appointment of Executive Committee – 2005

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the names of the nominees for the Executive Committee were on the screen. The approval of the Foundation Board was required for the following nominees to represent the Foundation Board on the Executive Committee for 2005: Mr Pound; Professor Ljungqvist; Mr Reddie; Mr Larfaoui; Mr Kasper; Ms Elwani; Mr Mikkelsen; Mr Burns; Mr Shionoya; Mr Stofile; Mr Kemp; Mr Lamour.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that Mr Burns would now be representing the Americas on the Executive Committee, whilst Mr Owen would be Chairman of the Ethics and Education Committee.

DECISION

Proposed composition of the Executive Committee approved.

5.4 Election of WADA Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson

THE CHAIRMAN said that only two candidates had been put forward, one for each position; Mr Richard W. Pound as Chairperson and the Minister for Culture (and Sport) of Denmark, Min. Brian Mikkelsen as Vice-Chairperson in his capacity as Minister for Culture (and Sport). If the members wished, an election could be held.

MR MIKKELSEN thanked the Foundation Board members for their support. He thought that the members could congratulate one another on the great results in their common effort to develop WADA. This was a remarkable milestone; to his knowledge, no other example could be found within international politics and relations that had achieved so many results in such a short time. Within three years, governments, together with the Olympic Movement, had set up a world-wide anti-doping policy based on credibility, transparency, partnership, harmonisation of rules and zero tolerance. WADA had developed an effective organisation, a global code, a comprehensive testing programme, an innovative education programme, and a profound research programme. Good results could always be improved upon, however. One of the fundamental principles for WADA was the principle of partnership. A partnership could now be introduced in the leadership of WADA. He congratulated Mr Pound, who had done an excellent job. Without Mr Pound, WADA would not have been what it was today. Mr Pound incorporated all of the qualities necessary to chair WADA at that moment. He was honoured to be Vice-Chairperson of WADA, with a view to closer cooperation with Mr Pound. He felt committed to playing an active and supportive role in the leadership of WADA. He underlined the principle of partnership; the Vice-Chairperson would be a committed partner and would represent all governments in this partnership.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Mikkelsen for his words, and said that he looked forward to working with the Vice-Chairperson, who had indeed been a committed partner and a huge supporter of WADA. He thought that WADA had accomplished a good start on the fight against doping in sport through the rather strange hybrid combination of the sports movement and governments, which had led to increased confidence by sports in

governments and governments in sports. WADA had been able to move swiftly to make progress. He very much looked forward to the adoption of the International Convention under the UNESCO umbrella and the application of the World Anti-Doping Code in 2006 by the governments. He thanked the Foundation Board members for increasing his sentence by another three years. He would try to do his best to move the organisation forward. With the kind of staff that WADA had, this would be a lot easier than it had been at the start.

DECISION

Nominations of Mr Pound and the Minister for Culture (and Sport) for Denmark, Min. Mikkelsen as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson respectively of the Foundation Board and Executive Committee approved unanimously. Concerning the position of Vice-Chairperson, Min. Mikkelsen was elected in his capacity as Minister of Culture (and Sport).

6. Finance

6.1 Government / IOC Contributions Update

MR REEDIE went through the report that was in the members' files, in which the members could see the percentage of contributions made in 2002, 2003 and 2004. In 2004, WADA was just under 80% of the budgeted income. Oceania maintained its record at 100%, Europe was at a remarkable 99.72%, Asia was up over 96%, and there were still payments to come from Africa and the Americas. A substantial payment from the USA was imminent. If one looked at the Americas, there were issues in major countries such as Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico, and efforts were being made to achieve payments in those countries. In Asia, Pakistan and India needed to be encouraged. Payment had been made much earlier in the financial year, and this helped considerably in the cash-flow situation, although WADA had also benefited from an early payment in that area from the IOC.

DECISION

Government / IOC Contributions update noted.

6.2 2004 Quarterly Accounts (Quarter 3)

MR REEDIE referred the members to the first document in their files under the agenda item, which was the *Detailed Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement – Quarter 3 2004*. On page 3 of the document, there was reference to a 'Provision for Bad Debt'; he was not sure that that was exactly the right description, but the committee was not clear whether it would be able to reclaim all of the federal general sales tax in Canada. Negotiations continued, but he had thought it prudent to show that that financial situation might arise. On page 6, under the heading 'Operating Expenses', the members would see that the third quarter had been noticeably more expensive than the other two quarters. This entirely represented the efforts and the staffing during the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Athens. On page 7, the substantial figure under 'Project Consulting Fees', particularly in the third quarter, and a total of US\$ 962,321 was all of the preparatory work and development of the ADAMS project. Although the figure looked high, it was in fact much less than the original budgeted cost.

MR REEDIE then turned to the *Actual vs. Budget, Quarter 3 2004* document. Page 1 showed the relatively modest 'Laboratory Accreditation and Reaccreditation' figure. The reality had been that WADA had not accredited any new laboratories; therefore, it had not achieved any fees. On page 3, the figure under the heading 'Travel, Accommodation and Meals' seemed high, but the committee had identified that roughly US\$ 15,000

should be re-applied to the heading 'Government Communications'. On page 4, 'Projects and Other Activities' referred to the Outreach programme run by Ms Spletzer in Athens. In relation to the information on page 6, the members should note that there were outstanding commitments of just under US\$ 4 million for research projects, and this did not take into account the 2004 budget, which was just over US\$ 4 million. Therefore, although the members thought that there was a lot of money in the bank; US\$ 8 million of it was committed to research projects. On page 8, with regard to 'Out-of-Competition Testing', the budget for this area had been increased, so the budget figure was higher and the actual activity had not yet caught up with the budget.

He hoped that the members would think that regular examination of contributions and funds as they came in, followed by a very careful calculation of how WADA was spending its money, indicated that WADA had control and knowledge of exactly what it was doing almost on a daily basis.

DECISION

2004 Quarterly accounts (quarter 3) noted.

6.3 Budget 2005

MR REEDIE said that there had been a long debate about the budget at the previous meeting. It had been agreed that WADA would indicate the contribution budget, but WADA had not had any detailed expenditure. The budget was expressed in both US and Canadian dollars. An exchange rate had been struck at the time of drawing up the budget. He had to say that every investment manager to whom he spoke said that the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the US dollar was going to move against WADA rather than in its favour. The minutes of the Finance and Administration Committee and the paper in the members' files explained how the budget had been worked out. Expenditure had been increased in the areas that the members had stated were most important. These were Code compliance, science and out-of-competition testing and education. The committee had tried to restrict the expenditure in areas that it could control (i.e. how WADA ran the business) and apply the funds to the fight against doping in sport. He hoped that the Executive Committee would still be prepared to formally present the budget to the Foundation Board and that the budget would be accepted, so that WADA could get around to invoicing stakeholders for the proper contributions as at 1 January 2005. As the committee got more experienced, he hoped that the actual outcome of each year's accounts would be closer to the budget figures. In the absence of questions, he would formally move that the budget be accepted.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the budget for 2005 was proposed. The Executive Committee had approved that the budget to be submitted to the Foundation Board for acceptance. Did anybody have any questions or observations that would be helpful, arising out of careful study of the material?

MR WALKER said that the members might recall that, at the June meeting, he had had occasion to say that there would be some European governments that might face difficulties with the then proposed increase, but that the support for WADA's activities was there and that, if the increases could be justified by proper costings and good arguments, the European governments would certainly be prepared to look at those proposals in a constructive way. It was with pleasure that he acknowledged the efforts made by the WADA staff and Executive Committee to present the budget with these kinds of arguments and with readjustments compared to the preliminary draft in June. The hesitations and reservations that he had expressed in June on behalf of his constituents no longer existed.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Walker. He asked the Foundation Board members for their approval of the 2005 budget as submitted. He thanked the Finance and Administration Committee for a thorough job and for being responsive to serious questions posed by many stakeholders.

MR REEDIE thanked the Foundation Board for its support.

DECISION

2005 budget approved unanimously.

6.4 Finance and Legal Update

MR NIGGLI said that the report in the members' files was self-explanatory. With regard to legal issues, he wished to discuss ADAMS. He knew that some people had expressed concerns about data protection and confidentiality linked to the creation of a system such as ADAMS, and this was something that WADA was taking very seriously. Opinions had been sought from WADA's lawyers in Switzerland and Canada and, once the opinions had been received, a working group of data protection experts would be put in place to ensure that all aspects were looked into and taken care of.

