

2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Celebrating a decade of **play true**



WADA

1999
2009



play true


The World Anti-Doping Agency promotes, coordinates and monitors the fight against doping in sport in all its forms.

Composed and funded equally by the sports movement and governments of the world, WADA originated and regularly updates the World Anti-Doping Code through a collaborative, global process. The Code continues today to harmonize anti-doping policies in all sports and all countries, creating a more level playing field for all athletes who strive to play true.

For more than a decade, WADA has worked steadfastly to foster fairer competitions and more effective education and outreach programs which encourage the values of doping-free sport.

2009 Annual Report

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Chairman's Message

The Honorable John Fahey, AC



It is my sincere pleasure to share with you this report on WADA's activities for 2009, a year to commemorate our unique achievements, outreach and impact in the ongoing efforts against doping in sport.

A First Decade of Play True

Two thousand and nine marked WADA's tenth anniversary. During this brief and exciting period, WADA and its stakeholders have clearly demonstrated that, by effectively harmonizing efforts and remaining steadfast in our determination, a more level playing field has been established for athletes at every level of competition.

Our deepest gratitude goes out to all of you who have helped us fulfill our mission. The accomplishments of the past ten years belong to everyone who believes in, and defends, the athletes' right to clean sport.

Since its inception, WADA has dedicated itself to establishing and monitoring procedures and protocols that facilitate the efforts of anti-doping officials and organizations. This leadership and cooperation have succeeded to the point that the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code), the sport's guiding document in these matters, now counts no less than 630 signatories worldwide. Additionally, at the end of year, 128 states representing 90 percent of the world's population have ratified UNESCO's International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Today, nearly 80 governments independently fund dedicated anti-doping organizations. A further 15 Regional Anti-Doping Organizations have been established through WADA to ensure the implementation of effective and Code-compliant programs in a total of 122 countries, mainly in the developing regions of the world. This tangible support is extremely valuable as WADA seeks to deliver strategies and programs worldwide.

The global commitment of sport and governments to WADA's mission is reflected in our financial statements. In 2009, we reached our highest level of Public Authority support to date, with no less than 98.88 percent of budgeted contributions having been received in addition to the matched-funds contributed by the International Olympic Committee.

Looking Ahead

Throughout 2009, WADA worked diligently with the anti-doping community, providing guidance and assistance in applying the revised Code into anti-doping programs.

As it embarks on its next decade, WADA remains focused on consolidating its harmonization efforts and strengthening anti-doping programs worldwide.

One such strengthening initiative involves new protocols being established to facilitate anti-doping evidence gathering and information sharing between governments and sport, in conjunction with law enforcement agencies around the world. In February 2009, WADA signed a Memorandum of Understanding to cooperate with INTERPOL, the world's largest police organization. The French Government has subsequently seconded an officer to INTERPOL Headquarters to serve as a liaison between WADA, its stakeholders, and INTERPOL bureaus.

A key objective of the new INTERPOL agreement is to target the upstream elements of doping. Athlete entourage members are often highly instrumental in providing information, relationships and substances that permit doping to occur in the first place. While sport alone may not have the power to sanction 'enablers', governments do, and laws associated with trafficking and distribution in this domain can now be encouraged, implemented and enforced internationally through our cooperation with INTERPOL and UNESCO.

Under the revised 2009 Code, education programs became mandatory, and WADA has accordingly placed increased emphasis on such initiatives to encourage the implementation of more effective, values-based education programs.

The fight against doping in sport evolves constantly and requires high levels of vigilance and fortitude. WADA continues unwaveringly in this respect as we enter our next decade, leading a broad and relentless effort to sustain comprehensive global anti-doping activities while nurturing our partnerships with the anti-doping community.

We are grateful for the support and efforts of all our stakeholders as we pursue our mission on behalf of clean athletes worldwide.

2009 WADA Executive Committee

CHAIRMAN

Hon John Fahey AC
Australia

VICE CHAIRMAN

Prof Arne LJUNGQVIST
International Olympic Committee
(IOC) Member
Sweden

OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

IOC Representative

Mr Francesco RICCI BITTI
IOC Member, President ITF (tennis)
Italy

Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Representative

Sir Craig REEDIE
IOC Member
United Kingdom

Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) Representative

Mr Mustapha LARFAOUI
IOC Member, President FINA (swimming)
Algeria
(January–August)

Mr Pat McQUAID
President UCI (cycling)
Ireland
(September – December)

SportAccord Representative

Mr Gian Franco KASPER
IOC Member, President FIS (ski)
Switzerland

IOC Athletes Commission Representative

Ms Rania Amr ELWANI
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Egypt

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Member States of the European Union Representative

Mr Jaime LISSAVETZKY
Secretary of State for Sports
Spain

Africa Representative

Mr Makhenkesi Arnold STOFILE
Minister of Sport and Recreation
South Africa

The Americas Representative

Mr Edward JURITH
General Counsel
Office of National Drug Control Policy
USA

Asia Representative

Mr Hirokazu MATSUNO
Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture,
Sports, Science and Technology
Japan
(January–April)

Ms Tomoko UKISHIMA
Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture,
Sports, Science and Technology
Japan
(May–October)

Mr Kan SUZUKI
Minister in Charge of Sports
Japan
(November–December)

Oceania Representative

Ms Kate ELLIS
Minister for Sport
Australia

2009 WADA Foundation Board

CHAIRMAN

Hon John Fahey AC
Australia

VICE CHAIRMAN

Prof Arne LJUNGQVIST
Sweden

OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

IOC Representatives

Mr Joseph BLATTER
IOC Member, President FIFA
(football)

Mr Willi KALTSCHMITT LUJAN
IOC Member
Guatemala

Mr Richard W. POUND, Q.C.
IOC Member
Canada

Mr Robin MITCHELL
IOC Member
Fiji

ANOC Representatives

Mr Eduardo Henrique DE ROSE
President, Pan-American
Sports Organization
(PASO) Medical Commission
Brazil

Sir Craig REEDIE
United Kingdom

Mr Patrick CHAMUNDA
IOC Member
Zambia

Mr Richard YOUNG
Attorney, Holmes, Roberts & Owens
USA

ASOIF Representatives

Mr Tamas AJAN
IOC Member, President IWF
(weightlifting)
Hungary

Mr Mustapha LARFAOUI
Algeria
(January–August)

Mr Pat McQUAID
Ireland
(September–December)

Mr Francesco RICCI BITTI
Italy

SportAccord Representative

Mr Gian Franco KASPER
Switzerland

Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations (AIOWF) Representative

Mr Anders BESSEBERG
President IBU (biathlon)
Norway

IOC Athletes Commission Representatives

Ms Rania Amr ELWANI
Egypt

Mr Saku KOIVU
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Finland

Mr Alexander POPOV
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Russian Federation

Ms Beckie SCOTT
IOC Member, IOC Athletes Commission
Canada

International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Representative

Sir Philip CRAVEN
IOC Member, President IPC
United Kingdom

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Member States of the European Union Representatives

Mr Bernard LAPORTE
Secretary of State for Sports
France
(January–June)

Mr Jaime LISSAVETZKY
Spain
(July–December)

Mr Jan KOCCUREK
Deputy Minister of Education,
Youth and Sport
Czech Republic

Ms Lena ADELSONH LILJEROTH
Minister for Culture
Sweden

Council of Europe Representatives

Ms Maud De BOER-BUQUICCHIO
Deputy Secretary General,
Council of Europe
France

Mr Vyacheslav FETISOV
Chair of the Commission
for Physical Education,
Sports and the Olympic Movement
Russian Federation

Africa Representatives

Mr Augustin EDJOA
Minister for Sport and Physical Education
Cameroon
(January–June)

Mr Michel ZOAHA
Minister for Sport and Physical Education
Cameroon
(July–December)

Mr Satyaprakash D. RITOO
Minister of Youth and Sports
Mauritius

Mr Charles BAKKABULINDI
Minister of State for Sports
Uganda

The Americas Representatives

Mr Edward JURITH
USA

Mr Carlos Manuel Hermosillo GOYTORTÚA
President, National Commission
for Physical Culture and Sport
Mexico
(January–March)

Mr Bernardo DE LA GARZA HERRERA
President, National Commission
for Physical Culture and Sports
Mexico
(April–December)

Mr Gary LUNN
Minister of State (Sport)
Canada

Mr Claudio MORRESI
Secretary of Sports, President of the
South American Sport Council (CONSUDE)
Argentina

Asia Representatives

Mr Kamal A. HADIDI
President, Jordan Anti-Doping Organization
Jordan

Mr Hirokazu MATSUNO
Japan
(January–April)

Ms Tomoko UKISHIMA
Japan
(May–October)

Mr Kan SUZUKI
Japan
(November–December)

Mr Datuk Ismail Sabri Bin YAAKOB
Minister of Youth and Sport
Malaysia
(January–March)

Mr Dato' Ahmad Shabery CHEEK
Minister of Youth and Sport
Malaysia
(April–December)

Mr Duan SHIJIE
Vice Minister, State Sport
General Administration
China

Oceania Representatives

Ms Kate ELLIS
Australia

Mr Murray McCULLY
Minister for Sport and Recreation
New Zealand

Director General's Message

David Howman



The year 2009 started with significant impetus being placed on the bringing into force of a stronger, firmer and fairer World Anti-Doping Code (the Code).

WADA continued with its mission to monitor Code compliance and assist signatories in implementing the revised Code. Particular attention was given to specific areas in this respect, notably the practical implementation of athlete whereabouts requirements by International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

In 2009, more than 270,000 doping control samples were analyzed worldwide. While this figure is a testament to the fight against doping in sport, our experience clearly reveals that higher test numbers do not necessarily equate with better detection and deterrence. WADA recognizes that an evolution must occur towards more targeted and intelligent testing delivering higher-quality results. Through expanded use of ADAMS—WADA's Anti-Doping Management System—harmonized test distribution planning will improve overall program efficiency. Intelligent testing is a significant strategic development on the path to better protecting the integrity of clean sport and eliminating cheaters from competition.

As the monitor of the global fight against doping in sport, WADA was very pleased to contribute in 2009 to the establishment of SportAccord's Doping-Free Sport Unit. SportAccord, the former General Association of International Sports Federations, now provides centralized and collective anti-doping advice, support and services for its members through this unit. This initiative is similar in design to the very successful collective resource approach WADA established via the Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs), a model which has allowed for the

implementation of effective anti-doping programs in numerous developing regions through significant economies of scale. We look forward to continuing to work with SportAccord on this development.

WADA provided additional assistance in 2009 to a number of countries seeking to develop effective national anti-doping programs, including Brazil, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Russia and Turkey. WADA's support to these nations is fundamental to its goals of achieving universal compliance with the Code and ensuring that all athletes, in all countries and in all sports, are subject to the same anti-doping protocols and processes.

As you will read in the following pages, 2009 has also seen advances in many other areas of the fight against doping in sport. One example includes how WADA, in cooperation with its stakeholders and various experts, finalized harmonized protocols and operating guidelines for the Athlete Biological Passport. Any anti-doping organization can now implement this new tool, which has been designed specifically to help anti-doping programs to be more sensitive and effective in detecting cheating while better protecting athletes' health. Most importantly, the Athlete Biological Passport will serve as an additional tool through which competitors can demonstrate their commitment to doping-free sport.

The celebration of WADA's tenth anniversary in 2009 has given us great momentum going forward. Encouraged by the progress made to protect the rights of clean athletes worldwide, we continue to be committed to mobilizing our energy and resources and advance with the determination and innovation that the challenges ahead will require.

The Code: Acceptance, Implementation & Compliance

January 1st, 2009, marked an important milestone in the evolution of the World Anti-Doping Code. Revisions to the Code came into force on that day, in addition to the 2009 Prohibited List of Substances and Methods as well as related International Standards for Laboratories and Therapeutic Use Exemptions. A revised International Standard for Testing and the new International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information also came into force, though later in 2009.

WADA was also very active in 2009 with respect to providing assistance to anti-doping organizations as they worked towards Code compliance. The Agency reviewed the rules and regulations of Code Signatories, providing required guidance and model rules of best practice to facilitate the more comprehensive and effective implementation of the revised Code.

WADA also continued in its responsibility to track and report on sports organizations' acceptance of the Code over the past year, recording that no less than 630 organizations had now endorsed and accepted the Code.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en

Monitoring the Code: Doping Sanctions

In its role as a monitor of doping sanctions, WADA continued to exercise its right of appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) whenever sanctions were not in line with the Code. In 2009 in this regard, WADA reviewed 913 decisions and appealed 23 of them.

By year-end, of the 23 sanction decisions appealed by WADA:

- Ten were still pending with the CAS.
- Four were upheld by the CAS.
- Two were partially upheld by the CAS.
- Three had been dismissed by the CAS.
- One was dismissed by a national federation.
- Three were pending with a national appeals body.
- One national appeal was successful.

The Unesco Convention

Reaching 90 percent of the world's population

2009 was another record year for ratification by Governments of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport (the Convention). By year end, 130 countries had completed their process of ratification representing an increase of 25 since 2008.

Many countries that have yet to complete their Convention ratification process are less developed from an anti-doping perspective and require active assistance. This emphasizes the importance of the WADA-facilitated Regional Anti-Doping Organization (RADO) Program.

WADA continued to work with key stakeholders in 2009 in order to encourage remaining countries to complete their ratification process as quickly as possible.

Incentives for Countries to Join the Convention

The UNESCO Voluntary Fund has US\$ 2.4 million available to assist governments in implementing the Convention. Only States Parties to the Convention may apply.

During 2009, eight applications to the fund were approved. Governments at the 2nd Conference of Parties (COP/2)

meeting, held in Paris in October 2009, reaffirmed their commitments to anti-doping. To this effect, COP/2 increased funding allocations for projects at the national level to US\$ 20,000 and for regional projects to US\$ 50,000. WADA continued in its role as mandated by the Convention to provide advice to the COP/2 meeting and to the Voluntary Fund Committee.

Monitoring of the Convention

UNESCO's *Anti-Doping Logic*, the first computer based questionnaire designed specifically for Convention monitoring, was implemented in 2009. It enabled governments at COP/2 to consider the first report covering the monitoring of Convention Signatories. Both the system and the questionnaire are based on WADA's own *Logic* tool, the monitoring device it uses for Code Signatory compliance reporting, and WADA worked closely with UNESCO to facilitate its *Anti-Doping Logic* process.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Governments

Investigations

Under WADA's leadership, the traditional anti-doping model has evolved from a strategy focusing only on the athlete and relying mainly on testing, research and education, to a new approach incorporating the athlete's entourage and the upstream elements of doping.

This strategy relies on evidence gathered by enforcement agencies and others, shared in a legally appropriate manner with anti-doping and sport authorities to help uncover anti-doping rule violations that might otherwise go undetected.

As law enforcement and government agencies possess the investigative powers necessary to attack sources and supplies of illegal substances—often uncovering evidence of anti-doping rule violations in doing so—WADA is working with governments and sport stakeholders to develop appropriate protocols for evidence and information sharing.

Under the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, governments must now ensure that laws against the manufacturing and distribution of doping substances are in place, that the penalties for breaking these laws are sufficiently stringent, and that the laws are effectively enforced.

WADA and UNESCO initiated a joint research project in 2008 regarding the analysis of legislation in coun-

tries around the world which outlaw the manufacture, distribution and possession of performance enhancing substances. Work continued on the second phase of this project in 2009, with more comprehensive data being collected to better understand the extent to which some countries now lack adequate enforcement mechanisms.

Results from the WADA/UNESCO project will be shared with INTERPOL, the world's largest police organization, to more effectively address the issue of trafficking and manufacturing illegal substances. WADA also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize its cooperation with INTERPOL in 2009, whereby an INTERPOL officer will now serve as a special liaison between WADA, its stakeholders and INTERPOL's bureaus. The French Government seconded the officer to INTERPOL's headquarters and WADA contributes to the initiative's operating costs.

All of these collaborative ventures will provide a strong basis to encourage the implementation of relevant legislation in all UNESCO member countries, which in turn will enable law enforcement bodies to more efficiently combat the trafficking of doping substances.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Governments

Anti-Doping Development

Supporting the development of anti-doping activities continued to be a key strategy for WADA in 2009. By working closely with individual countries and Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs), the Agency strongly believes that effective national and regional anti-doping programs will strengthen the global fight against doping in sport.

Regional Anti-Doping Organizations

Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) continued to make significant progress through the sharing of resources and expertise. Over the past five years, WADA has worked directly with 122 countries through the establishment of 15 RADOs. The concept of bringing together countries has proven to reduce the amount of resources needed to develop testing and education programs while increasing awareness of anti-doping issues.

In 2009, WADA, with the support of the Olympic Council of Asia, convened a meeting of RADO Administrators and Presidents in Kuwait to evaluate progress and de-

velop plans for the future growth of RADOs and anti-doping programs worldwide. The ongoing support of National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations and Continental Sport Organizations also contributed to increased RADO development in 2009.