THE CHAIRMAN said that one programme in the report that was interesting was under the fifth bullet point on the second page of the report. One of the big Montreal firms was making a young litigation lawyer available to WADA to start working on some of the legal issues that WADA was going to face if, as and when it had to take appeals to the CAS. WADA would welcome any similar assistance that could be provided in different countries for that purpose. Sooner or later, WADA was going to have to be on its feet in front of arbitral panels arguing for the proper application of the Code, and it was necessary to be ready to marshal all of the available arguments in support of WADA's position. It was a tremendous advantage to have litigators looking at these issues for WADA and helping WADA to prepare.

DECISION

Finance and legal update noted.

7. World Anti-Doping Code

7.1 Activity Update

MR ANDERSEN made a PowerPoint presentation. With regard to Code acceptance, all 202 NOCs had accepted by the time of the opening of the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004; only 34 of 84 NADOs had accepted; and 158 of 161 NPCs had accepted. He believed that the hard work began when talking about Code implementation. With regard to Code implementation, all of the Olympic IFs had sent their rules to WADA for review; but only 17 NOCs had sent their rules. The NPCs went through the IPC. Only 12 NADOs had sent their rules to WADA. There were obviously challenges in the future in order to get more countries involved in implementation of the Code.

After implementation, the next step was Code compliance monitoring. This issue had been raised by the Chairman the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting. WADA needed a global approach, involving all of the signatories. ADAMS would be used for coordination and system development would involve a consultation process with stakeholders.

The Code was now on the web site in Chinese, Dutch, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish. It would soon be on the web site in Arabic and Russian, and the Farsi translation had been received that day from the Iranian representatives. There had been great assistance from the respective governments, NOCs, NADOs and others. The Code was on the web under the heading 'alternate languages'. WADA was constantly reviewing the Standards. There was a constant need to define the balance between the Level Two Standards and the Level Three Model Rules and Guidelines. WADA was developing protocols for changing the Standards (the fast-track method had been accepted the previous day by the Executive Committee the previous day).

With regard to Models of Best Practice, there would be new drafts on 26 November for alcohol, test distribution planning, the registered testing pool, and sample collection personnel (recruitment, training, accreditation and re-accreditation guidelines).

As a consequence of the Code, WADA acted to keep track of whereabouts; it was acting as a clearinghouse – all adverse analytical findings went to offices; it was following up with anti-doping organisations; and there would also be the possibility for WADA to appeal.

MR SCHULER asked whether the organisations that had not submitted their rules could be made known. His country's NOC now required member federations to change their statutes to comply with the Code. It would be rather strange if the Luxembourg football federation was to change its statutes but that FIFA did not appear to be changing its statutes. This was why he wanted to know the exact state of affairs.

MR REEDIE said that there would be a meeting of the European Olympic Committees in Dubrovnik in early December, at which they would be given a presentation on the relationship in countries in which there was an NOC, what the NOC should do if it was a NADO, and what the NOC should do to encourage governments to establish NADOs. He thought that this might be a useful exercise to try with a group of NOCs and, if it worked, then it could be repeated in different parts of the world.

MR RICCI BITTI said that his IF was very active. The Code had been a milestone for everybody and was a great reference for progress in the fight against doping. From an IF perspective, he had some trouble with harmonisation with national agencies, which would be welcome as, at some stage, they would have a great deal of work to do. He had some trouble understanding what was going on in many countries that had different organisations, and he thought that the most important challenge was organisation and harmonisation country by country. The Code was a great reference, but perhaps it could be improved in terms of flexibility and interpretation. He thanked the Director General and the staff, as they showed this flexibility, but he believed that, there were sometimes specific issues, despite the fact that he supported the Code.

MR ANDERSEN told Mr Schuler that WADA had the names of the NADOS and that those would be given to Mr Schuler later on. He told Mr Ricci Bitti that the thinking behind the Code had been to harmonise the international rules with the national rules. WADA was working hard on this issue, and was also in contact with national agencies to ensure that this happened. There would be a joint IF/NADO meeting the following year to discuss those issues that might be a problem for IFs and NADOS.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the members should be under no misapprehension: putting the Code in place was the first step, and monitoring compliance and making sure that people understood what the Code meant would be a huge job and a huge challenge. Anything that the members could do to help make the transition work better and to help make the interface between the national and international organisations work better would be extremely useful. WADA would do its best to help, but this would take concerted work on the part of everybody.

DECISION

World Anti-Doping Code activity update noted.

8. ADAMS – Anti-Doping Administration and Management System

MR DIELEN made a PowerPoint presentation to the Foundation Board. Since the previous Foundation Board meeting, the detailed specifications had been finalised; the customisation of ADAMS was taking place; and the test plans were being prepared. ADAMS outsourcing (hosting) had involved issuing a Request for Proposal (RFP); evaluating and short-listing the vendors; live presentation by the two finalists; selecting the outsourcing vendor; and negotiating the contract with the selected vendor. There had also been face-to-face meetings with selected stakeholders, and the ADAMS project

status had been presented to various NADOs at an ANADO meeting with specification details.

In terms of the status of ADAMS development, the detailed specifications had been finalised; the customisation of Code development was in progress; contacts had been set up between WADA, ADAMS development and outsourcing vendors to plan the start-up strategy; plans were under way for confidence testing on certain modules, to start late December; and a test environment was being set up by the vendor. A balance had been sought with regard to reference group participation. There had been meetings with NADOs, IFs, the IOC, the IPC, several NOCs and laboratories in order to have a balanced approach between the different types of organisations. The main purpose of the reference group meetings had been to present the project status and detailed specifications and to determine whether the stakeholders would be interested in testing and using ADAMS in the first phase. It was necessary to ensure the involvement and commitment of the stakeholders to submit and receive the required information electronically. It was also necessary to prepare an education plan for the stakeholders; assist in the user acceptance testing of ADAMS; participate in the implementation strategy and plan; and assist in a 'train the trainer' programme for the actual implementation of ADAMS.

As to security issues, the security of the system was the key priority and could not be compromised at any stage by WADA or any of its vendors. The system would be hosted in two highly protected data centres in Canada using the same type of security provisions as banking applications. The data would be available only on a need-for-access basis and explicit access would have to be given. The implementation was very complex, since it would depend upon the organisation, who in the organisation, timing, and the contents of the actual data. It was based on roles and business rules, and the athlete and user access was under study to determine the best model to create and maintain users as well as have the highest level of security. Legal matters related to privacy, liability and security were being closely reviewed and addressed by several experts in the field. The key concerns were the liability of WADA and ADOs when using ADAMS; the sending of athlete information across borders; the privacy laws and restrictions on access to personal data; the security restrictions and access to certain countries.

With regard to project milestones, the system vendor contract had been signed in July 2004; the detailed specifications had been completed in October 2004, and were to be approved in November 2004; the UAT test scripts were being prepared in November; a training strategy would be prepared in December; staff for testing would be trained and the environment would be set up in December; in January 2005, user acceptance testing would begin, and the implementation strategy would be finalised; in February 2005, all potential phase 1 users would be trained; and in March 2005, phase 1 implementation would commence.

In conclusion, ADAMS was a secure system that would be ready for use early in 2005 and would be made available in phases; it was an internet tool to help the ADOs in their day-to-day work; and it was based on certain standards and would use 'drop-down' as much as possible (sport, discipline, competition; list of substances; diagnosis in TUEs; status of certain processes). In conclusion, ADAMS was based on the Code; it would allow for extensive import/export, and would allow ad hoc reporting as well as provide standard reports. ADAMS was not intended to be a laboratory internal process management tool; it was not intended to be a system to weigh the risk of sports; and it was not intended to be a DCO management tool. Nor was it intended to be a doping kit inventory control programme, or to resolve all process issues related to the Code.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that ADAMS was quite an ambitious project. WADA could have considerable confidence in the way in which it had been developed and the way the costs associated to it had been managed. Those who had experience with software knew that these systems could become a bottomless pit into which money was poured, and WADA had been very careful not to fall into that trap.

DECISION

ADAMS update noted.

9. Athens 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games Independent Observer Reports

THE CHAIRMAN said that, in 2000, at the Sydney Olympic Games, WADA had begun the Independent Observer role and had made reports on compliance with the applicable anti-doping rules. There had been Independent Observer teams at three editions of the Olympic Games and at other multi-sport championships. The Athens Olympic Games Independent Observer team had been chaired by Professor Haas from Germany. The Independent Observer report had been circulated to the IOC and then to ATHOC, the organising committee, for comments on any factual matters (not interpretation or opinion) that the Independent Observer team might have got wrong. The team had made whatever adjustments had been required, and the report was now on the WADA website. It would be available early in 2005 in printed form. It was possible that the IOC would have a letter attached, commenting on some of the observations.