WADA received financial support from the Japanese Government to further assist Asian RADOs, as well as from the Conférence des Ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports des États et Gouvernements ayant le français en partage (CONFÉJES) in support of French-speaking RADOs involving African countries.

National Anti-Doping Organization Development

In addition to the support it provides through RADOs, WADA also works with individual countries that require assistance in developing their own National Anti-Doping Programs (NADOs). WADA reviews the new NADO structures and provides formal recommendations, at times suggesting helpful partnerships with well-established NADOs in order to facilitate and support the new organization's development process.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/Anti-Doping-Community



play true



Anti-Doping Coordination

Under the World Anti-Doping Code, WADA has an obligation to provide a mechanism to assist stakeholders with their implementation of the Code. WADA's Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS) was developed for this purpose.

ADAMS is a Web-based platform where stakeholders can share anti-doping information and activities in one secure system. This includes athletes providing whereabouts information, Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) ordering tests, laboratories reporting results, or ADOs managing results.

ADAMS was designed specifically for WADA stakeholders and it is free to use and available to them online. It currently operates in nine languages.

By the close of 2009, 58 International Federations (IFs) and 43 National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) had adopted ADAMS. In addition, many other IFs and NADOs committed to using ADAMS. All 35 WADA accredited laboratories now also report their Proficiency Test results through ADAMS.

ADAMS Supporting Major Competitions

The use of ADAMS at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games was agreed upon by the IOC and WADA. Accordingly, intensive preparations were made in 2009 to allow for its use during the Games. Training was provided to key people within the IOC to ensure a full understanding of the system.

Four Major Game Organizers (MGOs) also used ADAMS at recent major events. All have committed to implementing the system at all possible future competitions as well. In August 2009, ADAMS was successfully used by the

ADAMS

By-the-Numbers:^{*}

129,800	Athlete profiles.
30,000	Active user accounts for whereabouts submissions, TUE applications and consultations on test results.
11,000	Athletes submitted their whereabouts.
14,700	Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) entered.
100,000	Analytical results reported by laboratories.

* As of December 2009

International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) at their World Championships in Berlin, Germany.

ADAMS Enhancements

ADAMS requires continuous enhancements. WADA launched a request for user feedback and received over 600 suggestions and recommendations from organizations and individual ADAMS users. Proposals for functional improvements were considered and, in some cases, applied immediately, while others that require further development and testing are expected to be implemented during the course of 2010.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/ADAMS

Science & Research

List of Prohibited Substances and Methods

WADA annually prepares and publishes the *List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (List)*. This is done in consultation with experts in the field and WADA's many stakeholders, involving an extensive year-long process.

The development of the 2010 List occurred throughout 2009. A consultation draft was shared with approximately 3,500 stakeholders. The List was approved by WADA's Executive Committee in September and published in October, three months prior to it coming into effect.

The current List is available on WADA's Web site.

Accredited Anti-Doping Laboratories

WADA is responsible for accrediting and re-accrediting the worldwide network of anti-doping laboratories. There are currently 35 laboratories worldwide that are monitored through an external quality assessment scheme.

In 2009, the Almaty Laboratory (Kazakhstan) further advanced in its probationary phase prior to potential accreditation. In addition, laboratories in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Doha (Qatar) and Mexico DF (Mexico) were selected as candidate laboratories. A number of other countries and individual laboratories also expressed interest during 2009 in joining the network of WADA-accredited laboratories.

Scientific Research

WADA's Scientific Research Program has contributed to the development and implementation of a comprehensive range of detection means for doping substances and methods.

In 2009, WADA received a record 88 research project proposals from investigators originating from 22 different countries on all five continents. Thirty four of these projects were selected for funding, totalling US\$ 6.5 million, or 24 percent of WADA's annual budget. Approximately 65 percent of these projects were from research teams not directly related to the fight against doping in sport. This has brought WADA's total commitment to scientific research since 2001 to US\$ 50 million.

In collaboration with the Japan Anti-Doping Agency and the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology, WADA also held a Blood Doping Symposium in Tokyo in November 2009. Leading experts at the event discussed the latest research related to blood doping in sport.

In 2009, approximately 77 publications and many conference presentations acknowledged WADA's invaluable support for their research activities in the field of anti-doping.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine

Medicine

In the medical field during 2009, WADA continued to focus on all matters relating to athlete health, including the advancement of a broader understanding of the dangers of doping.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Athletes with legitimate and documented medical conditions are permitted to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for a prohibited substance or method. The main objective of WADA's International Standard for TUE (ISTUE) is to ensure that the process of granting TUEs is harmonized across all sports and countries.

The revised ISTUE came into force on January 1, 2009. WADA has consequently updated all its TUE-related documents, from the *TUE Guidelines to the Medical Information to Support the Decisions of TUE Committees*, in order to reflect the revisions made to the Standard.

Athlete Biological Passport

The fundamental principle of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) is based on the understanding that the long-term monitoring of an athlete's selected biological variables will indirectly reveal the effects of doping—as opposed to more traditional direct detection methods. Biological monitoring throughout an athlete's sporting career should make any prohibited substance or method far harder to implement.

The Athlete Biological Passport aims to meet the two-fold objective of both pursuing possible anti-doping rule violations under Article 2.2 of the World Anti-Doping Code (Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method), as well as supporting more intelligent targeting of athletes for conventional doping control.

Following extensive expert and stakeholder consultation, WADA drafted and fine-tuned appropriate ABP operating guidelines, as well as harmonized protocols for the collection, transportation and analysis of blood samples, and results management.

The resulting document, WADA's *Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines*, was approved by the Agency's Executive Committee on December 1, 2009. It took effect immediately. This document provides an overview of the scientific principles behind the blood module of the Athlete Biological Passport and provides practical advice on the implementation of this type of program.

For more information:
[www.wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine/
Athlete-Biological-Passport](http://www.wada-ama.org/en/Science-Medicine/Athlete-Biological-Passport)



Education

With education having become a mandatory provision in the 2009 World Anti-Doping Code (Code), more stakeholders than ever before are now developing and implementing education programs. WADA's goal in this regard is to make anti-doping education easy and accessible. In 2009, the Agency worked with these stakeholders to assist with the development of effective and values-based education programs.

Education Tools and Resources

To assist stakeholders with their education program efforts, WADA continued to adapt existing tools while also developing new ones. The resources made available to stakeholders for education-related co-branding in 2009 included:

- Coach's Tool Kit
- Program Officer's Tool Kit
- Teacher's Tool Kit
- Doping Control Officer's Training Tool Kit
- Health Consequences Brochure
- Choose Your Own Adventure Books
- Doping Control Video

Education Pilot Programs

In 2009, WADA piloted two new education programs:

1. WADA's **Ministry of Education Program** was piloted in Mexico, Singapore, Uganda and Quebec. The overall goal of these projects was to develop a model of best practice to assist other countries

in integrating values-based doping prevention into their education systems.

2. WADA's **Say No! to Doping** campaign was piloted with the International Ice Hockey Federation in Finland. The concept here was to engage young ice hockey players by having them warm-up and train with special green pucks featuring a strong anti-doping message. These became a springboard for discussion on fair play and doping-free sport and, as a result of the success of the pilot, WADA has decided to further expand the **Say No! to Doping** campaign.

Online Education

To expand its reach, WADA commenced the development of online education resources in 2009, including programs for coaches and youth.

Social Science Research

WADA's Social Science Research Program continued to provide valuable insights into how to make preventive education programs even more effective. In response to its 2009 Social Science Research Grant 'Call for Proposals', WADA received 30 applications from 21 countries. Five of these projects were funded and resources were additionally allocated for two targeted research projects. Final reports from the Social Science Research Program can be found on WADA's Web site.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/Education-Awareness



Communications

2009 marked WADA's 10th anniversary and provided it with an opportunity to commemorate the tremendous progress made by all stakeholders over the past decade in the fight against doping in sport. A special anniversary issue of the *Play True* magazine was published for the occasion, highlighting major achievements and milestones through testimonials of some of WADA's founders, athletes and other partners.

WADA also continued to reach out to athletes and stakeholders worldwide by providing up-to-date anti-doping information through various print and electronic publications in multiple languages. These were disseminated through WADA's redesigned Web site and social media channels, which have helped to greatly enhance interaction and direct contact with the Agency's key audiences.

Athlete Outreach Program and Model

The Athlete Outreach Program is a significant platform which enables WADA to reach out to and interact with world athletes. Three significant events hosted WADA's Athlete Outreach Program in 2009:

- XIII Games of the Small States of Europe, Cyprus (1–6 June).
- XV Mediterranean Games, Italy (26 June–5 July).
- VIII World Games, Chinese Taipei (16–26 July).

Each of these events featured an international team of experts who were associated with either a National Anti-Doping Organization, a National Olympic Committee, an International Federation or a government organization. These experts brought invaluable language and cultural skills to athletes at these events, as well direct relations with their specific country and sport.

Over the course of the three events noted previously, some 1,400 athletes visited the WADA Outreach centers to learn more about anti-doping.

The Athlete Outreach Model (AOM), meanwhile, continued to offer stakeholders all the tools they require to deliver outreach activities at no cost and in a turnkey manner. Stakeholders who employ the Model are provided with templates serving as education and information resources, including a co-branded version of the *Play True Quiz* and guidance on how to best get a new Athlete Outreach Program up and running.

In 2009, 27 organizations signed-on to the AOM, making this the most successful year to date for the Model's uptake.

Media Relations

During 2009, worldwide media interest in both WADA's work and the fight against doping in sport in general remained very high. Much of the media's interest focused on the implementation of the revised World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards, as well as their respective impact on athletes.

In February, WADA held its Fourth Media Symposium in Lausanne, Switzerland, to present highlights of the revised Code and address current issues in anti-doping. The Symposium was attended by more than 80 journalists and communications specialists from Europe and Asia.

For more information:
www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources

Independent Observer Program

WADA's Independent Observer (IO) Program helps to enhance athlete and public confidence at major sporting events. It accomplishes this by randomly monitoring and auditing all phases of the doping controls and the results management process in a neutral and unbiased manner.

Four successful IO missions were present at the following major events in 2009:

- Francophone Games (Lebanon)
- World Games (China)
- Games of the Small States of Europe (Cyprus)
- Mediterranean Games (Italy)

The IO Missions conducted at these Games are based on an interactive and consultative model. The IO Teams conduct their observations independently but meet regularly with Games Organizers during the events to provide advice that enables immediate action where necessary. Final summary IO reports are provided and published on WADA's Web site.

Since its launch at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, the IO Program has monitored the anti-doping activities at more than 30 major events, including Olympic and Paralympic Games, World Championships, Mediterranean Games and Commonwealth Games.

For more information:

www.wada-ama.org/en/World-Anti-Doping-Program/Sports-and-Anti-Doping-Organizations

Out-of-Competition Testing

In 2009, WADA managed an independent Out-of-Competition Testing Program to complement the worldwide doping control programs of International Sport Federations (IFs).

Testing was carried out on WADA's behalf by a number of sample collection agencies. The purpose of the program was to conduct testing in those areas of the world with minimal or insufficient anti-doping programs, thereby supporting the progress of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) while enhancing WADA's compliance monitoring efforts.

WADA's 2009 Out-of-Competition Testing Program met its target by conducting nearly 1,900 tests, including blood collection for the analysis of human growth hormone (hGH), blood transfusions, and haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs). Nearly half of all urine

samples collected were analyzed for erythropoietin (EPO), targeting sports at highest risk for its abuse. Final statistics show that the testing program completed 1,892 urine and 227 blood tests in 70 countries, on athletes from 89 different nationalities.

Forty-two IFs were allocated tests under the 2009 Program. Testing was carried out in accordance with the rules of each relevant IF and the World Anti-Doping Program. The 2009 Program generated a total of 21 Adverse Analytical Findings, of which six cases have resulted in Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) to date. IFs are responsible for the results managements of these tests.

For more information:

www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Global-Statistics

2009
MANAGEMENT
REPORT



2009 Management Report

2009 saw WADA celebrate its 10th anniversary and that achievement equalled the great achievement of attaining its highest collection year to date. By December 31, WADA had collected 98.88% of its budgeted Public Authority contributions, as well as the annual grant from the Canadian Government of US\$ 1.4 million and additional grants from other countries and organizations of US\$ 533,000. Overall in 2009, WADA collected more than it had anticipated and for that, it is grateful to all its stakeholders.

In 2009, the U.S. dollar rallied strongly against the Canadian dollar and the Swiss franc in the first part of the year before weakening in the latter part. This relative strength of the U.S. dollar resulted in an exchange gain of US\$ 669,000. This gain, combined with the high collection rate, explains much of the excess of income over expenses of US\$ 1.7 million for the year ending December 31, 2009. However, it is to be noted that the excess of income over expenses does not consider the cost of capital expenditures incurred during the year in the development of our Web Site, ADAMS and the additions of computer equipment. These capital expenditures will be depreciated over a four-year period.

Overall, WADA Departments performed on average above 90% of their respective budget, showing full delivery of the planned projects, with only a few projects coming in at a lower cost than anticipated.

For the first time, ADAMS was used at an Olympic Games in February 2010 in Vancouver. This required a lot of preparation in 2009 with many improvements to the system. WADA is committed to continuing development for ADAMS, to ensure enhanced usability and performance. This project started in 2009 and will be pursued into 2010 and 2011.

Litigation expenses have remained under control despite costly cases such as the Alejandro Valverde ones, stemming from Operation Puerto in Spain. There are, however, strong indications that litigation costs may increase substantially in 2010, in light of new CAS rules requiring costs up front for any appeal from a national authority.

WADA has continued dialogue with its European partners, involving many meetings, conferences and discussions in Europe, particularly with the European Commission. These ongoing dialogues have resulted in improved relations with our European partners which, hopefully, will consolidate in 2010 under the Lisbon Treaty. Data protection issues have been discussed at length in 2009 and most of them have been resolved. WADA is fully committed to pursuing collaboration with Europe to ensure that practical solutions can be found to remedy any other outstanding issues.

Interest income and Gain on disposal of investments have slightly exceeded budgeted expectations at US\$ 736,000 and is the result of the minimum-risk investment policy dictated by the WADA Executive Committee.

An operational reserve of US\$ 2.4 million was created in order to mitigate the potential risk of lack of contributions or suspension of contributions due to adverse economic or political climates. This reserve would provide WADA with a few months liquidity should such a scenario occur. The WADA Foundation Board deemed the creation of a reserve to be a prudent management practice.

Overall, WADA's financial picture remains stable and Management is clearly committed to keeping a tight control on costs. WADA will continue its close liaison with its stakeholders to ensure there is no faltering in the support of the fight against doping in sport.

For more information:
[www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/
Publications](http://www.wada-ama.org/en/Resources/Publications)



2009 Budget

US\$ 24,905,824

IOC Contribution

Remitted as of 31/12/2009

US\$ 12,452,912

The IOC matches public contributions dollar for dollar. 100% of contributions received by December 18, 2009.