The same process had been applied with respect to the Paralympic Games, and the Independent Observer team there had been ably led by Mr Walker. The preliminary report was currently being studied by the IPC, and would probably be completed and posted on the WADA website in a matter of days. There had been tremendous IOC, IPC and ATHOC cooperation. They were much more comfortable with the concept of an Independent Observer mission and, indeed, it was comforting to know that somebody was there to observe the process. WADA had had a very good experience in both events.

Between some glitches by WADA's own accredited laboratory and by the IOC as event organiser, it appeared that one gold medallist in cycling had got away from what would almost certainly have been a positive doping case. This was all the more frustrating since, later on in Spain, the same athlete had tested positive within days of the Olympic Games. The blood that would have been used for testing the B sample had been frozen rather than merely refrigerated, and had not been possible to use the B sample to confirm the A sample; this had been an extremely frustrating experience for everybody, and all that could be done was to make sure that nothing like that happened again.

MR CRAVEN said that the experience in Athens with the Independent Observer team had been great. He had interacted on one or two occasions in a professional manner with the team. It brought home the partnership idea. An expert at the IPC had one question: was there any possibility of looking at the observing role and having certain instances where assistance could be offered by the observers if felt appropriate?

THE CHAIRMAN replied that this issue had been discussed at the Executive Committee meeting, and this question deserved deeper consideration. Mr Howman was bringing together all of the Independent Observer team leaders from the various missions to sit down and try and go through the process to see whether it would be possible to standardise the reports. The catechism that had been adopted to date was that the Independent Observer mission was independent from WADA. Everybody thought that it was a WADA mission so, maybe, if that was what everybody thought it was, WADA should act as if it was and have a little more centralised direction and approach to the missions.

MS CROOKS asked whether there was any update with regard to progress on the 2006 Independent Observer programme.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL replied that WADA was progressing with putting together a team for Turin, and was looking at other activities for 2005. WADA had been approached by FINA to observe the World Swimming Championships in Montreal and by the IAAF to observe the World Athletic Championships in Helsinki. There were other discussions under way with multisport events in 2005, and this was the sort of thing that WADA

would be determining in the next few weeks and discussing with the team leaders when they met in February.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST said that he had been responsible for the conduct of the anti-doping activities during the Olympic Games at Athens. He had always welcomed the institution of the Independent Observers, since this system would protect the IOC from unfair allegations. He would welcome a more standardised reporting system. He was very pleased with the reports as such but, if there was not much of interest to report, why have such a huge bundle of papers? The anti-doping activities in Athens had been very successful. This was the first time that the anti-doping rule had been used from the time of the opening of the Olympic Village to the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games. There had been a number of unusual events during that time. This was a principle that would certainly be used for the future. The very successful activities had been overshadowed by the widely reported case concerning cycling. This incident was an exception and should not happen again.

MR SHADGAN noted the problem with the Russian gold medallist, who had not been in favour of blood sampling for some religious reason. There had also been some concerns expressed by several Muslim athletes, who had had difficulties with the manner of urine sample-taking.

THE CHAIRMAN said that everybody in the doping control procedure tried to be as sensitive as possible to matters of gender and religion. On the other hand, one was obliged to provide samples as part of the conditions of participation in sport. WADA was trying to find the best way to accomplish mutual objectives.

MR SCHULER said that the statutes and functioning of the Independent Observer process should perhaps be redefined. It was frustrating to see shortcomings and know that one can report on such shortcomings only at the end of the event. In spite of the independence, some kind of direct intervention by the Independent Observer should be possible in some cases.

DECISION

Independent Observer update noted.

10. Department / Area Reports

10.1 Science

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST informed the members that the new List had been published officially and posted on the WADA website on 23 September, right after the meeting of the Executive Committee. The research projects decided upon at the previous Executive Committee meeting were being negotiated with the researchers prior to the signature of contracts, and some ethical reviews of projects were being carried out. About US\$ 3 million had been allocated for 27 projects out of the 57 applications received. There was a further US\$ 1 million to be allocated, which was to be reserved for projects that WADA might feel should be conducted.

In 2004, three new tests had been implemented for the first time at the Olympic Games in Athens, for artificial oxygen carriers; growth hormone (which had probably been in use for a very long time, although there had been no analytical method for it since 1983); and the new method for the detection of blood transfusions. A Gene Doping Panel (or a panel of genetic experts) had been appointed to deal with the possibility of the misuse of gene technology for the purpose of doping in sport, and it would have its first meeting in December. In addition to the provisional accreditation of the new laboratory in Warsaw, a full proficiency testing programme had been conducted with all of the other accredited laboratories.

DR GARNIER gave an update on TUE activities by way of a PowerPoint presentation to the Foundation Board. The four TUE Committee members, Professor Ken Fitch, Dr Anik

Sax, Dr Andrew Pipe and Dr Peter Jenoure, had met on 31 March and 18 and 19 October 2004 in Lausanne. The TUE Committee had approved the WADA TUE management process; the operational process for review had been confirmed; they had agreed to extend the international network of experts; and amendments to the TUE Standard had been proposed to the Executive Committee based on the anti-doping comments put forward. The main modifications for 2005 approved by the Executive Committee the previous day included some clarification in the wording; a time limit introduced for the ADO to reply to the athletes (30 days); notification of the athlete by the ADO upon receipt of a complete file; TUE approvals were to be sent to WADA only for international athletes; and new application forms that were more user-friendly and more efficient.

In terms of review activity, three cases had been reviewed at the request of the athletes. One decision had been reversed (approval for morphine had been given) and two decisions had been confirmed (refusal for corticosteroid IM and modafinil). There was one case in appeal before the CAS, and this was currently under way.

The aim with regard to the experts' network was to constitute the WADA TUE expertise network, and contacts had been made with the European Respiratory Society; the American Thoracic Society; the Ial Society of Haematology; the Ial Society of Endocrinology; the FIMS; the Council of Europe; the IOC; and the University of Lausanne. In order to achieve a worldwide network, support from the WADA regional offices in Tokyo and Cape Town had been requested. There had been 45 international experts identified to date.

Until the implementation of ADAMS, the WADA management process for received TUEs was as follows: the forms were received by fax, mail or electronically; each TUE was edited and printed, and then checked from an administrative point of view. The TUEs were then included in a temporary database (pending the implementation of ADAMS). Abbreviated and standard forms were separated, and all were classified in a secure filing cabinet. WADA was currently checking all standard TUEs and controlling the medical consistency. When something appeared to be inconsistent, the IF, NADO or prescribing physician was contacted for clarification or complementary information. There had been 18 cases identified by the TUE Committee for more in-depth expertise.

As of 31 October 2004, a total of 6250 TUEs had been received, 6000 of which were abbreviated TUEs. The ratio appeared to be acceptable. With regard to the 6000 abbreviated TUEs, there had been 2000 (33%) for beta-2 agonists; 1800 (30%) for CS; and 2200 (37%) for beta-2 and CS. The pathologies concerned included 70% for asthma and similar diseases, and 30% for other diseases, mainly dermatitis, injuries and infections. Of the 250 TUEs, there had been 80 cases (35%) for S9 corticosteroids; 35 cases (15%) for S5 insulin; 30 cases (12%) for S8 diuretics; 26 cases (10%) for P2 beta blockers; 6 cases for S1 stimulants (Ritalin, modafinil); 5 cases for S4 testosterone; and 3 and 2 cases for S5 EPO and GH respectively. There were 18 files (7%) under investigation. The main pathologies identified included the circulatory system (WHO 9); endocrine and metabolic diseases (WHO 4); respiratory (WHO 10); nervous system (WHO 6); skin diseases (WHO 12); and the digestive system (WHO 11). As to the origin of the received TUEs, 70% had come from NADOs, the top ten of which were the Swiss Olympic, CCES, NZSDA, CONI, USADA, IND-DSMD, FINADA, NADA, SAI, and ISC. The other 30% had come from IFs, the top ten of which were FINA, the IPC, the IAAF, UCI, ISAF, FIE, FILA, IBU, IHF, UIPM, and FISA. There had been 10 to 15% of incomplete data, as a result of illegible or inconsistent forms.

The goals for 2005 were to strengthen expertise through the network; to optimise the control of the received TUEs; to incorporate the TUE process in ADAMS; to elaborate guidelines for the TUE Committee, including criteria for diagnosis and the duration of the approval; and to support ADOs in the organisation and setting up of TUE committees. The next meeting of the WADA TUE Committee was to take place on 7 and 8 March 2005.