Public Sector Contribution

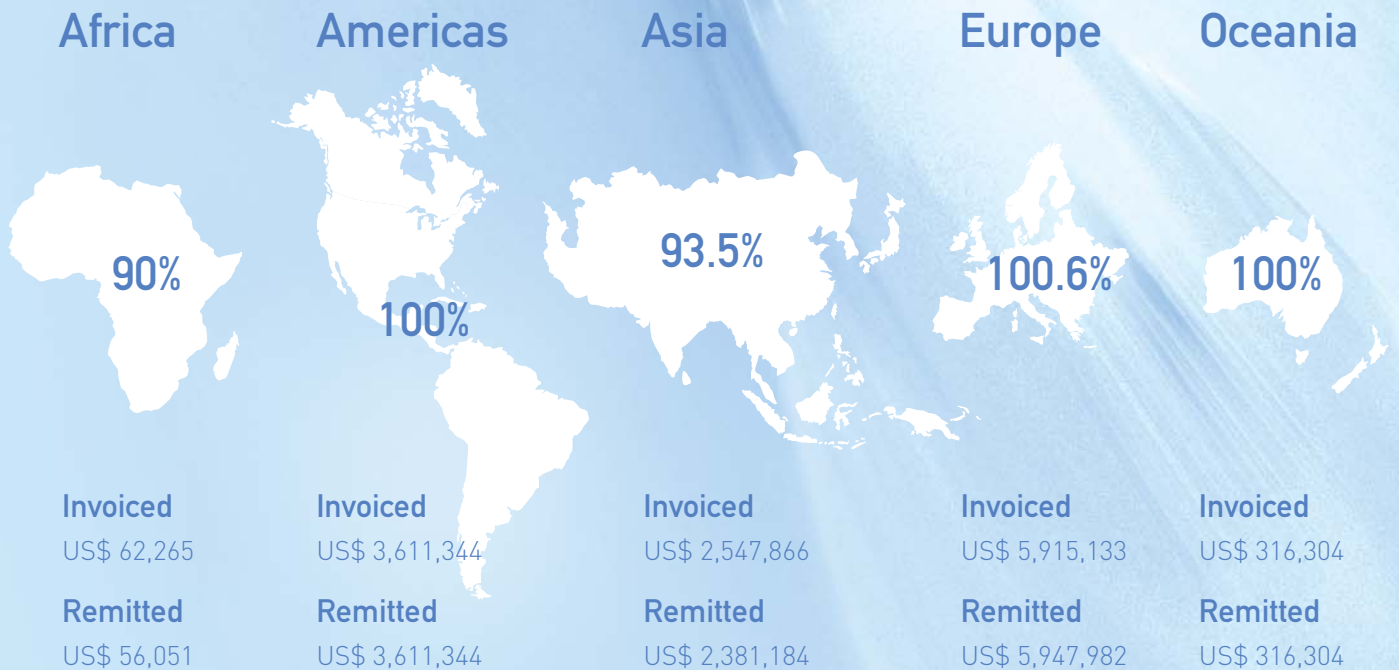
Remitted as of 31/12/2009

US\$ 12,312,865

Balance owed: US\$ 140,047

Public Sector Contributions by Region

Invoiced and Remitted as of 31 December 2009 for Budget Year 2009



Additional donations: US\$ 333,007

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Report of the statutory auditor
to the Foundation Board of
World Anti-Doping Agency
Lausanne

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www.pwc.ch

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Anti-Doping Agency, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of cash flows, statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Foundation Board's Responsibility

The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), requirements of Swiss law and the Foundation's deed. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Foundation Board is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards as well as the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law and the Foundation's deed.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 83b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Foundation's Board.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA



Felix Roth
Audit expert
Auditor in charge



Pierre-Alain Dévaud
Audit expert

Lausanne, 9 May 2010

Enclosure:

Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of activities, statement of cash flows, statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity and notes)

Balance sheet at 31 December

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2A)

	Notes	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	15,315,826	12,801,717	15,857,254	13,651,762
Receivables	6	527,220	967,933	545,858	1,032,206
Other current assets	7	3,353,993	2,744,548	3,472,561	2,926,787
		<u>19,197,039</u>	<u>16,514,198</u>	<u>19,875,673</u>	<u>17,610,755</u>
Non-current assets					
Available-for-sale investments	5 b	12,086,784	12,415,148	12,514,065	13,239,527
Fixed assets	8	541,390	637,477	560,529	679,807
Intangible assets	9	3,182,891	2,440,024	3,295,410	2,602,045
		<u>15,811,065</u>	<u>15,492,649</u>	<u>16,370,004</u>	<u>16,521,379</u>
Total Assets		<u>35,008,104</u>	<u>32,006,847</u>	<u>36,245,677</u>	<u>34,132,134</u>
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable		379,808	266,997	393,237	284,729
Accrued expenses	10	2,127,890	2,022,624	2,203,113	2,156,928
Advance contributions		1,598,433	770,405	1,654,939	821,561
Total Liabilities		<u>4,106,131</u>	<u>3,060,026</u>	<u>4,251,289</u>	<u>3,263,218</u>
Equity					
Foundation capital	11	4,829,281	4,688,671	5,000,000	5,000,000
Exchange adjustment on USD foundation capital		(822,781)	(682,171)	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	(6,742,163)	(5,788,568)
Litigation reserve	12a	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,553,027	1,599,602
Operation reserve	12b	2,400,000	-	2,484,842	-
Cumulative fair value gain on available-for-sale investments		280,484	63,497	290,400	67,713
<i>Excess of income over expenses brought forward</i>		22,714,989	23,376,824	29,408,282	29,990,169
Total Equity		<u>30,901,973</u>	<u>28,946,821</u>	<u>31,994,388</u>	<u>30,868,916</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>35,008,104</u>	<u>32,006,847</u>	<u>36,245,677</u>	<u>34,132,134</u>

Statement of Activities for the year ended 31 December

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2A)

	Notes	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Income					
Annual contributions	13	25,343,032	24,878,905	27,745,708	26,798,002
Grants	14	1,939,542	1,628,390	2,123,423	1,754,000
Other	15	185,317	169,980	202,886	183,092
Total income		27,467,891	26,677,275	30,072,017	28,735,094
Operating expenses					
Salaries and other personnel costs	16	7,464,975	7,487,210	8,172,700	8,064,756
Travel and accommodation		2,627,010	3,275,024	2,876,065	3,527,651
Information and communications		100,545	129,415	110,077	139,397
Testing fees		1,415,457	1,649,136	1,549,651	1,776,347
Accreditation fees		316,531	265,558	346,540	286,042
Research grants	17	6,478,044	6,307,661	7,092,203	6,794,219
Other grants		244,667	-	267,863	-
Education		43,099	6,947	47,185	7,483
Project consulting fees		2,197,101	3,055,342	2,405,400	3,291,024
Administration		2,693,838	2,962,394	2,949,230	3,190,905
IT costs		2,321,770	1,603,902	2,541,888	1,727,624
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets		1,128,148	856,619	1,235,104	922,696
		27,031,185	27,599,208	29,593,906	29,728,144
Excess of operating income over expenses (operating expenses over income) before financial income		436,706	(921,933)	478,111	(993,050)
Financial income (expenses)					
Interest		679,830	968,401	744,282	1,043,103
Gains from disposal of available-for-sale investments		57,036	13,610	62,443	14,658
Bank fees		(104,444)	(100,699)	(114,346)	(108,466)
Net gains (losses) on exchange rates		669,037	(638,272)	732,465	(687,507)
		1,301,459	243,040	1,424,844	261,788
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year		1,738,165	(678,893)	1,902,955	(731,262)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2A)

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Operating activities				
Excess of income over expenses (expenses over income) for the year	1,738,165	(678,893)	1,902,955	(731,262)
Depreciation of fixed and intangible assets	1,128,148	856,619	1,235,104	922,696
Interest	(679,830)	(968,401)	(744,282)	(1,043,103)
Gains from disposal of available-for-sale investments	(57,036)	(13,610)	(62,443)	(14,658)
Changes in				
Receivables	440,713	(152,799)	482,495	(164,586)
Other current assets	(646,116)	(168,410)	(707,373)	(181,401)
Accounts payable	120,104	(946)	131,489	(1,019)
Accrued expenses	105,266	(160,352)	115,247	(172,721)
Advance contributions	828,028	(887,398)	906,530	(955,850)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,977,442	(2,174,190)	3,259,722	(2,341,904)
Investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets	(97,665)	(536,009)	(106,924)	(577,355)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,684,556)	(1,504,358)	(1,844,262)	(1,620,401)
Interest received	716,501	1,012,024	784,429	1,090,089
Purchase of investments	(3,829,480)	(6,400,000)	(4,192,539)	(6,893,680)
Proceeds from sale of investments	4,431,867	8,145,925	4,852,036	8,774,280
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(463,333)	717,582	(507,260)	772,933
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,514,109	(1,456,608)	2,752,462	(1,568,971)
Currency translation impact	-	-	(546,970)	(939,103)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	12,801,717	14,258,325	13,651,762	16,159,836
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15,315,826	12,801,717	15,857,254	13,651,762

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Changes in Equity for the years ended 31 December

(in Swiss Francs with audited US Dollar figures as complementary information – Note 2A)

	Foundation capital USD	Cumulative translation adjustment on USD foundation capital USD	Litigation reserve USD	Operation reserve USD	Cumulative fair value gain on available-for-sale investment USD	Excess of income over expenses brought forward USD	Total USD
Balance as at 1 January 2008	4,411,656	(405,156)	1,500,000	-	202,433	24,055,717	29,764,650
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(678,893)	(678,893)
Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	(138,936)	-	(138,936)
Exchange movement	277,015	(277,015)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year							(817,829)
Balance as at 31 December 2008	4,688,671	(682,171)	1,500,000	-	63,497	23,376,824	28,946,821
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,738,165	1,738,165
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	2,400,000	-	(2,400,000)	-
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	216,987	-	216,987
Exchange movement	140,610	(140,610)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year							1,955,152
Balance as at 31 December 2009	4,829,281	(822,781)	1,500,000	2,400,000	280,484	22,714,989	30,901,973