In conclusion, the TUE management process was established and working at WADA in compliance with the Code provisions; the TUE process was operating (even with short notice during the Olympic Games); the medical consistency and harmonisation of decisions appeared to have become a reality; and the operational efficiency should be enhanced as soon as ADAMS was implemented.

DR RABIN gave a PowerPoint presentation on the 2005 Prohibited List. With regard to changes in the 2005 List, the structure was more user-friendly. The substances and methods prohibited at all times (meaning in- and out-of-competition) included S1, anabolic agents; S2, peptide hormones; S3, beta-2 agonists; S4, agents with anti-estrogenic activity; S5 diuretics and other masking agents; M1, enhancement of oxygen transfer; M2, chemical and physical manipulation; M3, gene doping. The substances and methods prohibited in-competition included the afore-mentioned, with the addition of S6, stimulants; S7, narcotics; S8, cannabinoids; and S9, glucocorticosteroids. WADA had also maintained two other categories that were prohibited in particular sports: P1, alcohol (some IFs had requested the removal of alcohol from the List because it was not a doping issue but more of a behavioural issue. WADA was also achieving better harmonisation regarding the threshold of alcohol between the different IFs that had kept alcohol on their lists); and P2 beta-blockers, which also remained prohibited in several sports.

With regard to content, S1, anabolic agents, there was an open list of examples for exogenous anabolic steroids. Nine new anabolic steroids had been added to the List. There was a closed list of examples for endogenous anabolic steroids. The T/E ratio had been lowered to 4 instead of 6 for further monitoring. For S2, hormones and related substances, all substances were prohibited in men and women. Additional publications in 2003 and 2004 presented to the List and Health, Medical and Research Committees had supported that decision. For S3, beta-2 agonists, the ban had been extended from in- to out-of-competition. For S4, agents with anti-estrogenic activity, all substances had been prohibited in men and women. For S5, diuretics and other masking agents, a new class of substances was now prohibited: alpha-reductase inhibitors such as finasteride and dutasteride. For S6, stimulants, two stimulants had been added. Bupropion had also been added to the monitoring programme. For S7, narcotics, fentanyl and its derivatives had been added. For M2, chemical and physical manipulation, intravenous infusions had been prohibited, unless for legitimate acute medical treatment (to treat a medical condition that required immediate action). For S9, glucocorticosteroids, there had been a change. The substances were still prohibited when administered systemically. They were also prohibited, but under an Abbreviated TUE, by local routes, but the main change was that dermatological preparations of glucocorticosteroids (creams and ointments) were not prohibited.

The 2005 Prohibited List had been posted on WADA's web site on 23 September, and would be valid as of 1 January, 2005.

DR RABIN went on to present the research projects for 2004, noting that 57 project applications had been submitted to WADA in May 2004 by researchers representing 24 different countries from four continents. Unfortunately that year, Africa had not been represented among the applicants. More projects had come from non-anti-doping laboratories in 2004 than in 2003 (28 as opposed to 18). The projects had been divided up by themes. Ten projects had been submitted in category A, under *Compounds and/or Methods Enhancing Oxygen Delivery*. Seven projects had been submitted in category B, under *Compounds and/or Methods Enhancing Growth*. Seven projects had been submitted in category C, under *Gene and Cellular Technologies Applied to Sports*. Finally, 33 projects had been submitted in category D, under *Projects Relating to the List of Prohibited Substances*. All of the projects had been submitted for review by independent panels of scientific experts from June to September 2004. All of the projects had been submitted to ethical reviews (local and WADA reviews), which were to be completed. The research proposals had been reviewed by the Health, Medical and Research Committee on 10 September.

The Health, Medical and Research Committee recommendations had been presented to the Executive Committee for approval on 21 September, and contractual negotiations were in progress, with five contracts already signed. Of the 57 projects received for 2004, 17 projects had been approved, including: *Marker-Based Detection of hGH* (two teams); *rEPO detection* (two teams); *Gene Doping* (two teams); *Bioassays for Anabolic Steroid Detection* (three teams); *Detection of Glucocorticosteroids and Thresholds* (two teams combined to work together); *Consolidation of Existing Detection Methods* (two teams); *Detection of rLH*; *Ergogenic and Deleterious Effects of beta-2 agonists*; *In-vitro Production of Anabolic Steroid Metabolites*; *Detection of Testosterone Gel Misuse*.

The total budget for the research projects came to US\$ 4.01 million, 60% of which was for grants, 30% of which was for targeted research, and 10% of which was for reactive research. There was targeted research, such as that on glucocorticosteroids. There was money set aside for reactive research, such as tracking new designer drugs, or research project on 19-norandrosterone cases in tennis.

In terms of achievements, the WADA research programme had resulted in the development, validation and implementation of the HBOCs test; the development, validation and implementation of the hGH test (in collaboration with the IOC and USADA); the development, validation and implementation of the homologous blood transfusion test (in collaboration with USADA), which was being implemented in anti-doping laboratories progressively in 2005; new data on finasteride as a masking agent (included in the 2005 List); and approximately 30 scientific publications acknowledging financial support from WADA.

For 2005, the objectives were to involve public and private research organisations to integrate anti-doping projects or considerations into new or ongoing research programmes; and to involve more biopharmaceutical companies, obtaining information and reference material on new substances, and engaging in collaborations for new detection methods.

He concluded by opening the debate. He would be more than happy to answer any questions.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Dr Garnier and Dr Rabin for their presentations and asked if anybody had any comments or questions.

MR RICCI BITTI said that an interesting overview of results reported by the WADA accredited laboratories had been received. Three laboratories had returned adverse positives that were more than double the average (Paris, Ghent and Penang), and four laboratories had less than double the average adverse positives. He thought that this should be investigated. His federation had had four positive cases returned by the Paris laboratory, in which the A sample had been positive and then the B sample had been negative. The Paris laboratory had considered that the substance could be endogenous at the level found. He recommended that care should be taken regarding the cut-off level for each substance. Some laboratories sent IFs copies of the reports of positive cases on a national level. Some NADOs reported very well (including CPLD).

As to the issue of TUEs, he referred to cost. His federation acted very strictly and appointed a panel of three physicians to analyse each case. The cost was about three quarters of US\$ 10,000. One physician could be sufficient, rather than the three physicians currently required to analyse the TUEs.

As to the final report, WADA should be in touch with pharmaceutical companies, as relations with them would be vital for the future.

MS CROOKS asked whether any collaboration with biotech companies had been considered.

MR WALKER said that, following WADA's adoption of the International Standard for Laboratories, and in the context of constantly seeking even better international harmonisation, the Monitoring Group on the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of

Europe, which had an obligation to adopt standards on laboratories, but which had not yet been able to do so, at its last meeting, had formally adopted the WADA Code International Standard for Laboratories as the reference text in that area, so there was perfect conjunction. He thought that this was important, as many of the anti-doping laboratories were funded entirely or in part by public authorities, so the public authorities had accepted the WADA Standards as well.

MR REEDIE said that the research effort was now very well directed and extremely coherent. Probably not enough people out there knew about it. He wondered whether the Communications Department might not put together a relatively short pamphlet to tell the world what WADA was doing, why it was doing it and how successful it was and whether people might like to come and join WADA. He thought that great work was being done, but the message was not getting out there.

PROFESSOR DE ROSE thanked the speakers for the statistics on the laboratories. He had found a mistake in the statistics regarding local anaesthetics.

MR GERRARD asked where WADA stood with regard to testing animals in sport, given the current controversy with an equine variety of athlete. Under whose jurisdiction did that doping control fall?

DR GARNIER replied to Mr Ricci Bitti's comment regarding the composition of the TUE panels. The standard stated that three physicians made up the panel. He was aware of the cost problem and would submit the comment made to the WADA TUE Committee.

DR RABIN told Mr Ricci Bitti that, with regard to glucocorticosteroids, WADA had a Laboratory Committee meeting the following day, and one of the agenda items was to establish a reporting threshold for the laboratories on glucocorticosteroids to avoid extremely low values of glucocorticosteroids in urine, which bore no relation to doping practices.

With regard to the laboratory documentation packages (documentation put in place in support of an adverse analytical finding by the laboratories), over the year, within the Laboratory Committee at WADA, efforts had been made to standardise reporting. There had been an impressive change, with a more harmonised approach of around 60 to 80 pages, according to the adverse analytical finding. If anybody was aware of any deviation from the standards, he would be interested to know and more than pleased to review the packages to see whether there was any deviation from the rule.

WADA was in contact with biotech companies, for example, it was working with biotech companies regarding the methods to detect HBOCs. Two weeks previously, he had contacted a company regarding one of its new products in development that could potentially be a doping product. These companies were willing to cooperate, but did not always have the resources to help WADA, although WADA was willing to seek a way in which to cooperate.

With regard to the equine samples, he had been in touch with the anti-doping laboratory for equine samples near Paris. This laboratory had a different system to that of WADA. It had a principal laboratory and three or four reference laboratories, plus 20 associated laboratories. He had talked to the head of the laboratory, who had agreed to meet him to discuss harmonisation between the different processes. WADA was in contact with the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, which was an international body of harmonisation and standardisation for laboratories. This organisation was also working with the equine laboratories, and there was probably a way through the system to reach further harmonisation.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST thought that this had been a highly interesting and very encouraging discussion on science. He noted the importance of a research budget: without one, WADA would not be able to approach other fund-raising authorities.

He advised Mr Ricci Bitti to be careful when interpreting the statistics from 2002, which had been drawn before the implementation of the Code. The two laboratories

referred to, Paris and Gwent, were two of three in the world that had been analysing for glucocorticosteroids, and had reported positive cases. In France, there was legislation in place that went beyond the Code when it came to prohibited substances; therefore, a proper evaluation of statistics could not be made until the 2004 statistics were available.

DECISION

Science update noted.

10.2 International Federations

MR DIELEN gave a PowerPoint presentation. Assistance to the IFs had been provided upon their request for guidance with their rules and clarifications on the Model Rules, the Code and the standards. Special attention had been given to recognised IFs. There had been follow-up on the Out-of-Competition Testing Programme with IFs; liaison with the IFs on the sport-specific banned substances for the 2005 List; follow-up with the IFs on scientific matters upon the request of the Science Department; liaison with the IFs on the ADAMS Reference Group; and HQ visits organised for IFs, which had included discussion on the Out-of-Competition Testing Programme, science and research matters and education cooperation with IFs. Various questions and requests had been received from IFs and answers provided after consultation with Montreal.

At the Athens Olympic Games, meetings had taken place with a total of 28 IFs at 90% of the IF venues, and visits during competition preliminaries as much as possible. Follow-up of all of the matters discussed had taken place.

With regard to the Code status, 100% of IOC-recognised IFs (Olympic and non-Olympic) had accepted the Code. The International Automobile Federation, which had decided not to accept the Code, had lost its recognition as a result of not accepting the Code. Of the Summer Olympic IFs, 22 were implementing the Code's mandatory articles and principles; five still needed to clarify certain parts of their rules in order to fully implement the Code; and FIFA had not yet provided its disciplinary rules. Of the Winter Olympic IFs, five were implementing the Code's mandatory articles and principles, and two needed to clarify certain parts of their rules to fully implement the Code. Of the Recognised Federations, 19 were fully implementing the Code's mandatory articles and principles; nine needed to clarify certain parts of their rules to fully implement the Code; and the FIQ had not yet provided its rules, but was to submit them in November. The implementation of the Code by IWGA members had been reviewed in cooperation with IWGA. All members had to have rules implementing the Code as a condition to participate in the World Games in 2005. In terms of the major games organisations, the IOC had implemented the Code; and rules were being reviewed for the IWGA, the FISU and the CISM.

As to NOCs, NPCs and sport confederations, all 202 NOCs had accepted the Code, and 158 out of 161 NPCs had accepted the Code.

Projects for 2005 included the IF Anti-Doping Administrators Symposium, on 7 April for the IFs and on 8 April for the combined meeting with NADOs at the request of the IFs. There were also plans to assist the IFs in the implementation of ADAMS and in capacity-building.

MR WALKER noted that, at the meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention in Strasbourg the previous week, there had been interest in the situation with regard to the International Automobile Federation and its non-acceptance of the Code, followed by its loss of recognition by the IOC. This had been applauded. It had to be said, of course, that there would be consequences at a national level for national automobile sport federations and the link that the governments in those countries might or might not have because of that decision.

There had been general acceptance that the first priority for WADA, particularly with regard to its Out-of-Competition Testing Programme, was in conjunction with the Olympic sports but that, now that that first priority had been achieved, possibly more

attention could be given to testing with non-Olympic sports. It would seem that such a system could be discussed with these sports.

MR YOUNG said that two of the priorities in connection with the Code had been to smooth out any jurisdictional inconsistencies between IFs and national bodies. The other part had been from the perspective of the athletes, to avoid the overlapping testing by lots of different bodies. Clearly, the latter would be affected by the implementation of ADAMS, but he was wondering about the interim report on how well was this working.

MR DIELEN replied that, in terms of the Recognised Olympic Federations, testing had already started; therefore, it was not only restricted to Olympic IFs. As to coordination, there was more taking place, although he thought that this depended on the level of confidence in sharing information. ADAMS would of course help in this area in the future.

DECISION

IF update noted.

10.3 Governments

MS JANSEN gave a PowerPoint presentation. A total of 156 organisations had signed the Copenhagen Declaration, and there had been 46 new signatories since 1 June 2004. Two reports had been provided to the IOC and the WADA Foundation Board members prior to the Athens Olympic Games. WADA and Foundation Board members continued to follow up on the matter. There were 45 non-signatories remaining to sign the Declaration, and WADA would continue work to get the full complement.

With regard to government payments, the key objective was to encourage full and timely payments in each region. From January to October 2003, US\$ 6,547,909 had been paid and, from January to October 2004, US\$ 8,037,539 had been paid. There had been an additional 35 countries paying since June 2004. Activities included obtaining the regional share splits, invoicing all regions, correspondence to governments and continued follow-up. She thanked the government representatives who worked on a day-to-day basis to achieve the payments.

As to government communications, the *Play True* publication featured governments and ministers and their work in anti-doping; the WADA web site section had been updated; and the web site was to be developed in 2005. Hard copy material was developed for meetings, and materials were sent out to governments.

With regard to the development of the UNESCO Convention on Anti-Doping in Sport, WADA continued to provide assistance as requested by the governments and UNESCO. WADA presentations had been made to UNESCO regional groups in June to bring them up to speed on anti-doping. Copies of the Code in a variety of languages had been provided to UNESCO and were available on the web site. The Draft Convention had been released by UNESCO in July 2004, and WADA comments on this had been circulated to the Foundation Board members (in September and October), and final comments had been sent to the UNESCO Director General in November 2004. The next meeting of MINEPS IV was to be in Athens in December, and there would be a draft meeting in Paris in January 2005.

As to programme development, the objective was to promote anti-doping programmes and encourage sample collection where there was none. At the Commonwealth Sports Ministers meeting in Athens, the outcome agreed was that the Commonwealth Secretariat would work with WADA to provide anti-doping experts to assist Commonwealth countries. An official had been appointed to oversee this programme at the Commonwealth Secretariat, and WADA would be meeting that official in December. The work undertaken in Oceania provided a very good foundation for further development and planning that would be carried out in this area.

MS NEILL said that the Commonwealth project was a very good initiative. She thought that it would be a positive step to involve NADOs in this project as well.

DECISION

Governments update noted.

10.3.1 UNESCO Convention

MR THOMPSON thanked WADA for the invitation to attend the Foundation Board meeting. The UNESCO Director General sent his best regards and expressed UNESCO's gratitude for the cooperation received from the WADA management to date.

UNESCO was in the final stages of the development of the Convention. There would be a MINEPS IV meeting from 6 to 8 December 2004, followed by the final UNESCO meeting from 10 to 15 January 2005. The Director General had to send out his final report by mid-February 2005, so everything would have to be completed at the January meeting. The Convention would hopefully be adopted at the General Conference in September/October 2005. In terms of what was to happen at the MINEPS IV meeting, there were currently about 30 ministers for sport attending, and perhaps a few more would attend. There would be a whole range of other senior officials representing other countries as well. The expectation was to achieve political agreement on the current outstanding issues in the Convention. It would not be a drafting session. Presentations would be made at the meeting by the IOC, the Council of Europe, WADA, the IPC and the Director General of UNESCO. This would probably be the last opportunity for these organisations to state their opinions. He repeated the offer made to Mr Craven when he had met with the UNESCO Director General the previous week: UNESCO would be happy to assist in the construction of presentations.