	Foundation capital CHF	Cumulative translation adjustment CHF	Litigation reserve CHF	Operation reserve CHF	Cumulative fair value gain on available-for-sale investment CHF	Excess of income over expenses brought forward CHF	Total CHF
Balance as at 1 January 2008	5,000,000	(3,916,795)	1,700,042	-	229,429	30,721,431	33,734,107
Excess of expenses over income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(731,262)	(731,262)
Fair value loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	(161,716)	-	(161,716)
Exchange movement	-	(1,871,773)	(100,440)	-	-	-	(1,972,213)
Total comprehensive loss for the year							(2,865,191)
Balance as at 31 December 2008	5,000,000	(5,788,568)	1,599,602	-	67,713	29,990,169	30,868,916
Excess of income over expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,955	1,902,955
Transfer to operation reserve	-	-	-	2,484,842	-	(2,484,842)	-
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	222,687	-	222,687
Exchange movement	-	(953,595)	(46,575)	-	-	-	(1,000,170)
Total comprehensive income for the year							1,125,472
Balance as at 31 December 2009	5,000,000	(6,742,163)	1,553,027	2,484,842	290,400	29,408,282	31,994,388

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2009

1. Activity

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA, or the "Agency"), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a not-for-profit foundation constituted in Lausanne on 10 November 1999 under the Swiss Civil Code. On 2 June 2002, the Head Office of WADA was officially moved to Montréal, Canada, in accordance with the vote of the Foundation Board on 21 August 2001 in Tallinn, Estonia, the office in Lausanne therefore becoming a branch office. However, WADA remains a Swiss foundation with its registered office in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The mission of WADA is to promote and coordinate, at an international level, the fight against doping in sports in all its forms. The Agency cooperates with intergovernmental organizations and governments (hereafter "Public Authorities") and other public and private organizations devoted to fighting against doping in sports, including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Sports Federations, the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and athletes.

Effective 1 January 2002, the financing of WADA is provided equally by the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities involved in the mission of WADA. Previously, the financing was exclusively provided by the Olympic Movement.

2. Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies

A. Basis of presentation and changes to accounting policies

These financial statements have been approved by the Foundation Board of WADA on 9 May 2010 and cannot be amended after issuance. The financial statements of WADA for the year ended 31 December 2009 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). WADA's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss legal requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost principle, except for available-for-sale investments which are shown at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying WADA's accounting policies. In particular, areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity are the definition of the functional currency and the research grant recognition described below.

The functional currency is the US Dollar as the majority of the activities (both funding and expenses) is US Dollar based. The presentation currency is the Swiss Franc to fulfil Swiss legal requirements. Assets and liabilities are converted from US Dollars to Swiss Francs at the closing rate. The foundation capital in Swiss Francs is kept at historical exchange rates. The foundation capital is presented at current rates in US Dollars. The resulting exchange differences are recorded as the cumulative translation adjustment on USD foundation capital in equity. The statement of activities is translated into Swiss Francs at the average exchange rate for the year. Any resulting exchange difference is recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment. The cash flow is converted into Swiss Francs at the average rate for the year. Any resulting exchange difference is shown separately on the statement of cash flows.

US Dollar figures are included as complementary information.

WADA has adopted the following new and amended IFRS as of 1 January 2009:

IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" (amendment) - effective 1 January, 2009. The amendment requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurement and liquidity risk. In particular, the amendment requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of a fair value measurement hierarchy. As the change in accounting policy only results in additional disclosures, there is no impact on excess of income over expenses.

IAS 1 (revised), "Presentation of Financial Statements" - effective 1 January, 2009. The revised standard prohibits the presentation of items of income and expenses (that is, "non-owner changes in equity") in the statement of changes in equity, requiring "non-owner changes in equity" to be presented separately from owner changes in equity in a statement of comprehensive income. As a result, WADA presents a statement of comprehensive income and changes in equity balances as there are no owner changes in equity requiring separate disclosure. As the change in accounting policy only impacts presentation aspects, there is no impact on excess of income over expenses.

Other standards, amendments or interpretations becoming effective in 2009 are not relevant for WADA. WADA has not early-adopted any other standards, amendments or interpretations.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2009

B. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency income and expenses are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of activities. Non-monetary items that are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

C. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and unrestricted deposits held with banks with original maturity of three months or less.

D. Financial instruments

The Agency classifies its financial assets in the following categories: held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that WADA's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets in this category are classified as current assets if they have maturities of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date and otherwise as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are originally recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as Receivables on the balance sheet.

Loans and receivables are originally recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for bad debts or impairment losses, as appropriate.

Available-for-sale assets

Available-for-sale assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Available-for-sale assets are classified as Available-for-sale investments on the balance sheet.

Available-for-sale assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are presented in equity in Cumulative fair value gain or loss on available-for-sale investments.

When assets classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of activities as Gains or losses from disposal of available-for-sale investments. Interest on available-for-sale investments calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognized in the statement of activities as part of financial income.

Effective 1 January 2009, WADA adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 that requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Substantially all available-for-sale assets held by WADA are valued using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets (level 1). The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

WADA assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists for available for sale assets, the cumulative loss -measured as the difference

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2009

between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of activities.

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and WADA has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

E. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lower of the life of the lease and its useful life. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment.....	2.5 years
Office equipment.....	4 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

F. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the Anti-Doping Administration & Management System software ("ADAMS") which is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over four years, which is the estimated useful life of the assets.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

G. Leases

The leasing of computer equipment and software where the Agency has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of activities over the lease period. Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases, in which case payments are charged to the statement of activities on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. WADA does not currently hold any finance leases.

H. Revenue recognition

Annual contributions

The annual contributions due from Public Authorities involved in the fight against doping in sports and the Olympic Movement are recognized as income in the period for which they are due. Payments received in advance relating to the following year's activities are deferred and presented as advance contributions in the balance sheet. Annual contributions for the current year which have not been paid by year-end are only recognized when they are received.

Financial income

Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

Grants

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

Other

Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees are recognized on the date of payment, which is the date giving full effect to the accreditation.

I. Income taxes

WADA is exempt from paying income taxes.

Notes to Financial Statements

31 December 2009

J. Research grants

Research grants are provided for specific research projects and paid by WADA on a yearly basis by an upfront payment of 80% of the granted amount and 20% payment upon completion of the yearly research project report. These grants cover a 12 month research period. They are expensed on a straight-line basis from the date the amount is granted as per contractual agreement.

K. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory to WADA's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010 or later periods, but WADA has not early-adopted them. WADA currently believes that none of them will have an impact on its financial statements.

3. Financial risk management

1. Financial risk factors

Because of the international nature of its activities, WADA is exposed to the following financial risks: changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Foundation Board. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks.

(a) Foreign exchange risk

WADA is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly because most of its revenues are generated in US Dollars, whereas its operating expenses are essentially US Dollar and Canadian Dollar based. As at 31 December 2009, WADA used price collars and bank deposits in US Dollars, Swiss Francs, Canadian Dollars and Euros to partly cover its currency exposure.

As at 31 December 2009, if the Canadian Dollar had weakened by 5% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, excess of income over expenses for the year would have been CHF110,422 (USD106,652) higher (2008 - excess of expenses over income would have been CHF320,465 (USD300,444) lower), mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars. Excess of income over expenses is less sensitive to movement in US Dollar exchange rates in 2009 than excess of expenses over income was in 2008 because of the lower amount of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Canadian Dollars.

As at 31 December 2009, if the Swiss Franc had weakened by 2% against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, excess of income over expenses for the year would have been CHF22,460 (USD21,693) higher (2008 - excess of expenses over income would have been CHF32,677 (USD30,635) lower), mainly as a result of foreign exchange loss on translation of cash and cash equivalents denominated in Swiss Francs.

(b) Interest rate risk

WADA is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest-bearing assets. As at 31 December 2009, WADA's only interest-bearing assets were cash and cash equivalents, and available for sale investments.

As at 31 December 2009, if interest rates had been 0.25% lower, with all other variables held constant, equity would have been CHF62,175 (USD60,052) higher (2008 - CHF80,250 (USD75,281)) as a result of an increase in the fair value of bonds classified as available for sale.

(c) Liquidity risk

WADA needs to maintain sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents to finance its ongoing activities. In the absence of bank financing facilities, it is dependent on the receipt of contributions on a timely basis from stakeholders to meet its cash needs.