At the meeting in January, UNESCO would be looking to take the consensus from the MINEPS meeting and using it to finalise the text. The Director General's report would be sent out in mid-February, and that would include a final draft. The previous draft had been concluded in May 2004 and sent out in July. The comments on that were due in mid-November. Comments had generally come from the advanced anti-doping countries, although comments had also come from developing nations in terms of anti-doping work. The Council of Europe and WADA had also sent in comments. Generally, the comments had been very supportive and constructive. The key remaining issues were the relationship between WADA and UNESCO and possibilities for cooperation. UNESCO had been asked by the member states to consult with WADA and talk about how to achieve cooperation in monitoring. The bottom line was that there would be a cost to UNESCO and it would have to support a secretariat. The second key issue concerned the Council of Europe. At the European Sports Ministers' meeting in Budapest, there had been a call for ministers to offer UNESCO the prospect of monitoring the Convention on a regional basis within Europe. This would be unique in UNESCO conventions, as a regional monitoring approach had not been tried previously. There would be issues for and against that. In terms of compatibility between the two conventions, there was a natural overlap between them, as very similar issues were being addressed, and this raised some issues for those countries that were currently parties to the Council of Europe Convention. If there were areas that were different between the two conventions that addressed the same issues, there would be implications. Secondary issues included WADA funding. The current draft of the UNESCO Convention referred to 'co-funding', which was different to 'equal funding'. The structure of the Convention was also an issue. By structure, he meant the sovereign body of it. It would be called a 'Conference of Parties', and there would be obvious issues of cost, in terms of how often it met and how useful it could be when it did meet. There were currently a number of different ways of approaching the issue.

The fast-track update system for recognising the Code and the Standards was currently somewhat problematic. There was a general desire from the member states for a workable system to respond to demand. There had also been a number of comments that the education section of the Convention was rather weak and needed to be strengthened.

In summary, from the comments received officially from the member states and also from informal discussions with the permanent delegations within UNESCO, there were some issues to be solved, and there did seem to be some differences of opinion. The governments were encouraged to engage their colleagues now, as it would be too late after January. He asked all those countries involved to come prepared to the MINEPS IV and January meetings to express their issues and to work towards solving them. If the sporting movement had some comments to make, those comments would need to be raised soon.

THE CHAIRMAN asked Mr Thompson to convey WADA's best wishes to the Director General of UNESCO. WADA was certain that, under the UNESCO Director General's leadership, the right result would be achieved with, he expected, equal funding. WADA wanted equal participation, not just co-management.

DECISION

UNESCO Convention update noted.

10.4 Education

MR BURNS said that there would be a meeting of the Ethics and Education Committee on 15 and 16 December. One of the primary focuses had been to make sure that the committee was represented by all regions of the world, and he was satisfied to be able to report that this had occurred. The theme was to make sure that information was kept simple, practical and applicable. This would all be wrapped up into a Play True campaign, which would be carefully reviewed during the meeting in December. He thanked Ms Khadem on behalf of his government and delegation for her work.

MR WADE referred the members to the report in their files and gave a PowerPoint update of the key activities carried out by the Ethics and Education Committee. Education as a part of the World Anti-Doping Code was not mandatory but it was essential. WADA was now involved in the programme implementation phase, and he highlighted WADA's role as a world leader. With respect to the Code, the aim was to influence behaviours among participants, as well as to look at accurate information, which included the Prohibited List, health consequences, doping control, and the athletes' responsibilities. Coordination and cooperation among the signatories, governments, athlete support personnel and athletes themselves were essential. Athlete support personnel were going to be critical.

The Ethics and Education Committee would be meeting on 15 and 16 December 2004, and an informal interim workers' group had also been established. There was an Ethics Review Panel, a panel of five leading experts, which was now in place and operational, providing ethical opinion or recommendations on issues that arose concerning programmes and policies, the banned list, the spirit of sport, and the scientific research proposals.

The education questionnaire had aimed to assess and identify needs. Key findings from the education questionnaire were that there was a general lack of funding in the system, and more programmes were needed. The good news was that the main target groups identified were precisely those groups that were in the Code. The most popular formats for information were seminars, print form and electronic form. For athletes, a great deal of information was being prepared that year, including the Athlete's Guide, a poster series, the Prohibited List booklet, a leaflet on nutritional supplements, the TUE leaflet, medical information, and the Outreach Programme.

There would be a follow-up Supplements Symposium in April or May 2005 in Germany, with partnership with the IOC, Germany and WADA. All sectors would be involved, in a workshop environment, and the aim was to advance the recommendations from the Montreal Symposium.

One of WADA's important partners had been the Council of Europe partnership. WADA was near the end of developing the education guidelines; it was focusing on the

core and essential elements as outlined in the Code, and this would be reviewed by the Ethics and Education Committee in December.

The objectives for the proposed Play True campaign 2005-2010 (to be discussed at the Ethics and Education Committee meeting in December) were to coordinate WADA education and information under one consistent campaign, with worldwide partnerships at all levels. This would lead to a broad understanding of anti-doping (tools and key information) and would develop attitudes and values and promote ethical behaviour. The Play True campaign would be consistent with the short-term education strategy. The target groups included the youth, athletes, support personnel, sport officials, parents, teachers and the media. The key messages and information were consistent with the Code. Methods of delivery included education symposia, outreach, print material, web site, regional and local partners (ADOs), DVD, video and CD Rom, posters, schools, e-learning, athlete role models and the media. The general approach would include three levels (basic, intermediate and expert), partnerships (WADA had recently approached Olympic Solidarity and he was optimistic that WADA could work with some of this organisation's existing programmes), and education symposia (to be a key focus over the next few years). The education symposia programme aims were to disseminate general information; to train and offer guidance to ADOs; to focus on developing countries; to hold workshops and issue tool kits; to enter into partnerships; to empower regional and local ADOs; and to engage WADA regional offices. This would be the key focus for 2005 and 2006.

MR WALKER said that it was good to see the education programme back on track after a small hiccup about two years previously, and he congratulated all those involved. As to the Council of Europe partnership, he thought that WADA should have some materials for formal approval within the next year and possibly at the next Foundation Board meeting. This would be the non-mandatory Level Two Standard.

On the basis of his visits to the Outreach tent at the Paralympic Games in Athens, the programme had been extremely popular, and the WADA caps had been seen all over the place.

Lastly, he was happy to see that his proposal that WADA start addressing the sociological aspects of doping in sport was being addressed. He was also very glad to see that there was an amount of US\$ 60,000 in the 2005 budget programme. This was a good start; he thought that the long-term goal had to be to integrate such research into the normal programme of WADA through the Health, Medical and Research Committee, but he quite understood that this would not be possible overnight.

DECISION

Education report noted.

10.5 Standards and Harmonisation

MR ANDERSEN said that there had been excellent cooperation from the IOC in terms of the task force set up prior to the Olympic Games. The important elements in this task force had been that WADA had been able to use intelligence coming to the office in order to execute doping controls on behalf of the IOC. At all times, there had been systems around Europe and other places in order to execute testing. There was a tendency for more and more sophisticated methods to cheat. Refusals were increasingly common. Athletes were running away from doping controls, and there was a lack of whereabouts information for those who wished to cheat. It was necessary to make sure that the ADOs were a step ahead of those who wished to cheat. Substantial amounts were being spent on research and analysis. This did not help if the laboratory was getting the wrong urine. This was why it was necessary to improve test distribution planning to do more targeted testing and educate DCOs. It was necessary to establish toll-free numbers and secure e-mail in order to obtain the information needed and, of course, guarantee confidentiality. WADA was now working to develop guidelines for this, and there had been an offer from Norway to host a symposium early the following year. WADA proposed to change the

doping control form. The first part was that WADA wanted to be able to carry out research on blood and urine samples, and was asking athletes to agree to research on samples. Also, WADA wished to take more than one blood sample. Finally, the coaches' and doctors' names were to be added to the doping control form in order to find out who was behind the athlete should a positive sample be received. These proposals would be posted on the web site for feedback from stakeholders.

10.5.1 Anti-Doping Programme Development

MR KOEHLER gave a PowerPoint presentation. Globally, anti-doping capacity was limited; WADA needed to assist countries in which there was no anti-doping programme and ensure that all athletes in all countries in all sports were subject to the same anti-doping protocols and processes.

A pilot project planning session had taken place in Montreal, involving the Australian Sports Drug Agency, the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency, the Oceania National Olympic Committees, and the International Rugby Board. The outcomes of that meeting had been to select NOCs from the region based on the needs and the athlete population (Fiji, Tonga, Papua New Guinea and Samoa) and to train DCOs and NOCs in order to develop programmes. WADA had identified government contacts, and would coordinate activities through ONOC. As to responsibilities, the ASDA would develop and deliver the DCO course; the NZSDA was responsible for post-workshop mentoring and the continual training for DCOs in their respective countries; the ONOC would be the centralised contact for NOCs and their respective DCOs; the IRB would provide whereabouts and testing opportunities for the project; and WADA would be responsible for the overall organisation and funding, and the selection of DCOs and training of NOCs.

The outcomes of the 2004 Oceania Anti-Doping Programme development were that DCO training had taken place over five days. The DCOs had observed the sample collection process; theory and practical sessions had been provided; they had been sent on a mission, under the supervision of ASDA, to collect samples; they had been provided the mechanisms to train the chaperones; and they had also been trained on how to deliver effective education presentations. The NOC training had taken place over two days. An overview of the World Anti-Doping Code and the Standards had been provided, with emphasis on whereabouts, TUEs, managing a registered testing pool, and results management. Information had been provided on the establishment of a national anti-doping organisation. There had been joint discussion on the development of a structure for the region. The outcome had been that the four NOCs would act as the National Anti-Doping Agency in accordance with the Code. The next steps included the development of DCO agreements with the NOCs; the development of anti-doping rules to govern NFs; the maintenance of DCOs; the development of mechanisms and strategies to obtain support from governments; the development of education materials for the region; the development of the Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO); mechanisms to fund the RADO; and the development of other countries within the region by the RADO (on a long-term basis).

There were several short-term objectives for the anti-doping development. WADA management was currently reviewing the outcomes of the Pilot Project; a review was to take place in coordination with the WADA Education and Government Relations Departments; a strategy for worldwide programme development was to be set up with emphasis on developing countries with no current anti-doping programmes; the strategy was to be circulated to a select group of expert stakeholders for comments and consultation. Issues currently under consideration included the prospective funding for the RADO (amount, sources and voluntary aid) and WADA assistance (funding, human resources and partnerships).

The long-term objectives in anti-doping development included ensuring the development of anti-doping programmes in 202 countries by the national anti-doping organisations and the regional anti-doping organisations, and to improve coordination

between IFs and national and regional anti-doping organisations to ensure global coverage of all athletes no matter where they lived.

2005 activities would include an IF and NADO symposium on 7 and 8 April and a TDP symposium, hosted by Anti-Doping Norway around 25 to 27 May. The aim was to continue to develop national and regional anti-doping organisations.

MR BESSEBERG was pleased that the communications between WADA, the NADOs and the IFs were now on track. The number of out-of-competition tests was not as important as targeted testing. The IFs, WADA and the NADOs should share information in order to try to track those who were trying to cheat. WADA had truly made a big step in the right direction.

MR CTVRTLIIK spoke about the inclusion of the names of the athletes' doctors and coaches on the doping control form. This issue had been brought up two or three years ago by the IOCMC to the IOC Athletes' Commission. There had been extensive discussions and somewhat heated arguments about the matter. The consensus was the hope that, some day, WADA would include the information on the doping control form. He knew that quite a few legal issues had had to be worked out. The IOC Athletes' Commission was extremely thankful and appreciative. He could not say that extensive discussions had taken place regarding the use of samples for further research, but he was sure that Ms Elwani would inform WADA when such discussion had taken place.

MR SHADGAN thanked Messrs Howman and Koehler for their active participation and cooperation in the first Asian Anti-Doping Symposium and DCO course, which had been held in Tehran the previous month. He hoped that WADA would continue to support such activities in the future.

MR ANDERSEN said that the initiative regarding the mention of the coaches' and doctors' names on the form had come from the IOC Athletes' Commission.

DECISION

Anti-doping programme development report noted.

10.5.2 Out-of-Competition Testing Update

MR KOEHLER gave a PowerPoint presentation. During the 2004 testing programme, 1610 tests had been completed, 1318 of which had been urine tests, and 292 of which had been blood/EPO tests. 87 tests had also been performed by the WADA/IOC/ATHOC taskforce across 100 nationalities and in 50 countries. In terms of approach, 71% of the tests had been conducted on athletes in countries without an existing NADO; over half of the remaining 29% had been conducted in countries where the scope of the NADO's programme had been undefined; the focus had been on single missions and more targeted testing. As a result, the programme might not reach the 2,400 tests, but it would come very close. There had been 11 adverse analytical findings as outlined in the papers, and four refusals. Four of the tests had resulted in sanctions; five had resulted in no sanctions; and six tests were still in the result management phase. Since the updates had been prepared, there had been a result from the UCI for elevated epitestosterone, and it had been decided that no further action would be taken because the IRMS had confirmed that the substance had occurred naturally. At FIBA, with regard to the positive stanazonol case, the athlete had been sanctioned for two years.

Overall, fewer tests had been performed than in previous years, and they had been carried out in remote locations away from the events. A review outlined that over 75% of the adverse findings had occurred one to five days prior to a competition; certain IF rules prevented, in some cases, testing days prior to or days after an event. If the IF was not conducting testing, had WADA opened a window of opportunity for athletes to dope? As to the WADA/IOC/ATHOC pre-Games taskforce, duplicate testing had been avoided and whereabouts information had been provided due to cooperation by NADOs, NOCs and IFs. All testing had been no-advance notice testing (random and target); and

it had involved the collection of blood samples for the purpose of detection hGH. A total of 382 tests had been conducted, with 87 of those conducted by WADA. The overall programme highlighted the effective partnership and cooperation with the IOC. It had been considered that this programme had offered the most effective detection and deterrence prior to an Olympic Games. Similarly, with the WADA/IPC pre-Games taskforce, duplicate testing had been avoided and whereabouts information had been provided due to cooperation by NADOs and NPCs; random and target testing had been completed prior to the start of the Games; it had involved the collection of blood samples for the purpose of detecting hGH; a total of 40 tests had been conducted by WADA in addition to the testing carried out by ATHOC; and the overall programme highlighted the effective partnership and cooperation with the IPC.

Contracts for 2005 had been sent and were in the process of being negotiated with NADOs and laboratories; guidelines had been developed with stakeholders to assist with the implementation of the Code; there had been a revision of the doping control form based on the feedback from the IOC Athletes' Commission; IFs had been assisted with establishing the mechanism for the gathering of whereabouts information; the entire staff had been involved with the ADAMS development; and WADA continued to monitor and follow up on all adverse analytical results.

In 2005, there would be a move into the next phase of ADAMS, with development, training and implementation. There would be continued development of guidelines with stakeholders to assist with the implementation of the Code. There would be improved and increased targeted testing in areas of the world without an established anti-doping organisation. Assistance would be provided to the Education Department in the development of education materials. Finally, all adverse analytical results would continue to be monitored.

MR WALKER referred to the paper on out-of-competition testing. He had been very surprised to read the point that noted that some IFs had incorporated in their rules provisions that out-of-competition testing should not occur on the days before and, in some cases, after an event. One would like to think that, in that case, the athletes being tested would be tested under the in-competition schedule. The implication of the phrase was that testing was prohibited altogether. If that was the case, he would have thought that it was one of the tasks for liaison with the IFs and compliance with the Code that this question should be sorted out once and for all, as it did seem to him to be a very curious provision. He accepted the need to avoid duplication of tests. Athletes should not be subject to many tests by many different organisations in the lead-up to major competitions, but he still found the idea that athletes might not be subjected to testing at all rather a strange one.

MR BESSEBERG asked which IF had such a rule. He agreed fully with Mr Walker that this would protect athletes and enable them to dope. He simply did not understand.

MR KOEHLER replied that he thought that Mr Walker had raised the reasons why the IFs had put this in the rules. One of these reasons was coordination, to avoid repeat testing. Nevertheless, the athletes needed to be tested at any time, and it would be necessary to continue to work with those IFs to make sure that such testing would be possible.

He told Mr Besseberg that he would provide full information on those IFs that had such rules; at the moment, he could state that the UCI was among them.

DECISION

Out-of-competition testing update noted.