(d) Credit risk

Substantially all of WADA's revenues are generated from contributions, which are recognized in the statement of activities at their payment date. Revenues generated from grants are considered to be fully collectible by WADA. WADA has policies which limit the amount of credit and investment exposures. WADA is exposed to minimal credit risk on accounts receivable as major amounts are due from the Quebec government for value-added taxes (Quebec sales tax) and withholding taxes. Cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments are placed with major banks. The table below shows the balance held at the three major banks at the balance sheet date, in the form of cash and term deposits.

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Banks	Rating	2009 Balance		Rating	2008 Balance	
		USD	CHF		USD	CHF
UBS	Aa3	10,502,035	10,873,292	Aa2	5,729,986	6,110,463
Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch	AA-	3,068,323	3,176,791	AA-	5,520,103	5,886,643
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Aa1	1,703,359	1,763,574	Aa1	1,520,491	1,621,453
		<u>15,273,717</u>	<u>15,813,657</u>		<u>12,770,580</u>	<u>13,618,559</u>

Available-for-sale investments mainly represent bonds issued by major corporations and government entities.

(e) Capital risk management

WADA's objective when managing capital is to maintain an appropriate level to develop new programs and participate in new activities. Foundation capital, litigation and operation reserves are considered for capital risk management.

2. Fair value estimation

As at 31 December 2009, the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and advance contributions were not significantly different from their book value because of their maturity being close to the balance sheet date. As at 31 December 2009, no financial assets were impaired or past due.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Cash	9,453,691	3,183,473	9,787,888	3,394,858
Term deposits				
in US Dollars	3,485,803	2,005,903	3,609,029	2,139,097
in Canadian Dollars	583,679	4,952,821	604,312	5,281,693
in Swiss Francs	869,270	1,192,879	900,000	1,272,087
in Euros	923,383	1,466,641	956,025	1,564,027
	<u>15,315,826</u>	<u>12,801,717</u>	<u>15,857,254</u>	<u>13,651,762</u>

Cash and term deposits are held in major Swiss and Canadian banks. They are subject to current interest rates.

Notes to Financial Statements

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5. Financial instruments

a) Financial instruments by category

As at 31 December 2009	Loans and receivables		Available for sale		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	15,315,826	15,857,254	-	-	15,315,826	15,857,254
Receivables (note 6)	527,220	545,858	-	-	527,220	545,858
Non-current assets						
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	12,086,784	12,514,065	12,086,784	12,514,065
Total	15,843,046	16,403,112	12,086,784	12,514,065	27,929,830	28,917,177

As at 31 December 2008	Loans and receivables		Available for sale		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Assets per balance sheet						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	12,801,717	13,651,762	-	-	12,801,717	13,651,762
Receivables (note 6)	967,933	1,032,206	-	-	967,933	1,032,206
Non-current assets						
Available-for-sale investments (note 5 b))	-	-	12,415,148	13,239,527	12,415,148	13,239,527
Total	13,769,650	14,683,968	12,415,148	13,239,527	26,184,798	27,923,495

b) Available-for-sale investments

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Bonds in US Dollars	11,133,198	11,336,238	11,526,768	12,088,976
Structured products in US Dollars	500,000	1,078,910	517,676	1,150,551
Bonds in Euros	453,586	-	469,621	-
	12,086,784	12,415,148	12,514,065	13,239,527

Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 3.375% to 6.125% and mature from January 2010 to October 2015. The structured product is capital guaranteed and matured on 8 February 2010.

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6. Receivables

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Other receivables	235,122	320,483	243,434	341,764
Quebec sales tax receivable	252,522	293,765	261,449	313,271
Recoverable withholding taxes	9,182	114,159	9,507	121,740
Rental deposits and guarantees	22,574	226,719	23,372	241,774
Interest receivable on long-term investments	7,820	12,807	8,096	13,657
	<u>527,220</u>	<u>967,933</u>	<u>545,858</u>	<u>1,032,206</u>

The rental deposit is for the Uruguay office amounting to CHF23,372 (USD22,574) (2008 - CHF23,702 (USD22,226)). Cash guarantees for corporate credit cards in 2008 of CHF213,280 (USD200,000) are not required in 2009.

7. Other current assets

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Prepaid expenses	605,586	854,175	626,994	910,893
Prepaid expenses – Olympic games	404,884	-	419,197	-
Accrued interest	233,482	270,153	241,736	288,091
Prepaid scientific research grants 2005	64,993	157,078	67,291	167,508
Prepaid scientific research grants 2006	144,921	486,612	150,044	518,923
Prepaid scientific research grants 2007	407,076	562,747	421,467	600,114
Prepaid scientific research grants 2008	795,150	392,056	823,259	418,089
Prepaid scientific research grants 2009	643,480	-	666,228	-
Prepaid monitoring program	-	8,334	-	8,887
Prepaid social science research grants 2007	-	3,299	-	3,518
Prepaid social science research grants 2008	17,350	10,094	17,963	10,764
Prepaid social science research grants 2009	37,071	-	38,382	-
	<u>3,353,993</u>	<u>2,744,548</u>	<u>3,472,561</u>	<u>2,926,787</u>

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8. Fixed assets — Computer and office equipment and leasehold improvements

	Computer equipment		Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Total	
	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2008								
Opening net book amount	4,359	4,940	66,005	74,808	71,377	80,896	141,741	160,644
Additions	541,350	577,296	1,952	2,082	-	-	543,302	579,378
Depreciation charge	(5,224)	(5,627)	(24,438)	(26,322)	(17,904)	(19,286)	(47,566)	(51,235)
Exchange effect	-	(235)	-	(4,158)	-	(4,587)	-	(8,980)
Closing net book amount	540,485	576,374	43,519	46,410	53,473	57,023	637,477	679,807
As at 31 December 2008								
Cost	980,365	1,164,598	1,124,217	1,532,891	86,389	99,029	2,190,971	2,796,518
Accumulated depreciation	(439,880)	(581,262)	(1,080,698)	(1,401,171)	(32,916)	(37,228)	(1,553,494)	(2,019,661)
Exchange effect	-	(6,962)	-	(85,310)	-	(4,778)	-	(97,050)
Net book amount	540,485	576,374	43,519	46,410	53,473	57,023	637,477	679,807
Year ended 31 December 2009								
Opening net book amount	540,485	576,374	43,519	46,410	53,473	57,023	637,477	679,807
Additions	90,372	93,567	-	-	-	-	90,372	93,567
Depreciation charge	(147,175)	(161,129)	(22,006)	(24,092)	(17,278)	(18,916)	(186,459)	(204,137)
Exchange effect	-	(8,031)	-	(44)	-	(633)	-	(8,708)
Closing net book amount	483,682	500,781	21,513	22,274	36,195	37,474	541,390	560,529
As at 31 December 2009								
Cost	978,376	1,258,165	1,124,218	1,532,891	86,389	99,029	2,188,983	2,890,085
Accumulated depreciation	(494,694)	(742,376)	(1,102,705)	(1,425,263)	(50,194)	(56,144)	(1,647,593)	(2,223,783)
Exchange effect	-	(15,008)	-	(85,354)	-	(5,411)	-	(105,773)
Net book amount	483,682	500,781	21,513	22,274	36,195	37,474	541,390	560,529

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9. Intangible assets

	Software	
	USD	CHF
Year ended 31 December 2008		
Opening net book amount	1,744,719	1,977,397
Additions	1,504,358	1,604,249
Depreciation charge	(809,053)	(871,461)
Exchange effect	-	(108,140)
Closing net book amount	2,440,024	2,602,045
As at 31 December 2008		
Cost	4,358,637	4,978,333
Accumulated depreciation	(1,918,613)	(2,226,833)
Exchange effect	-	(149,455)
Net book amount	2,440,024	2,602,045
Year ended 31 December 2009		
Opening net book amount	2,440,024	2,602,045
Additions	1,684,556	1,744,106
Depreciation charge	(941,689)	(1,030,967)
Exchange effect	-	(19,774)
Closing net book amount	3,182,891	3,295,410
As at 31 December 2009		
Cost	6,043,193	6,722,439
Accumulated depreciation	(2,860,302)	(3,257,800)
Exchange effect	-	(169,229)
Net book amount	3,182,891	3,295,410

The total amount of intangible assets is linked to the ADAMS project and other software. The amount linked to the ADAMS project represents the core software necessary to fulfil the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code regarding tracking and management of testing activity. This software enables more efficient tracking and management of the testing results.

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10. Accrued expenses

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Accruals	1,329,696	1,377,325	1,376,702	1,468,780
Accrued scientific research grants 2002	-	8,000	-	8,531
Accrued scientific research grants 2003	2,000	2,000	2,071	2,133
Accrued scientific research grants 2004	67,878	107,447	70,277	114,581
Accrued scientific research grants 2005	134,043	101,749	138,782	108,506
Accrued scientific research grants 2006	171,859	217,702	177,935	232,157
Accrued scientific research grants 2007	306,641	188,540	317,481	201,060
Accrued scientific research grants 2008	110,368	-	114,269	-
Accrued social science grants 2006	2,280	7,280	2,361	7,763
Accrued social science grants 2007	-	6,901	-	7,360
Accrued social science grants 2008	3,125	5,680	3,235	6,057
	<u>2,127,890</u>	<u>2,022,624</u>	<u>2,203,113</u>	<u>2,156,928</u>

11. Foundation capital

The foundation capital is defined in the statutes as a fixed amount of CHF5,000,000.

12. Reserves

a) Litigation

In 2007, the WADA Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD1,500,000 dedicated to litigation. This will allow the Agency to engage in any case where it is required.

b) Operation

In 2009, the WADA Foundation Board agreed to a reserve of USD2,400,000 dedicated to operations.

13. Annual contributions

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
2002 Public Authorities and governments	1,500	5,027	1,642	5,415
2002 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	1,500	5,949	1,642	6,408
2003 Public Authorities and governments	1,740	5,892	1,905	6,346
2003 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	1,740	6,962	1,905	7,499
2004 Public Authorities and governments	6,405	4,822	7,012	5,194
2004 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	6,405	4,822	7,012	5,194
2005 Public Authorities and governments	6,916	147,030	7,572	158,372
2005 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	6,916	147,030	7,572	158,372
2006 Public Authorities and governments	7,820	152,971	8,561	164,770
2006 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	7,820	160,734	8,561	173,133
2007 Public Authorities and governments	95,108	225,122	104,125	242,487
2007 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	95,108	480,896	104,125	517,991
2008 Public Authorities and governments	160,148	11,735,824	175,331	12,641,097
2008 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	178,130	11,795,824	195,018	12,705,724
2009 Public Authorities and governments	12,312,864	-	13,480,200	-
2009 International Olympic Committee (IOC)	12,452,912	-	13,633,525	-
	<u>25,343,032</u>	<u>24,878,905</u>	<u>27,745,708</u>	<u>26,798,002</u>

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14. Grants

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Cash amount granted by Montreal International	1,406,490	1,568,390	1,539,834	1,689,372
Government of Australia	60,000	60,000	65,688	64,628
Government of Japan	214,749	-	235,109	-
Government of France	199,975	-	218,934	-
Government of Malaysia	3,000	-	3,284	-
Commonwealth secretariat	55,328	-	60,574	-
	<u>1,939,542</u>	<u>1,628,390</u>	<u>2,123,423</u>	<u>1,754,000</u>

WADA benefits from two major government supports in Canada. The Government of Canada provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD10,000,000, indexed, over a ten-year period (2002–2011) and exempts WADA from any income tax. The Government of Quebec also provides WADA with a total cash contribution of CAD5,000,000, indexed, over a ten-year period (2002–2011). The grants are paid as one combined amount from a corporation, Montreal International, formed by the aforementioned governments. In 2002, the total grant of CHF2,533,440 (USD1,828,011) represented the initial instalment, whereas the remaining instalments, in Canadian Dollars, are indexed and equally split over the remaining nine years. The grants are subject to the following conditions: WADA must maintain its permanent operational headquarters in Montréal, maintain a minimum staff of 17 to 25 employees, supply quarterly unaudited and annual audited accounts, budgets and activity reports, and continue its original mission. The aim of these government supports is to encourage and support WADA's activities on a long-term basis.

WADA also receives additional grants from Public Authorities (Governments) to support specific activities.

15. Other income

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation fees	157,352	148,480	172,270	159,933
Code monitoring	27,965	20,000	30,616	21,543
Other	-	1,500	-	1,616
	<u>185,317</u>	<u>169,980</u>	<u>202,886</u>	<u>183,092</u>

16. Salaries and other personnel costs

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Salaries	4,210,195	4,370,086	4,609,346	4,707,184
Social charges and other benefits	3,056,149	2,937,364	3,345,891	3,163,945
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	103,119	106,423	112,895	114,632
Temporary staff	41,245	18,104	45,156	19,501
Recruitment expenses	54,267	55,233	59,412	59,494
	<u>7,464,975</u>	<u>7,487,210</u>	<u>8,172,700</u>	<u>8,064,756</u>

The number of people employed was 59 as at 31 December 2009 (2008 – 55).

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Retirement benefit obligation

Most of WADA's employees are located at its Montréal headquarters. WADA grants all of its employees a predefined proportion of each employee's salary as a contribution to their pension plan. Considering that WADA has no further obligation once payments are made, these costs are considered as fringe benefits and are included in Salaries and other personnel costs in the statement of activities in the period they are incurred. The retirement obligations for WADA's employees in Tokyo are met by the Japanese government. For its South African office employees, WADA only contributes with the employees into the state pension scheme. For WADA's employees in Switzerland, the retirement obligations qualify as a defined benefit plan. It is funded by contributions from WADA and the employees to a financially independent trust. Because of the limited number of employees under this plan, no actuarial calculations have been performed for reasons of materiality.

17. Research grants

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Scientific research grants expensed	6,366,198	6,140,633	6,969,753	6,614,306
Social science research grants expensed	111,846	167,028	122,450	179,913
Total research grants expensed	6,478,044	6,307,661	7,092,203	6,794,219
Research grants paid out				
Research grants expensed	6,478,044	6,307,661	7,092,203	6,794,219
Prepaid expenses (movement)	489,821	20,819	536,261	22,425
Accruals (movement)	(152,895)	102,359	(167,390)	110,255
Research grants paid out	6,814,970	6,430,839	7,461,074	6,926,899

18. Related party transactions

Transactions with Public Authorities and other organizations including the Olympic Movement are disclosed separately in these financial statements. The Foundation Board members, the President and the Executive Committee of WADA are not remunerated by the Agency. However, WADA covers all expenses related to the execution of their functions, in particular, travel, hotel and meal expenses and a daily allowance for out-of-pocket expenses. These costs are included in Travel and accommodation in the statement of activities.

Compensation of key management	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Salaries	2,140,779	1,903,458	2,343,738	2,050,286
Benefits and social charges	1,075,000	882,886	1,176,917	950,990
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	77,182	85,559	84,499	92,159
	3,292,961	2,871,903	3,605,154	3,093,435

Key management of WADA is defined as all the directors of the Agency. There are 12 directors as at 31 December 2009 (2008 – 11 directors).

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19. Commitments

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

Operating lease commitments	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Less than one year	634,902	563,271	657,346	600,673
More than one year and less than five years	789,124	1,209,541	817,020	1,289,856
More than five years	23,340	46,680	24,165	49,780
	<u>1,447,366</u>	<u>1,819,492</u>	<u>1,498,531</u>	<u>1,940,309</u>

The operating lease commitments are for the following:

Montréal, Canada office lease to February 2012
 Lausanne, Switzerland office lease to April 2012
 Tokyo, Japan office lease to February 2011
 Montevideo, Uruguay office lease to December 2015

Commitments for non-lease elements	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Less than one year	1,262,262	1,247,217	1,306,884	1,330,033
More than one year and less than five years	3,199,153	4,229,538	3,312,246	4,510,384
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,461,415</u>	<u>5,476,755</u>	<u>4,619,130</u>	<u>5,840,417</u>

The commitments for non-lease elements are related mainly to the OSI Technologies management service contract to 2013 and various other contracts.

Scientific and social science research commitments

Scientific research grants and social science research grants may be committed over several years by the signing of research grant contracts, including upcoming years of research for certain projects. The related amounts at the end of the year are as follows:

	2009 USD	2008 USD	2009 CHF	2008 CHF
Less than one year	4,216,188	4,700,437	4,615,909	5,012,551
More than one year and less than five years	579,590	891,508	634,539	950,705
More than five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,795,778</u>	<u>5,591,945</u>	<u>5,250,448</u>	<u>5,963,256</u>

20. Contingent liabilities

At the end of 2009, WADA has CHF5,751,638 (USD5,555,255) (2008 – CHF6,153,255 (USD5,770,114)) of contingent commitments. This amount is for all research grants that have been granted by WADA but are contingent upon one or more of the following approvals: Ethical approval from the government of the country of the laboratory which is to conduct the research or signing of the research contract by the laboratory. Eighty percent of the amount would be due upon these approvals and would probably occur in 2010.