10.6 Strategic Plan

MR WADE referred the members to the update in their files and the 2004 Programme Operational Performance Indicators. He gave a PowerPoint presentation, including an overview of the Strategic Plan, Operational Plans and Performance Indicators (both

strategic and operational). In Cape Town, in 2001, the initial WADA Strategic Plan had been accepted by the Olympic Movement and governments. There had been a great deal of detail at the beginning, and it had been necessary to respond to emerging demands and opportunities. Since then, the World Anti-Doping Code and its World Anti-Doping Programme had been developed. In Montreal in 2003, there had been acceptance of the revised Strategic Plan. The vision was a world that valued doping-free sport, and the mission was to promote, coordinate and monitor on an international basis, the fight against doping in all of its forms. The structure included a foreword, the vision, mission, specific core values and five key objectives. The core values: independence, ethical approach, accountability, professionalism, best practices and innovation, were statements of how WADA wished to operate as an organisation. The objectives were structured in the form of an objective statement, outcome, strategies, and Performance Indicators. The Performance Indicators had to be simple, easily understood and achievable, as well as strategic, operational and controllable. The Strategic Performance Indicators were broad in nature and more general, things that WADA did and could control, and were identified with each objective. The Operational Performance Indicators had to be linked to the annual planning and budgeting process. This had been a successful year, which the Director General would review briefly with the members. All of the Performance Indicators would be reviewed regularly to ensure that they were current and responded to emerging needs and opportunities. The next steps included completion of the 2004 Performance Indicators in January 2005; the preparation and linking of the 2005 Performance Indicators to the annual plans and the budget; and the review and revision of the Strategic Plan as needed. All of this was to be presented in May 2005.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the Chair of the Finance and Administration Committee had reminded the Executive Committee the previous day that WADA had had a reasonably good year. This was a reflection of the hard work and commitment shown by the staff and the partners, as well as the hard work and the voluntary hours given to WADA by those serving on WADA's committees, working groups, ad hoc committees, Independent Observer missions and Outreach missions. The management and staff thanked all of those involved for giving their time so willingly. They should be very pleased at the outcomes of the Performance Indicators. He wished to show that, from the International Federations' response, in terms of signing and implementing the Code, and the governments' response, in terms of signing the Copenhagen Declaration and providing the funds that WADA so desperately needed, WADA had been, in the words of Mr Reedie, 'reasonably good'. He thanked all of the members and his staff.

DECISION

Strategic Plan update noted.

10.7 Communications

MS KHADEM believed that the Communications Department had achieved what it had set out to achieve that year, and she certainly looked forward to seeing what WADA would do in the coming months and years. She read through the report in the members' files. She ended by saying that she had spent a wonderful two-and-a-half years with WADA; she had very much enjoyed her work with WADA and would miss it a great deal. She thanked all of her colleagues, the Chairman and the Director General for making her job so interesting. She thanked all those who had taken the time to bring her their good wishes. She could not be a very good salesperson of a product in which she did not believe; WADA had given her a very good cause to believe in and a very good mission to promote.

MS SPLETZER gave a PowerPoint presentation on WADA's Outreach activities. The goals of Athlete Outreach were to raise awareness about the anti-doping issue at major events around the world and to provide information in a fun and engaging way. The Outreach booth in Athens had been located in an ideal location in the heart of the athletes' village, next to the main dining and transport mall. The programme in Athens

had kept the 'W' in WADA with a multicultural and multilingual team. A total of 13 languages had been spoken in the booth by the team, and the materials had been translated into ten different languages. Great support had also been given by the IOC Athletes' Commission. In terms of impact, there had been an average of 250 to 300 daily visits from athletes, coaches and officials, the majority of which came from regions of the world that were seeking greater support from WADA. There had been significant interest from Central and South America, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

The next steps for 2005 included the continuation of international outreach and the development of a national outreach model. The aim was also involve partners in the adaptation and delivery of outreach programmes, and seven NADOs plus the IPC were interested in piloting the new programme. She then showed the members a short video that she had put together to illustrate the Outreach Programme in Athens.

THE CHAIRMAN congratulated Ms Spletzer on the video, which she had put together herself. If anybody wanted a copy of this, it would be available. Outreach was a great programme, and put WADA in direct touch with the athletes, which was something that was hard to do for many organisations. The IOC certainly understood how important Outreach was and had increased the level of acceptance and the level of access for athletes.

DECISION

Communications report noted.

10.8 Regional Offices

THE CHAIRMAN gave a preliminary report on the study of feasibility for the regional office in Latin America. There had been three expressions of interest, from Bogotá, in Colombia; Montevideo, in Uruguay; and Santiago de Chile, in Chile. A site review would be conducted over the next two to three months, and WADA hoped to be in a position to decide whether to go ahead and, if so, where by the time of the meeting in May in 2005.

10.8.1 Lausanne

MR DIELEN referred the members to the report in their files and gave a PowerPoint presentation. Activities at the Lausanne office included TUE operations; IF liaison; and government liaison. The key focus in 2005 would be on an IF/NADO symposium of anti-doping administrators on 7 and 8 April in Lausanne; the streamlining of the TUE process and the integration of ADAMS; and the relocation of the office to the House of International Sport.

DECISION

Lausanne update noted.

10.8.2 Tokyo

MR HAYASHI referred the members to the report in their files and gave a PowerPoint presentation on the activities of the Tokyo office. The WADA Tokyo office had commenced operations almost one year previously. He appreciated all of the cooperation and assistance provided by the WADA headquarters and the Foundation Board members.

DECISION

Tokyo update noted.

10.8.3 Cape Town

MR SWIGELAAR referred the members to the report in their files and gave a PowerPoint presentation on the activities of the Cape Town office. WADA had taken over all operational matters on 1 November 2004 that year, although the office had been in operation since 1 November 2003.

MR GEORGE wished to reinforce one of the points made by Mr Swigelaar. His region wished to invite WADA to organise education seminars or symposia, preferably on a regional basis, as educational programmes were essential in order to build capacity. This would be one way of creating greater awareness of WADA's activities and programmes within the African region and a means of sensitising more people and helping countries without anti-doping programmes to develop such programmes. He emphasized their support to the regional office in this regard and called for all countries to assist.

MS ELWANI congratulated Mr Swigelaar on the new office and wished him luck, as there were a number of problems in African countries, particularly when ministers were changed around, which caused havoc. She hoped that Mr Swigelaar would keep up the good work.

DECISION

Cape Town update noted.

11. Other Business / Future Meetings

MR WALKER wished to bring to the members' attention a situation that had arisen and needed to be addressed in the context of revision of the Code. Three weeks previously, the Bulgarian Minister for Sport had asked for advice as to what should be done with the situation in which a certain gentleman was standing as a candidate for the presidency of the weightlifting federation. This gentleman already had one doping conviction in his pocket, and was in the process of collecting a second, although that was currently subject to appeal. The Bulgarian minister had felt that the gentleman in question was an inappropriate candidate for the presidency of the national weightlifting federation. He had looked to the Code to see whether there was anything there that would help address the situation. Article 10.9 dealt with the question of status during a period of ineligibility. It was quite clear that the main focus of that part of the Code was on an athlete and dealt with taking part in competitions. The paragraph that dealt with comments on Article 10.9 of the Code did talk about functions other than that of competitor, including being an official, but it was still rather in the context of taking part in a competition. He had contacted Mr Niggli, who had contacted Dr Aján. The gentleman in question had refrained from standing as candidate for the presidency, but had then stood as candidate for membership of the board of the Bulgarian Weightlifting Federation and, recently, had been elected a member of that board. The problem was that the Code did not appear to be sufficiently specific for members to be able to give advice on what to do in these kinds of circumstances. He proposed that, when WADA groups got together for the first revision of the Code, this was one of the subjects that should be examined.

THE CHAIRMAN said that WADA would review the Code on a regular basis and should open a file in which all of these suggestions could be collected.

With regard to the meetings scheduled for 2005, he asked the members to put the following dates in their calendars: 15 May 2005: WADA Executive Committee meeting. 16 May 2005: WADA Foundation Board meeting. 20 September 2005: WADA Executive Committee meeting. 20 November 2005: WADA Executive Committee meeting. 21 November 2005: WADA Foundation Board meeting.

He asked for thanks to be noted for the fine reception staged by the Province of Quebec and Minister Jean-Marc Fournier.

Ms Basser was moving on to bigger and better things within the Australian public service, and would not be back with WADA the following year. If Mr Kemp could not find somebody as good as Ms Basser, he was going to have to come to the meetings himself. He thanked Ms Basser for her participation, which had been very helpful.

He thanked the Director General and the staff for preparing an exceptionally fine set of background materials that had enabled WADA to get through a lot of important

business and share a lot of important information on the progress being made. It would not have been possible to make such excellent progress but for that careful preparation. Notwithstanding the rather tentative start with the interpreters that morning, which had been beyond their control, he thanked them for their work.

The meeting adjourned at 4.00 p.m.

FOR APPROVAL

RICHARD W. POUND, QC
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA