WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY
play true

Minutes of the WADA Foundation Board Meeting
21 November 2010
Montreal, Canada

The meeting began at 8.30 a.m.

1. Welcome, roll call and observers

THE CHAIRMAN called to order the meeting of the Foundation Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency and extended a warm welcome to the members for their attendance. He knew that it did involve a level of sacrifice to give up a weekend and to travel in some cases a huge distance just to be present, and the WADA management appreciated the attention given and the role played by the members.

This was an open meeting; there were members of the media present, so anything said by the Foundation Board members would in fact be noted and possibly used somewhere in the wider arena, so the members should keep that in mind when they spoke, although they should not let it inhibit them.

He passed the roll call around and asked the members to sign it to indicate their attendance. There was an apology from Mr Fetisov, whose father was seriously ill and had been moved from a hospital in Russia to Germany the previous day. Sir Philip Craven had sent some constructive points from the IPC, but had been unable to attend the meeting.

There were some people who were welcome to be at the table as far as WADA was concerned but were not the official delegates and, as and when a vote was required, those people would therefore be unable to vote. Notwithstanding, he assured these members that they were welcome to participate in any other part of the meeting.

The following members attended the meeting: Mr John Fahey, AC, President and Chairman of WADA; Prof Arne Ljungqvist, WADA Vice-Chairman, Member of the IOC and Chairman of the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee; Prof Jiri Dvorak, FIFA Chief Medical Officer, representing Mr Joseph Blatter, Member of the IOC and President of the FIFA; Mr Willi Kaltschmitt Lujan, Member of the IOC; Dr Robin Mitchell, Member of the IOC; Mr Richard Pound, Member of the IOC; Mr Patrick Schamasch IOC Medical Director, representing Mr Patrick Chamunda, Member of the IOC; Prof Eduardo Henrique de Rose, President, PASO; Mr Craig Reedie, Member of the IOC; Mr Richard Young, Representative, ANOC; Mr Andrew Ryan, President ASOIF, representing Dr Tamas Ajan, Member of the IOC and President of the IWF; Mr Christophe De Kepper, IOC Chief of Staff, representing Mr Patrick McQuaid, Member of the IOC and President of the UCI; Mr Francesco Ricci Bitti, Member of the IOC and President of the ITF; Ms Françoise Dagouret (Observer), representing Mr Gian Franco Kasper, IOC Member and President of the FIS; Mr Anders Besseberg, President of the IBU; Dr Rania Elwani, Member of the IOC and Member of the IOC Athletes Commission; Ms Claudia Bokel, Member of the IOC and Member of the IOC Athletes Commission; Mr Frank Fredericks, Member of the IOC and Chairman of the IOC Athletes Commission, representing Ms Beckie Scott, Member of the IOC and Member of the IOC Athletes Commission; Mr Philippe Muyters, Flemish Minister for Sport, Belgium; Mr Jaime Lissavetzky, Secretary of State for Sport, Spain; Mr Attila Czene, Minister for Sport, Hungary; Ms Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, Director General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport, representing Ms Maud De Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe; Ms Snežana Samardžič

Markovič, Minister of Youth and Sport, Republic of Serbia; Mr Robert Ndjana (Observer), representing Mr Michel Zoah, Minister for Sport and Physical Education, Cameroon; Mr Carlos Sousa, Vice Minister of Youth and Sports, representing Mr Pedrito Fulede Caetano, Minister of Youth and Sports, Mozambique; Mr Omara Apitta Lamex, Assistant Commissioner for Physical Education, representing Mr Charles Bakkabulindi, Minister of State for Sports, Uganda; Mr Patrick Ward, Acting Deputy Director for Supply Administration, ONDCP, USA; Mr Gary Lunn, Minister of State (Sport), Canada; Mr Daniel Jacubovich, President, National Anti-Doping Commission, representing Prof Claudio Morresi, President, CONSUDE; Mr Bernardo de la Garza Herrera, Director General, CONADE; Mr Makoto Fujiwara, Deputy Director General, Sports and Youth Bureau, MEXT, representing Mr Kan Suzuki, Minister in charge of Sports, Japan; Mr Ramlan Abd. Aziz, Director General, National Sports Institute of Malaysia, representing Mr Dato Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Minister, Youth and Sports, Malaysia; Mr Kamal A. Hadidi, President, Jordan Anti-Doping Committee; Mr Jiang Zhixue, Director General, Science and Education Department, General Administration of Sport, representing Mr Duan Shijie, Vice Minister, State Sport General Administration, China; Mr Bill Rowe, representing Mr Mark Arbib, Minister for Sport, Australia; Prof David Gerrard, Chairman, Drug Free Sport New Zealand, representing Mr Murray McCully, Minister for Sport and Recreation, New Zealand; Mr David Howman, WADA Director General; Mr Rune Andersen, Standards and Harmonisation Director, WADA; Mr Kazuhiro Hayashi, Asia/Oceania Regional Office, WADA; Mr Rodney Swigelaar, African Regional Office, WADA; Ms Maria José Pesce, Latin American Regional Office, WADA; Ms Julie Masse, Communications Director, WADA; Dr Olivier Rabin, Science Director, WADA; Mr Rob Koehler, Education Director, WADA; Dr Alan Vernec, Medical Director, WADA; and Mr Olivier Niggli, Finance and Legal Director, WADA.

The following observers signed the roll call: Vanessa Schneider, Anne Brown, Herman Ram, Marjorit Nurmi, Pirjo Ruutu, Saku Heikkinen, Paul Marriott-Lloyd, Vaska Ottilia, Agnes Tiszeker, Nenad Dikic, David Kenworthy, Natalia Zhelanova, Igor Zagorskiy, Yves Defoort, Marc Van der Beken, Patrick Ghelen, Louis Jani, Ole Sorensen, Lane McAdam, René Bouchard, Javier Odriozola, Peter de Klerk, Markus Adelsbach, Takumi Inoue, Kaori Hoshi, Monika Ungar, Shin Asakawa, Carla Roman, Jeanne Ngogang, Graeme Steel and Ichiro Kono.

2. Minutes of the previous meeting on 9 May 2010 (Montreal)

THE CHAIRMAN drew the members' attention to the minutes of the previous Foundation Board meeting. Was it their wish that he sign those minutes as a true and accurate record of the proceedings on that day? Nobody had indicated a wish to seek changes.

DECISION

Minutes of the meeting of the Foundation Board on 9 May 2010 approved and duly signed.

3. Director General's report

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that his report was in writing and there were several items contained within it that were the subject of other reports or presentations throughout the meeting, and he would not repeat the contents of those items.

He started with a brief update on the project, with what was described as the "larger countries' national anti-doping agencies". WADA had a list of countries that were either extremely big, or extremely rich in sporting heritage, that it felt needed enhancement and advancement in relation to anti-doping programmes. Some of these countries had new NADOs, some of them had NADOs that were in existence but needed help to ensure they attained quality. He emphasised that this was a question of quality, because these

countries were so big, with so many good sporting people, that WADA wanted to make sure that they were running programmes to assure the athletes of the world that the sportspeople of these countries were subject to the same quality testing as those of other, big sporting nations.

He was not going to go through each in too much detail, except to say that Jamaica would be removed from this list. WADA had completed its task with Jamaica's NADO, which was now up and running. It had altered its governance, and was achieving what WADA felt ought to be achieved in relation to the operations of a national anti-doping agency. So, at the next meeting, the members would see an alternative country coming into the group.

India had taken a lot of time and energy, as one would expect of a nation of more than 1.2 billion people. It had a good national anti-doping agency in place, and was expected to benefit from the heritage gained from hosting the Commonwealth Games in October. WADA hoped therefore that it could advance technically in the right way. India was being assisted in this by Australia.

WADA had not heard much from Turkey throughout the year. However, it now had communications and would be visiting Turkey again in early December.

Nigeria, possibly as a result of some bad news received at the Commonwealth Games, with three of its athletes testing positive, had now come to WADA with its new government and said that it wanted to progress quickly. It had asked for help from the agency in South Africa. It had also asked for WADA to return, which WADA would do in the coming months.

For Russia and Brazil – here, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL remarked that this was an item that had been discussed the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting – WADA had decided, with the assistance of the IOC, that there should be an *ad hoc* WADA IOC group formed to ensure that these two countries would be able to deliver quality programmes during the hosting of their major events in the coming years.

Before moving from that item, the Director General shared one extra element with the members, related to concerns raised over the past few years about others going into Russia to collect samples from athletes. There had been difficulties at the border in taking samples from that country, and there had been difficulties obtaining visas for doping control officers visiting that country. When WADA had met with Russian officials, in particular the minister, earlier that year, the minister had promised that the law would be put into place before the end of the year. The minister had carried out that promise, and the new law had been received earlier that week. WADA had reviewed it and determined that it was in compliance with the Code, and that it satisfied the two issues mentioned above. So, from that point onward, no difficulties were anticipated for doping control officers visiting Russia in obtaining the appropriate visas and taking the samples that they collected within Russia out of the country.

In his report, the Director General had mentioned, under the management comment, that WADA had worked out what its priority activities should be in the coming twelve months. The management had been asked to do that, and he could now tell the members what these priorities were, not necessarily in any order of priority, but certainly in order of significance.

The first priority was compliance. All the members knew that this had been on the agenda, but it was a matter that WADA had a mandate to follow, under the Code, and it was obliged to deliver a compliance report to the members in November 2011.

The second priority was ADAMS. Here, he did not feel the need to say any more, except to indicate that many members had asked WADA to ensure that ADAMS was a high priority and something that it attended to. The members would hear from Mr Niggli later in the day as to progress made in this area.

The third priority was Regional Anti-Doping Organisations. Again, this was another subject that was to be addressed later in the day, but it was one that the Director General considered to be of high priority, in order to make sure that the "W" was put in WADA. The members had already heard WADA reporting that there were now 15 RADOs, with 122 countries engaged through their existence, but that there were major challenges for WADA, in terms of its activity, to ensure that not only were they maintained, but that they could be sustained. There was a lot of energy going into these projects through the regional directors and the team led by Mr Koehler.

The fourth item on the list of priorities was the Athlete Biological Passport. Again, this was to be the subject of another report later in the day. Mr Vernec was leading the group that was ensuring that matters relating to the passport could be advanced in an appropriate, effective and cost-efficient manner.

He had just referred to the fifth priority, which was related to enhancing those countries that he had mentioned and the anti-doping programmes within them.

Looking at the priorities, WADA also had to recognise that it continued to face major challenges, of which several had been identified.

The first was the ever-increasing advance of the underworld into sport. WADA knew that the underworld was making a lot of money from trafficking and distributing prohibited substances. The members had heard him say before that in many countries and regions of the world, it was legal to traffic in these substances. Therefore, why would one not invest a dollar to make 100 dollars by so dealing? The underworld went further – and WADA knew this now, this was not anecdotal, but a fact – that the same people who were making a lot of money out of the trafficking of prohibited substances were also making money out of illegal betting and general corruption around the fringes of sport. This affected the anti-doping movement. There had already been allegations of bribery of those who worked in collecting samples or analysing them at laboratories. This was not going to stop, and it was a major concern for WADA.

When one linked that to the second challenge, which was the black market for pharmaceuticals, and worked out that the people who were running that black market might be the same people as those pushing prohibited substances, then one had a bigger problem. WADA knew, and the members were to hear later in the day from the CEO of the international pharmaceutical group, that that was one of the major concerns. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL was not sure of the facts, but WADA had been led to believe that perhaps 25% of the pharmaceuticals used worldwide came from the black market. This was a major concern to those who operated under proper regulation and with proper sanitation.

The next challenge that WADA faced was the "sophisticated doper". In some ways, one might say that WADA was the victim of its own success, because those who were doping at the high end were becoming more sophisticated in the methods and ways in which they doped. He referred here to micro-dosing, manipulation and blood doping in general, where athletes, encouraged by those who advised them, both chemically and otherwise, were able to ensure that they avoided detection by WADA's scientific sample analysis. WADA still caught the "dumb dopers", but the sophisticated dopers were becoming more difficult to detect. WADA must recognise that as a major challenge as it went forward.

The fourth challenge that WADA had identified and wanted to place at the forefront of its activities was, of course, the issue of cost. All those present were only too alert to matters relating to money and the need to ensure that the money that WADA had, and was blessed to have, was spent properly and effectively. As WADA went forward, it would ensure that activities it promoted or asked to be approved would bear in mind the issue of cost as well as the KISS principle – Keep It Simple, Stupid. WADA would make sure that the rules were as simple as possible, and that the processes and protocols were simple and could be easily understood.

On the management front, the Director General announced that WADA had said farewell to Kelly Fairweather as its International Federation Director on 1 October. Following a search, WADA was very pleased to welcome Fred Donzé as the new International Federation Director. He would take up his position in Lausanne early in the New Year, once he had completed the study that he was undertaking at the moment at McGill University in Montreal. In the meantime, WADA was continuing to ensure that the European office was appropriately manned. Staff from Montreal was there now, and WADA would make sure that, in the weeks prior to Mr Donzé taking up his duties, there would be people there ensuring that liaison continued with the federations and others.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL also wished to express his thanks to the Japanese Government and JADA for seconding to WADA a member of their valuable team, Mayumi Yamamoto. She had been with them for twelve months, and JADA had agreed to extend that secondment for a further twelve months. That of course meant that there was an extra person in the office, at no expense to WADA. Again, knowing there were members present who worried about money, he suggested that these express their gratitude to the Japanese Government.

WADA had attended two meetings following the completion of his report. One was of ANADO, a very significant body and one that WADA wished to attain good health. It had had some very bad financial worries, and had now taken the decision to split its operations into one that involved advocacy under the ANADO flag, and another, under a separate flag, for any testing that it might do as a group. WADA looked forward to working with it as it went forward to make sure that it was able to fulfil the role that it wished in terms of general advocacy and partaking of the views of its members, which of course were most important to WADA, as they represented the vast majority of those who were at the coalface of anti-doping and carrying out anti-doping programmes.

The second significant meeting of recent weeks that WADA had attended was that of FIFPro, the world's largest players' union, who were very grateful for WADA's attendance and the way in which they had been able to explain many of the issues that they felt they confronted as players and for which they needed some updated information.

With regard to the CAS, the Court of Arbitration for Sport, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL reported that there had been a meeting the previous week, at which a new president had been elected: John Coates from Australia. The WADA President would be taking up a conversation with Mr Coates in the coming weeks to ensure that matters that WADA felt might benefit from such a discussion were carried out sooner rather than later.

The members would be seeing THE DIRECTOR GENERAL's report in relation to the major leagues. He had talked about this with the Executive Committee at the previous day's meeting. WADA had been directed to continue its current relationship with the major leagues, on the understanding that of course these leagues did not come within WADA's mandate, and that therefore WADA had no jurisdiction to monitor them for compliance or undertake any other activity under the WADA umbrella. What WADA did have was an opportunity to persuade these leagues to come closer to WADA. One thing that the major leagues were doing already was collecting blood in numbers that far exceeded any of the other anti-doping organisations. This aspect was something that had worried WADA, because it had a test for growth hormone and kits at the laboratories for growth hormone to be analysed, and very few anti-doping organisations were collecting blood for such analysis. As such, the lead in this area had been taken by the major leagues in the United States of America. That was a bit of a reversal of the situation that had first been talked about when the major leagues had been mentioned in Copenhagen in 2003.

The other aspect that the members might be interested in was that, in 2009, there had been 277,000 samples collected worldwide for analysis in WADA's accredited laboratories. 40,000 had been collected in American football – here, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL clarified that he was referring to the game played with helmets, not the round ball game that members had balls for on the table. 40,000 was a very significant

number, when one compared this with football, which was the number one sport in the world, for which 32,000 samples were collected annually. Some steps were therefore being taking in the United States of America that he felt members ought to be aware of, and which WADA would continue to update the members on as it went forward.

With respect to the Independent Observers, he reported that WADA had had a team observing the Tour de France. The observers' report had been completed and published and was on the website for anyone to read. WADA wished to express its gratitude to the UCI for paying for this report, which meant that it was a neutral budget item for WADA. WADA had also had a team in Delhi for the Commonwealth Games. That report would be finished by the end of November, given to the Commonwealth Games Federation for comment, and hopefully published by mid-December. There was also a team currently working at the Asian Games in China, and WADA looked forward to receiving the report from that team in due course. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL expressed his gratitude to the Olympic Council of Asia for having met all of the on-ground expenses for that team and also for the team representing WADA in outreach. This expression of thanks to the OCA was placed on public record.

The members would see in his report that WADA had entered into a new lease for the premises that it occupied in Montreal. Over a ten-year period, this represented a saving of some three million dollars.

He also referred in his report to the concern expressed by some in those parts of the world in which there were no accredited laboratories to service those who were collecting samples. This remained a concern for some major sports and some major countries. It would be addressed by a special ad hoc committee, established by WADA and approved by the Executive Committee, to look at laboratories in general, including the way in which laboratories were accredited, the parts of the world that were serviced, and any ways and means through which WADA might enhance the quality of the laboratories and spread their availability more globally.

He then addressed two last points. WADA was reviewing its strategic plan, and would have a draft plan for approval by the Executive Committee next May. The Tom Murray book, which was a special, ten-year anniversary project that had been discussed in Stockholm the previous year, was well under way, half-written and ought to be published in mid-2011.

This concluded the update of the matters within his report; he was available for questions or comments.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked the Director General for his report. He invited the members to ask questions or make comments.

PROF DVORAK said that the figure of 40,000 samples in American football was really surprising to him. He asked about the percentage of true positive findings and anti-doping rule violations.

MR RICCI BITTI wanted to reiterate what he had said the previous day, and thanked the Director General for his extensive report and congratulated the governments that had contributed to the 150 signatures of the UNESCO Convention. But, as had been said many times in the past, this was not enough. He recommended that WADA continue not only to assess the sport constituency and the major NADOs for the moment, but also to examine the progress of legislation in the countries with regard to the obligation that those countries might take concerning the implementation of the WADA programme. He mentioned one specific item: accessibility. As had been said, in some areas of the world, it was still very difficult, or quite impossible, to transfer from country to country samples and equipment for testing. He was referring in particular to the area of the former Soviet Union and South America. For international sport, this was a big limitation, and he recommended WADA to consider this for the near future.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI congratulated the Director General on the very clear report, in reaction to which she wished to make two comments. The first was to say that, when

she compared this report to what she had heard just a year earlier, she was very impressed by the important rhythm of development. The previous speaker's comment regarding the fact that UNESCO had now reached 150 ratifications of the convention was also a good demonstration of how things were moving quickly at a world level. In that perspective, she wished to pay tribute to the Chairman's secretariat, and in particular those who had had the idea of elaborating a MOU with the pharmaceutical industry. She thought this was very important, as it was something that offered a lot of potential for the future, and she would try to follow on her side how this type of MOU could be implemented. She welcomed this step forward very much. Her last point was related to what the Director General had said about the scourge of illegal betting and match-fixing in sport. She indicated that, at the latest Ministerial Conference of the Council of Europe, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, only a few weeks earlier, the decision had been taken by all of the ministers in Europe to draw up a legal instrument in the field of illegal betting and match-fixing. In doing so, work would be undertaken together with the sport federations in as constructive a dialogue as possible, within the framework of the specific structure at the Council of Europe, which was the partial agreement on sport, in which both governments and sport federations had a say and could contribute on both sides to the creation of the new legal instrument. Having heard the Director General's comments on this point, she wanted to say that she was obviously open to hearing from all those around the table, the Director General included, to be able to follow in the future the work that would be developed in relation to this new legal instrument against illegal betting and match-fixing.

MR POUND said that he was not aware whether the point he was about to raise would come up under another heading, perhaps under the government reports, but one of the fundamental rationales of having the governance structure in WADA was that, in order to be successful in the fight against doping in sport, one needed not only the sport authorities but also the public authorities to become involved and to act. Even within the sport community, he thought that there had been a tendency on the part of many organisations to think that adopting the Code was all that had to be done, and that it was thought that, once one had adopted the Code, the struggle was over, when really it was just the beginning. From a public authority perspective, ratification of the UNESCO convention was not enough. There had to be action. He did not know what was being proposed by the Executive Committee members or others as to how to get more traction within the public authorities. He would be interested to hear the outcomes of the discussion on that point at the Executive Committee member. His second question, which he assumed had been dealt with during the Executive Committee meeting the previous day, had to do with the problem of cycling. As everybody knew, there had been a decision, and he, without wanting to be too critical, commented that, at best, one could call it a bizarre decision that had been taken by one of the Belgian courts, that affected the perspectives of WADA and was very damaging to a universal approach on the part of the public authorities as well as the sports authorities to deal with the question of doping. What he hoped to hear was that cycling would apply this decision in Belgium, where the court had jurisdiction, but not anywhere else in the world.

THE CHAIRMAN closed the round of questions and comments and invited the Director General to respond.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL indicated in response to Prof Dvorak that the percentage of positive cases in American football was above what was described as the average, at 3-4%. He could provide a full breakdown. The figures were published in the full statistical analysis that WADA published on its website, and he could give the members these figures later in the day.

In response to Mr Ricci Bitti, he indicated that there would be a report from UNESCO later in the day, but he could say that, from a WADA management perspective, it would continue to place great emphasis on achieving the remaining 42 country ratifications. That had always been a priority for WADA, and it would continue to be so. WADA obtained vast benefit from its regional directors in that regard, and in Montreal, and it

would continue to do that. He emphasised that the legislation, of course, was legislation in relation to trafficking and distribution. That was the commitment that the governments had made under the UNESCO convention. WADA had entered into a joint project with UNESCO to go country by country to see what legislation was in place and how it was working. He hoped that this report would be completed by mid-2011. It would certainly give the members the details that they were seeking, and would be most helpful not only to the International Federations, but also to government representatives, who possibly did not know what was going on from country to country.

WADA was heeding the request to do something about the cost of transporting samples. He believed that this was precisely the sort of project that WADA could ask ANADO to look at because, of course, ANADO represented all of the national anti-doping agencies and was probably in a position to come to some commercial arrangement with those who were responsible for such transport. WADA did not have that clout; nor did it have any contractual link with those who were transporting samples, but it certainly could work with ANADO in that respect and, it should be said, with others, including the International Federations.

He thanked Ms Battaini-Dragoni for her kind comments, and said that WADA would not stop developing and being reasonable. It had to push very hard in the areas that it was working in. He thanked her for her comment in relation to the pharmaceutical industry. The members would all hear, later that day, a report from the CEO of the international pharmaceutical body. WADA regarded this as a very strong initiative, one that it would not just sit on, but would take to the next level as well, to look at the biotech industry and what should be done at that level. Dr Rabin could discuss it later in the day, if the members wished, but it was certainly an initiative that WADA wished to continue. He also thanked Ms Battaini-Dragoni for the comments made regarding the money flowing around the world through the underworld. WADA would be happy to partake in any initiative that the Council of Europe might engineer.

To Mr Pound, he confirmed that WADA was responsible for compliance of the NADOs. These of course represented the anti-doping programmes in countries. Mr Andersen would talk about that aspect of WADA's work later. In terms of compliance with the UNESCO convention, he indicated that that was a job for UNESCO, and WADA had been working with UNESCO to ensure that the information it received through its compliance programme did not duplicate what WADA had. WADA would pass over the information it got from its compliance programme, and Mr Marriott-Lloyd, who would be talking later in the day, could answer Mr Pound's question more directly as to the ways in which compliance was being advanced. The third UNESCO Conference of Parties would be convened in Paris on 14-16 November the following year, and compliance and other aspects relating to the convention would be on the agenda. WADA would be there to ensure that proper traction was achieved. The subject had certainly been discussed the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting, and that had been the backing received from the members' direction.

With respect to the case in Belgium raised by Mr Pound, he said that this case was still *sub judice*, an interim decision, and certainly not one WADA was comfortable with. If WADA had an opportunity to appeal, it would consider it. It had been raised the previous day at the Executive Committee, and WADA had been assured by the President of the UCI that the CAS decision, which had sanctioned this athlete for a period of two years, would be followed in the world, with the exception, of course, of the jurisdiction of that particular court.

That concluded the Director General's replies to the questions.

THE CHAIRMAN added, with the respect to that last matter, that, the previous evening, he had had a productive discussion with Minister Muyters from Belgium and the delegation from Belgium, and these issues had been canvassed. There was no doubt, following that discussion, that the concern felt by many with respect to matters in Belgium was shared by the minister and his team. There were difficulties with laws in

any country but, within the bounds of all of that, he could assure the Foundation Board that the will was there on the part of Belgium to try to right matters where they appeared to be wrong, and to see if it could do what the rest were doing, within the laws that were available, and with timing being an issue as well. Following that discussion, he could assure the members that there was no lack of commitment.

THE CHAIRMAN, after determining that there were no further issues arising from the Director General's report, thanked the Director General for his report.

DECISION

Report by the Director General noted.

3.1 Executive Committee meeting update

THE CHAIRMAN asked the Director General to give a summary of the Executive Committee's decisions taken the previous day.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL indicated that the first decision was that the Executive Committee had agreed that WADA should be developing a conflict of interest policy and a register enabling all members to register their interests, and to have that updated on a regular basis. A draft would be prepared by independent lawyers, not in-house, and would be considered by the Executive Committee at its meeting in May 2011. That conflict of interest policy related to all of the members, to WADA's separate working committees and subgroups, and to the senior management. He looked forward to discussing that next year.

He had already mentioned the decision taken to form an ad hoc group for Russia and Brazil together with the IOC.

The third decision was the Executive Committee's acceptance of the ethical panel review on an issue that had been put to it. The specific question that had been answered had come from Australia and was related to scientists working within the Australian Institute of Sport. The panel had said that the investigators at the Australian Institute of Sport, just as potential applicants from all other institutions with some involvement in preparing elite athletes, should be eligible for WADA funding if they were not directly involved in the preparation of elite athletes. Determining whether prospective investigators satisfied this requirement would be aided by clarifying who counted as an elite athlete and what it meant to be directly involved in the preparation of elite athletes. That recommendation had been accepted, and it would be used in the way that WADA looked at applicants for research monies in future.

The Executive Committee had determined that it would meet the following September in Lausanne. WADA had been the recipient of a generous proposal from the IOC to host the meeting. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL assured those members who were interested in dollars and cents that this would be cost-neutral, i.e. that it would not cost WADA any more to hold the meeting in Lausanne than if it were held in Montreal.

There had been an item on the Executive Committee agenda related to the laboratory in Penang, which had had its accreditation revoked. The Penang laboratory had appealed that decision. During the appeal, it had been decided that any discussion in relation to that particular laboratory should be deferred. That was an item on which no decision had been taken. The item would be on the agenda again in May.

The Executive Committee had agreed that, in 2011, WADA should conduct a tender for its audit requirements and its auditor.

Finally, the Executive Committee had decided that, when WADA received requests from new signatories from the sport part of its plebiscite, it would first check both with the IOC and with the collective bodies of the sport movement as to whether there was any conflict with another existing body or another body that might be applying for recognition to those collective groups. WADA would not just accept a signatory; it would first check to see whether there was a conflict.

That concluded the report on the decisions taken by the Executive Committee the previous day. There had been several recommendations made by the Executive Committee, but these would be introduced as the items came up on the agenda over the course of the day.

MR POUND made an observation relating to the ethical panel review. He thought that this was a very positive step. WADA was awarding quite a lot of money for research, and perhaps the review ought to be extended to the entire process by which peer review and grants were both reviewed and accorded, to ensure that WADA complied with best international practices in that respect.

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that he hoped to take that on board. As he had indicated earlier, WADA would be addressing the issue of conflict of interest, and this would be extended a little further. There would be a paper on the manner in which to proceed within and under the aspect of conflict of interest, and he thought there was some merit in what Mr Pound said. WADA might wish to consider extending this, and getting some advice in that area from the Committee as well.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL stated that the members should be aware that every research project involved an independent ethical review. That was in place, but not the wider variety that might be conducted through the process that the President was referring to.

MR POUND indicated that his comment did not refer to the ethical reviews conducted project by project, but to the overall process by which WADA decided on peer-reviewed research.

THE CHAIRMAN agreed that this was his understanding.

DECISION

Executive Committee meeting update noted.

3.2 Say NO! to Doping!

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that, under this item, there was a paper that he was sure all members had read, and there was to be a presentation. He asked if the Director General wished to say something before the presentation by Prof Dvorak.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL indicated that the "Say NO! to Doping!" project was a very good and healthy message for WADA to deliver. It was becoming a broad agency initiative and a broad message. It was not something that would be delivered by one of WADA's departments, but a message being sent out across the board. It was therefore being moved to an item to be looked at under the auspices of the Executive Office. He agreed with the Chairman that the paper spoke for itself. WADA had been fortunate enough to partner with FIFA during the World Cup and had asked Prof Dvorak to make a presentation on that partnership.

PROF DVORAK said that all of the members were aware that, over the past eleven years, FIFA and WADA had developed very strong collaboration. In particular, the most recent action in the year of the FIFA World Cup 2010 in South Africa had been very important for the collaboration and relationship between FIFA and WADA. It had been a very successful World Cup. The World Cup was the biggest sporting event in the world, and this one in particular had been the most successful, even from the FIFA perspective, with a cumulative total of 32 billion television spectators for the 64 games. The final match had been watched by 900 million people around the globe. The attention and popularity had been enormous. It had been appropriate to use this mega-sporting event also to transmit the "Say NO! to Doping!" message, and he thought WADA had come at the right time. It had come with a green ball, and members would recall that, on the previous occasion, he had objected that a green ball on green grass would not be appropriate, so a new ball had been designed with Adidas, which the members now had in front of them. Approximately 2,000 of those balls had been produced and distributed

to everybody who had been involved with the FIFA World Cup: all of the medical officers, the DCOs, the teams, and the coaches. FIFA had also used the balls during the entire competition with the out-of-competition controls and during the controls themselves.

To give the members a perspective, he explained that FIFA ran about 32,000 sampling procedures per year, as the Director General had said, with an overall incidence of 0.2%, the majority of findings being for marijuana and cocaine. For anabolic steroids, in the previous year, there had been only five cases around the world.

In the FIFA competition, since he had taken charge in 1994, FIFA had done 7,700 sampling procedures and had had only three positive cases. One had been for ephedrine (Maradona), one had been for marijuana in a player under 20, and one had been for nandrolone, in the under-20 competition in 1999.

Four consecutive FIFA World Cups had been clean, with no positive samples. FIFA did run very stringent prior controls out of competition, and also during the competition itself. Blood and urine sampling had been carried out. This had been very well received by the teams, the coaches, and the players, who had considered it a part of their duties.

Of course, FIFA had not missed any opportunity to promote the "Say NO! to Doping!" campaign as a joint venture between FIFA and WADA. It had been extremely well received, including by television companies. He had received a huge echo from all around the world that the clips had been presented. The discussion related to the anti-doping strategy had been rational.

A brief example followed in the form of a video sequence.

PROF DVORAK indicated that the ball had been used during both the out-of-competition and the in-competition controls. Players had been saying that education from within was key, and the doping controls were a very important educational platform for FIFA to use for disseminating the anti-doping message, particularly when one had very prominent football players involved in the campaign. FIFA had had all the teams sign the balls, particularly the four finalists, and these were now in the FIFA museum. He then showed an image of the Uruguay team, with the Independent Observers from the South African office of WADA watching in the background. He indicated that Kaká had also been very involved in the campaign. There was a clip in Portuguese, but he would not show it, as most of those present would not understand it.

FIFA had not missed any opportunities during the press conferences to offer advice, and to show the ball that had been signed by the South African team, by the President of WADA, whose signature was on the front, and by the President of FIFA. This ball had been donated to WADA for its archives.

At the first press conference on 12 June, FIFA had announced the joint strategy. The message had been transmitted, and it had been well commented by the world press that the President and the Director General of WADA had been present. Also, at the final press conference on 9 July, it was with satisfaction that FIFA had concluded that it had had another World Cup free of doping. It was therefore justified to promote football as a health-enhancing, pleasurable activity.

But that was not all. The platform was being used as an ongoing development. At all events, such as the one that had been held the previous week in Prague to inaugurate the FIFA medical centre of excellence there, the ball was being used to show that anti-doping was a part of FIFA's duty. Another example had been seen the previous month, at the Brazilian football federation, where FIFA had had a meeting with South American representatives for the anti-doping strategy in football.

He thought this was a very good medium, and wished to encourage all other federations to find a way to move it forward. He thanked the Director General, and in particular Mr Koehler, for allowing for the last-minute change of the ball colour from green to white. This concluded his presentation.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked FIFA for its cooperation with WADA and for the courtesies extended to him and the Director General on their visit to Johannesburg and throughout the launch. He then said to all of the members, and in particular to the governments represented at the meeting, that there was no downside to joining the programme. Within schools and sports in the representatives' countries, proceeding with this particular programme and giving it an extension wherever possible would convey a huge message to young people in all countries. He therefore encouraged take-up, and indicated that he thought that it already enjoyed some momentum, thanks to the sports that participated to date, and it could go a lot further. He was sure that everybody would encourage that to happen.

DECISION

Say NO! to Doping! update noted.

4. Operations / management

4.1 World Conference on Doping in Sport 2013 – host city

THE CHAIRMAN noted that, as all of the members were by now aware, there were only three cities bidding for this conference. Ljubljana had formally notified WADA a few days previously that it was officially withdrawing its application. A decision now had to be taken by the Foundation Board. He indicated that, at the Executive Committee meeting on the previous day, there had been a recommendation approved by the majority of the Executive Committee to recommend that Johannesburg be awarded the conference. Nevertheless, it was a matter for the members to decide. He indicated that the voting process required the roll to be checked first. As he understood it, there were 34 people present who were eligible to vote. Mr Young wished to make a statement in respect of that, and he would be given the opportunity to do so shortly. This would possibly reduce the number to 33. The choice was between a show of hands and a secret ballot. If there was a motion for a secret ballot, he would take that and it would be dealt with. Then, with respect to the process itself, he indicated that it was an exhaustive ballot, and that members would be asked to vote for one city only. If, after the first round, no city had received a majority of the votes cast, then the city with the least number of votes would be eliminated, and there would be a second ballot, this time for one city out of the remaining two. Having covered the formalities, he proposed, when the discussion had been concluded, that scrutineers be chosen, and then indicated that, if nobody had any objections, he would ask Paul Marriott-Lloyd and Ichiro Kono to be the scrutineers. They would either collect the ballots, if it was a written vote, or do the count of the show of hands. But before seeking the members' decision by way of a vote, he indicated that he would be happy to hear any comments. He also asked the Director General to give the members a broad summary of what was in the papers before it was opened for discussion.

MR YOUNG indicated that his law firm had done work for the Dallas group, and so he wished to recuse himself from both discussion and voting.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL gave a brief introduction. The members would remember that the first World Conference on Doping in Sport had been convened by the IOC in Lausanne in 1999. The second had been convened by WADA in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2003, when the Code had been first approved. The third conference had been convened in Madrid, Spain, where the Code had been reviewed for the first time. This fourth conference was to be the occasion of the second review of the Code and the standards. As the President had said, there were three cities remaining: Dallas, USA, Johannesburg, South Africa, and Sochi, Russian Federation. All of the bids were technically sound. All had responded to the needs WADA had when hosting a conference. All had offered to meet all of the running costs of the conference. Two of the bids offered extras: Johannesburg offered to meet all of the hotel costs and airfares for all of WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation Board members. Sochi offered to meet all of the

hotel costs of the Executive Committee and Foundation Board members and the hotel costs of the WADA management. To remind the members, in 2007, the generous host, Spain, had covered many of the costs, and the cost to WADA for that conference had been $400,000. $210,000 of that total had been covered by WADA's normal budget. In other words, the extra cost related to hosting the conference in 2007 had been $190,000. The Johannesburg bid meant a saving for WADA of $100,000. The Sochi bid meant a saving of a little less than the cost of the conference in Spain. In straight economic terms, WADA would have a saving of $100,000 if the members decided on Johannesburg, and it would cost a little bit more than WADA's normal budget – probably an extra $100,000 to $150,000 – if WADA were to go to Sochi, and considerably more if WADA were to go to Dallas. He had been asked to make sure that the members were aware of those components of the relative bids. The rest of the information in relation to the bids was in the members' papers. He indicated that he would be happy to take any questions or comments in relation to those.

MS MARKOVIC started by thanking all three cities for their bids. She also mentioned that a very successful conference had been held in Spain, thanks to the generosity shown and the very good organisation. With respect to the recommendation of the Executive Committee to vote for Johannesburg, she indicated that there were good reasons and arguments showing that all three cities were equally interesting. A recommendation for Johannesburg had its financial aspects and, of course, the successful organisation of the FIFA World Cup showed that the country was able to organise major world events. However, she wished to stress again that Sochi also had good reasons to bid for it, and, if one looked ahead to the Olympic Games, and this is what was underlined in that bid. Sochi would be also a recommendable candidate, with all due respect to the recommendation from the Executive Committee.

MR POUND agreed that all three cities had their strong points. However, he indicated that the first three conferences had been held in Europe and, given that WADA purported to be a worldwide organisation, he thought this lent a little weight to looking elsewhere. He appreciated the guidance given by the Executive Committee.

PROF DVORAK said that FIFA was a great fan of Johannesburg and South Africa, where everything worked perfectly. However, he wished to bring another issue to the table. Maybe he was naive, or did not understand things correctly, but there were some issues that were always discussed with Russia with regard to anti-doping strategies. Sochi had been awarded the Olympic Winter Games, and maybe this could be an opportunity to raise awareness among the Russian media about the anti-doping strategy. The idea would be just to put it on the table, to have the courage to show that there was no compromising in this respect. He might just represent the perspective of a doctor or scientist, but he would say that it should be kept in mind, as it could be an important aspect. FIFA was in the bidding procedure for the World Cup 2018 and 2022, and the money issue was something that was increasingly being discussed. He thought that, when taking the decision, members should consider what was good in the fight against doping. This was the prime objective.

MR LAMEX indicated that Uganda was a country in Africa that was implementing a WADA education programme. It was amazing to see the issues raised by teachers and students aged six to 16 in the primary and secondary schools. He really thought that it was a very good thing that the Executive Committee had recommended that Johannesburg, South Africa host the conference, because this would go a long way to giving greater exposure in Africa to the problems and dangers of doping in sports, considering also that Africa represented a big base of sports talent in the world.

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that there was a motion to have a secret ballot from Mr Ricci Bitti. No discussion of this motion was required. He then put the question as to whether the members wished to have a secret ballot. The motion was carried.

He then proceeded to ask the scrutineers and staff to distribute the ballot papers. He did not think it would take too long, but he asked members to remain at the table, and

hoped they would get through the procedure in a reasonable amount of time. The members had been given the three cities to choose from on the ballot paper, and they should vote by writing the name of one city in the square provided.

The Foundation Board then proceeded to the secret ballot.

Following the secret ballot and having received the results from the scrutineers, THE CHAIRMAN indicated that Dallas had received four votes, Johannesburg had received 20 votes, and Sochi had received nine votes. He declared that Johannesburg, South Africa, would be hosting the 2013 World Conference on Doping in Sport.

He thanked members for the deliberations, and said that he was confident, having seen only one of these places, on the occasion of the visit to Johannesburg with the FIFA conference beforehand, that it would be a good conference. He appreciated, however, the bids from all three cities.

DECISION

Johannesburg, South Africa, voted host city of the World Conference on Doping in Sport in 2013.

4.2 President and Vice-President

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that the members had a paper explaining that the statute required a reaffirmation of these positions at the end of the third year of appointments. The members would be aware, from the paper, that he had indicated his willingness to continue as President for the full six years. The Vice-President, Prof Ljungqvist, had also indicated his willingness to continue in the position for the next three years. This required the members' approval. He then handed the chair to the Vice-President, Prof Ljungqvist, to conduct the item as it related to the position of president, and invited him to put the question to the meeting.

PROF LJUNGQVIST indicated that the matter had been presented clearly to the members. He could confirm that the nomination of Mr John Fahey for a further three years had been confirmed by the Executive Committee the previous day, and that this had been supported by both the governments and the Olympic Movement. Having provided the background, he opened the floor for comments or questions. After concluding that no discussion was required, he asked for the members' approval of the appointment of Mr John Fahey for a further three years. This approval was granted with acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN expressed his appreciation for the support and said that he looked forward to working with all of the members for a further three years.

The same procedure was then followed for the post of Vice-President. The Executive Committee, the previous day, had unanimously endorsed Prof Ljungqvist as Vice-President. Prof Ljungqvist had indicated his willingness to serve in that position. THE CHAIRMAN sought the members' support for that nomination, to allow Prof Ljungqvist to serve for a further three years as Vice-President. This approval was granted, also with acclamation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT thanked the members for their support and indicated that he would do his best to serve for the full three years.

DECISION

Mr Fahey and Prof Ljungqvist re-elected as President and Vice-President respectively of WADA.

4.3 Executive Committee appointments 2011

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that the members had on the table an update of the Executive Committee appointments. This item required the members' approval. The document covered the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, and the appropriate representatives: Mr Ricci Bitti, Sir Craig Reedie, Mr Patrick McQuaid, Mr Gian Franco Kasper, and Dr Elwani representing sport, and now, representing government, Mr Bio from Nigeria, Mr Gary Lunn from Canada, Mr Suzuki from Japan for Asia, Mr Lissavetzky representing Europe, and Mr Arbib representing Oceania. This required the members' approval. THE CHAIRMAN then proceeded to obtain this approval for the members of the Executive Committee.

DECISION

Proposed Executive Committee members approved.

4.4 Foundation Board

– **4.4.1 Memberships 2011**

– **4.4.2 Endorsement of composition for Swiss authorities**

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that the updated version of the Foundation Board memberships had been tabled. He was not sure how complete it was, and asked the Director General for an update, taking into account the news of that morning.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL indicated that he was still waiting for a member to be nominated for the Americas. The region was going to have a meeting in the coming weeks and, once that update had been received, it would be notified to the Swiss authorities.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members for their endorsement of the Foundation Board membership, subject to the inclusion of the nomination from the Americas, on the basis that, when it had been received, WADA would be in a position to fulfil its statutory obligations by sending that information as required in 4.4.2 to the appropriate Swiss authorities. After confirming that all were happy to proceed on that basis, he reminded the members that formal approval was required for this to be sent to the Swiss authorities, as WADA was a Swiss foundation and that was a regulatory requirement in Switzerland.

DECISION

Foundation Board memberships approved, subject to the inclusion of the nomination from the Americas, and information to be sent to the appropriate Swiss authorities.

4.5 Standing committee memberships

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that the standing committee membership had been tabled. The working group membership would be announced before the end of the year. There was a need to contact the working group and obtain its approval first. There were therefore to be no announcements at that stage. He invited the Director General to comment.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that there had been 45 nominations for the four vacancies on the Education Committee, 11 nominations for the two vacancies on the Finance Committee, 38 nominations for the three vacancies on the Health, Medical and Research Committee, and 18 nominations for the six vacancies on the Athlete Committee. The composition had been achieved by the normal discussion between the chair of each Committee, the President, and himself. As a result, 25 of the 50 members

of these committees were from the sport movement and 25 were from governments. There were 31 males and 19 females. There were 24 from Europe, ten from Asia, eight from the Americas, five from Africa, and three from Oceania. No acceptance was required by the Foundation Board, but the Foundation Board members did need to be aware of the composition of the committees, as determined under the constitution. As the Chairman had correctly said, there were some ad hoc groups. The normal TUE, Laboratory, Gene Doping and List committees had been agreed upon, but the composition of these would not be announced until the people asked to be members of those groups had accepted that request. That information would be published before Christmas. The following Monday, the invitations would be made, and acceptances would be sought. He reminded the members that that was the normal process.

DECISION

Standing committee memberships update noted.

4.6 Strategic Plan performance indicators

THE CHAIRMAN indicated that members had a paper before them, by way of the accountability that WADA prided itself on. This information had been given to members, so that they could judge and assess just how the Strategic Plan was being implemented. It was fairly straightforward, but he invited the members to indicate if they had any questions or comments.

DECISION

Strategic Plan performance indicators update noted.

5. Legal

5.1 Legal update

THE CHAIRMAN invited Mr Niggli to speak to the report.

MR NIGGLI indicated that the members had his report in their binders. He reminded all of the members that this was a public meeting, and so he would refrain from commenting on pending cases.

He started by giving updates on a number of cases in his report, which had been written some weeks earlier. He started with item 5. Here, the members would recall that WADA had had very big cases with Mr Alejandro Valverde, a rider from Spain, which had ended up in two decisions from CAS. Mr Valverde had appealed these decisions to the Swiss Federal Court. Only a few days earlier, WADA had received the first decision from the Swiss Federal Court on the appeal against the decision taken by the CAS, which had confirmed the initial decision from CONI prohibiting Mr Valverde from competing in Italy for two years. This appeal had been made on the grounds that one of the arbitrators was not independent. The arbitrator in question had been Ulrich Haas, whom many members would know. According to Mr Valverde, he was not independent, because he had been the Chairman of the Independent Observer mission during the Athens Olympic Games, and because he had been involved with the Code project team in 2006-07. The Swiss Federal Court had dismissed this appeal and in a very reasoned, 40-page decision – which is very unusual for this court – had explained why Mr Haas was independent. It had also made interesting points on the independence of arbitrators and how the Swiss Federal Court would appreciate that matter in the future. In particular, he found it interesting to read in the decision that the Swiss Federal Court considered that all three arbitrators, whether they had been appointed by the parties or by the CAS as chairmen of the panel, should be equally independent. Therefore, the court would not

accept an arbitrator who, for example, was labelled as being "the athlete's representative" or "the athlete's arbitrator", or, as the case might be, as "the federation's arbitrator". That was quite important, because it confirmed the spirit of the CAS, whereby it was truly three independent arbitrators who had to deal with the matter.

The other item to which he wished to draw the members' attention was item 6 in his report, which was a French case. It was the first case for which WADA had decided to appeal before the State Council of France. As the members knew, under French law, for national matters, there was no appeal to the CAS. WADA did not know whether or not its appeal would be admitted. It had now heard that the State Council had accepted that WADA had jurisdiction to conduct such an appeal. WADA did not yet know the outcome of the case, but at least it had received the information that it had standing before that body. This was good news, because it meant that WADA could appeal those cases in France.

On item 11, he wished to inform the members that that case had been resolved with a two-year sanction.

Item 15 had also been decided by the CAS. The football player had received a two-year sanction. He wished to comment on this case, as it had been the first case under the new CAS rules. These rules indicated that, when WADA appealed a case that had been taken following a national federation or national anti-doping organisation decision, the appeal was not free and the parties had to advance the cost. This was the first case for which WADA had had to advance the cost and the CAS, at the outset of the case, had sent a bill to all parties to the case. Of course, the player had not paid, nor had the Spanish federation, and so WADA had had to pay the cost for all three parties right from the outset, before even starting the case. The amount had been just over 30,000 Swiss francs. WADA did not know how the CAS would rule on the cost, as it was not part of the decision received, although it would come. He indicated that he thought that it might be understandable that the player would not want to advance the cost – that was probably part of the game – but WADA had been very surprised that the Spanish federation, which no doubt had the means of fronting these costs, had not done so and had let WADA bear the full burden. That showed that the rule was placing a large burden on everybody, but he thought that the national federations, when involved, should also partake and abide by the rules.

He then drew the members' attention to item 18. This was also a football case that had been resolved. The result was that the coach had been sanctioned for four years, which was very good, as it showed that not only the athlete but also the entourage could be sanctioned. Two players had also been sanctioned in this case. There was another individual who had not been sanctioned, because the CAS had felt that the evidence had not been sufficient in this case. He knew that there had been a follow-up on this case between the anti-doping organisation in Cyprus and FIFA, given that the sanctions had involved two players and a coach. Therefore, there had been a request from the Cyprus organisation to FIFA as to whether or not it intended to take any further measures against the club, as it was permitted to under its rules.

Item 19 in his report was a very old case of a tennis player called Cañas, who had decided to appeal the decision from the European Commission to dismiss his claim before the European Court of Justice. WADA had requested to intervene in the case and this request had just been accepted by the European court responsible for the case. WADA's deadline to file its brief was mid-January, and it would certainly continue to follow that case closely.

On other matters, he informed the members briefly that there had been a discussion at the last Council of Europe meeting, in a special group on data protection. Comments had been received from many members on the issue of retention time. He thanked the members for these comments, which were now being compiled and looked at by that group. Hopefully, there would be a final recommendation on this matter by the next meeting.

There had also been a discussion on a few other matters, including the fact that the European Commission now needed to formally recognise that the laws of Quebec were adequate. This was an administrative matter, because he thought that the principle had been recognised, but he hoped that the Commission would move in that direction. The Council of Europe was trying to gather signatures on a letter to be sent to the Commission to encourage it to move forward. He thought that that was another positive step forward.

There was also an ongoing discussion on a remaining item, referring to the publication of decisions, but that was at a preliminary stage. Europe was going to look at the practice there, and there would be further discussion at a later stage, once the information had been made available.

On the Court of Arbitration for Sport, the members would find in their documents a copy of a letter that had been sent to the CAS by WADA following a meeting of its legal working group. The working group had met in order to brainstorm and come up with some proposals and suggestions on how to improve what was being done. The response from the CAS had been disappointing but, as mentioned earlier, a new president had been appointed recently to the CAS, and WADA was hopeful that it would have a fruitful discussion with him in the coming weeks and months that would permit it to move that item forward.

To conclude, before moving to the presentation from Interpol, MR NIGGLI said that something that would be heard from the police was that there was a real need worldwide to have laws in place to allow for the exchange of information between sports organisations and police and customs forces. There needed to be laws in place that would allow police and customs officers to do their work. He could only repeat to governments around the table what had been said by the Council of Europe earlier, with respect to instruments that were being proposed to fight against trafficking, illegal betting and corruption. In the same vein, it was also very important that there be some consideration given to having regulations in place that would allow police and customs forces to do their work.

Having concluded the report, he indicated that he was available to take questions or comments.

MR POUND enquired whether there was any special or ad hoc group working with the Spanish public authorities, as there seemed to be considerable difficulties in achieving sufficient cooperation and this needed to be looked into. Secondly, referring back to the Jessica Hardy item, he suggested that WADA seek to consult with the IOC to resolve this issue. It did not look good for WADA, the athletes, or the IOC to be seen to be refusing legitimate opportunities to test what was portrayed by the IOC as an eligibility rule, as opposed to an additional sanction to the Code to which the IOC was a signatory. This was not something that should be left until six months before the next Olympic Games.

PROF GERRARD commended the report given by Mr Niggli and referred to cases 9 and 12, both of which invoked the question of a NADO not pronouncing a sanction because the positive had been the consequence of medical treatment. He said that this involved the principle of therapeutic use exemption and, had the NADO applied this to the benefit of the athlete, could have circumvented the problem. He observed that this was one NADO that seemed not to fully understand the principle of therapeutic use exemption, which had had a negative impact on the athlete.

PROF LJUNGQVIST repeated a question that he had raised the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting. Looking at the cases presented, and looking back to two years previously, he found that the four-year ban, which had since become a provision in the Code on aggravating circumstances, had rarely been applied. He reminded the meeting that the extension had been made to four years in such cases as a result of recent scientific evidence indicating that the use of steroids could have an effect way beyond the two-year ban. He was rather surprised to find that the extension from two to four years had only rarely been applied, if ever, despite cases involving steroids or

multiple substances, and called on WADA to follow up on the issue, and to make it clear, when studying cases, that WADA could make appeals in respect of bans for an insufficient time and that the four-year ban should be routine for cases involving steroids.

MR POUND reflected, in light of Prof Gerrard's comment on therapeutic use exemptions, that a TUE, or a denial thereof, was not a permanent situation and that it was always possible to reapply if one was not granted. The complication that arose when appeals were made was that the decision was turned into a completely new trial, on new evidence. He suggested that WADA's legal advisors speak with the Court of Arbitration for Sport and amend the rules so that an appeal against a TUE would be decided on the basis of evidence before whoever had allowed or refused it, and that there was no new evidence. This would be conducting a judicial review rather than a completely new trial. Such an approach would reduce the number of appeals and cut down on the complexity, time and cost involved. If someone did not have a TUE, he or she could then apply for one if it were warranted.

MR NIGGLI addressed Mr Pound's question on Spain, saying that in a particular case in which it had been realised that there was no right of appeal from WADA to the Spanish, discussions had been held with the Spanish authorities, who had changed the law, enabling WADA to appeal. This change was already being put into place, which was a step in the right direction.

With regard to Jessica Hardy, he agreed, but did not think that anything could be done by WADA, as this was a matter to be dealt with by the IOC and the athletes. He did not know whether the athletes had contacted the IOC, or whether any decision had been taken. In any case, he did not think there was a claim pending with the CAS at that stage.

For TUEs, he fully agreed that it was part of the matter raised in the letter to the CAS. He thought that things needed to be simplified and that there had been a precedent less than a year previously, when a panel had decided it could hear new evidence at the hearing, even though the doctor had not dealt with the matter earlier, which did not seem to make much sense; therefore, WADA would want to narrow the appeal to the CAS, to a judicial review, and was quite prepared to talk to the CAS about WADA's rule and that of the CAS.

Regarding Prof Gerrard's comment about the pending case, he did not feel that any further comment was necessary. He felt that perhaps the medical issue was more of an excuse than anything else, but preferred to make no further comment.

Addressing Prof Ljungqvist's point, he agreed that not many four-year cases had occurred. It should be understood that these tests could only have been conducted after 1 January 2009; therefore, it was likely that more and more would arise. He indicated that there were a number of pending cases with requests for four years, and that WADA would be very vigilant and make sure that this would be requested whenever necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Niggli and announced the coffee break, first inviting the participants outside for the photo.

DECISION

Legal update noted.

5.2 Interpol update

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the presentation on Interpol by Mathieu Holz

MR HOLZ introduced himself as a criminal investigation officer working on drugs and criminal activities at the Interpol headquarters with a long career in this area. He would present a chronological presentation on the activities but would not answer any questions for confidentiality reasons.

The 188 heads of all of the Interpol offices around the world had met in Lyons in April 2008 to discuss the situation and had noted the increasing importance of working on doping activities and substances. Initially, their work had focused on organised crime and terrorism and the exploitation of minors. However, Nordic countries, particularly Sweden, had insisted that traffickers and organised crime had infiltrated the traffic of doping substances, which were a great source of money, and therefore Interpol had become involved in the area. The Italian Carabinieri, who played an active role in fighting doping, had then offered to hold an experts' meeting in Europe to train police involved in doping activities, which had taken place in April 2009. They had wanted to set up a group of experts in doping substances. European and US police had agreed that there was a constant rise in doping trafficking, which represented a great danger to public health, and that the Internet was playing a major role in advertising and selling these substances. It was difficult to control as the Internet was not regulated. A Google search for "buy steroids" made in 2009 had come up with 4 million websites, rising to 5 million in 2010/2011, and this was likely to increase.

A chat room on an Internet forum provided a place bringing together buyers and sellers, and payment could be made in cash or by credit card. All these orders were conducted on the Internet.

Aside from dealing with cases such as Marion Jones, Interpol's priorities involved homing in not only on top athletes but also on the millions of anonymous users throughout the world, most of whom were not athletes. It was well known that, behind the millions of anonymous users who would go on the Internet to buy steroids, there were many people in place to respond to orders for the drugs, requiring a well-organised network. This involved a great many people acting as dealers for the steroids as a way of supplementing their income whilst working from a hotel room.

Producing steroids required the presence of underground laboratories, some very small, others much larger. These involved presses for the pills and packaging and labelling equipment. Protection for such facilities was provided by hardened criminals, convicted for murder, prostitution or arms trafficking, who were very well equipped.

A website was shown and gave lists indicating price, quality, quantity, the name of the product, and origin of the products, which came mostly from Southeast Asia. Prices ranged up to 70€. Other websites provided information on intravenous administration of the steroids.

Concerning the financial side of the business, which also involved money laundering, Swedish criminal police had provided data gleaned from work with a group based in Sweden and Southeast Asia. Profits were immediately invested, for example in a spa and exercise area in Bangkok, and luxury houses in the area.

Recommendations were made: enhancing the exchange of operational information; identifying common targets; establishing a permanent network of American and European experts; developing specialised training; and investigating international trafficking in doping substances.

A comparison was made between trafficking in drugs and doping products. Minimum investment for doping products involved procuring commonly found chemical substances, involving minimal logistics. Whereas cocaine came from Latin America and heroin from Afghanistan, the chemical components for doping products could be found, processed and sold anywhere in the world. The means of sale and distribution were generally the same and relied heavily on the use of the Internet.

The same networks were used for doping substances and drug trafficking, with organised crime groups often preferring to make profits with lower risk by dealing in doping products. Drug dealers faced long prison sentences, even death sentences, whereas doping product dealers could proceed with virtual impunity. Tackling doping product trafficking was not a priority for most countries; indeed, countries at war or politically unstable nations tended to ignore the problem altogether.

Production, distribution and the use of doping substances to be found in medications were not regulated in the same way worldwide, and this was a major problem facing Interpol. The authorities in the USA had, however, come up with an operation scheme.

Lack of harmonisation hampered international cooperation; however, a specific agreement had been signed between Interpol (police cooperation) and WADA to allow for the exchange of information and experience. Interpol had made its 187-country police network available to WADA. No information could be provided concerning ongoing investigations and there was close cooperation with the scientific division of the anti-doping authorities, which was of vital help in detecting new products.

The second working group in law enforcement on doping had been held in November 2009, at which a delegation from the US federal agencies had spoken of the Raw Deal operation, carried out in 2007. The operation had involved many countries in North and Latin America and Europe in the enormous trafficking of doping substances, particularly steroids and anabolic steroids. The operation against this organised crime network had led to 124 arrests; 77 laboratories of various sizes had been dismantled, and nearly 12 million doses of steroids had been seized, along with 6 million dollars in cash, 27 pill presses and 71 combat-style weapons.

A chart was shown explaining the organisation of a doping substance trafficking network: the consumer ordered from home, contacting a specialised Internet site, and the order was passed to an underground laboratory. Prices and quantities were negotiated directly through encrypted e-mails, transfers made to Southeast Asia, cash sent through a remailer in the USA, components ordered from Southeast Asia, products sent through a remailer in the USA, products finalised in a further laboratory in the USA, and the finished product sent by post.

Photographs showed amateur laboratories in kitchens, producing very poor quality products that would be injected directly by young athletes or teenagers who did not have access to the high quality products available to top athletes. Swedish police had provided data stating that, in 25% of cases of domestic violence, the husband was on steroids.

A working plan had been set up with US and European colleagues, reaching out further and further east, and these countries were ready to share information to identify common targets and dismantle all financial networks. The operation would take some two years before all the parties decided to pool the required operational elements and recognise the targets. Ongoing investigations would help to identify targets, but there was a certain reluctance to divulge information at joint meetings and to mention specifically who and what the targets were. Sites were identified via the Internet, as were suppliers of raw materials and equipment and the financial mechanisms used. Support from the USDA in some investigations was impossible due to European legal or technical restrictions. Once information came from the USA, it was the law of the European state that would have to accept the use of outside information, such as undercover purchases.

Information was gathered and stored at the Interpol headquarters in Lyons. A very specific analysis tool was used, with full respect for confidentiality in all investigations. All data would be used and analysed by the criminal analysts. As a cooperation rather than an investigation body, Interpol's objective was to highlight the links between different countries and cases and bring the countries together to warn them of particular sites on their territory, with different types of money transfers taking place, inform of the purchase of equipment, such as pill presses and materials, and inform of the need to work on a particular case.

Information was exchanged using Interpol tools. As a law enforcement agency, with 188 officers in member countries and a secure network operating around the clock, Interpol could provide countries with the operating information required in secure form. The advantage of such an encrypted information transfer system was that operational

alerts could be transmitted to airports, borders, ports and harbours and all law enforcement agencies, working through the offices in the 188 member countries.

The third working group, on doping, had met in Sweden recently. The aims had included welcoming all newcomers to the expert group. Once in this group, participants came with cases, ready to share information with the other members. There had been a presentation of the analysis tools set up for the American DEA to be used for all operations. Sweden had been the first country to offer officially to share information about ongoing investigations concerning doping substances and drug trafficking. Sweden was described as a focal point, tackling traffic originating in Southeast Asia and flowing through the country to the whole of Europe.

The meeting had also served to update colleagues on the latest trafficking techniques being used.

The Italian Carabinieri had also invited the members present to take part in specialised training provided by the FDA to help police investigators to work on Internet sites to detect the origin of medications that had been tampered with or other doping substances being sold on line.

An example was shown of the new trends in trafficking doping substances – small paper bags containing anabolic steroids. Austrian criminal police had found an industrial press for making newspapers that was being used to manufacture small paper bags of different colours, containing different chemical components, which was a major problem for border police, as these could be sent in an envelope, in A4 format, and contained the substances in the paper itself.

A further way to send powdered steroids had been discovered by a Norwegian border control and involved car parts from Southeast Asia in a container holding 10 thousand auto parts with powder hidden in them.

Interpol's objective with regard to drug and doping substance trafficking was to offer complete assistance to all member countries, sending out investigative teams where necessary, and making seizures. Like Italy, Interpol provided specialised training for law enforcement agencies, which could use their analysis tools to help national investigations. Such information was disseminated to the 188 member countries to provide continual updates to law enforcement agents.

Interpol's work involved analysis and cooperation, identifying the latest trends, modus operandi, and highlighting criminal networks. Most investigations performed in Europe showed organised crime to be involved in doping substance activities, with most dealing taking place on the Internet, involving little or no risks to the dealers. European countries with laws on this matter tended not to take this problem into account. The laws were very easy to circumvent and huge profits could be made. Interpol also identified methods of concealment, the routes used, and the points of origin and destination. It broadcast alerts, held coordination sessions and assisted in national investigations.

To facilitate international cooperation in investigations, Interpol intended to set up ad hoc working groups linked directly to a specific problem, gathering together law enforcement agencies around a common case, identifying common targets, and facilitating data exchange and analytical support as needed.

In principle, Interpol did not work with athletes, but had been requested by the USA to hold coordination meetings to facilitate exchanges of information, setting up such events as needed.

Interpol provided its support in coordinating international investigations, making available its database and analysis tool and its 188-member country network, and maintaining a close and constant partnership with WADA.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Holz for an informative report and was very pleased with progress made in the relationship. He and the Director General would be visiting Interpol

the following February to continue with the ongoing liaison. He understood that questions could not be put to the speaker to avoid compromising the work performed.

DECISION

Interpol update noted.

6. Finance

6.1 Finance update

MR REEDIE apologised if some of the information was familiar to some of those present but, in view of the presence of newer members of the Foundation Board, he felt it was worth dealing with the minutes of the Finance and Administration Committee meeting held in Lausanne in July. The accounts for the previous year had been dealt with at that meeting, in particular the internal control memorandum from the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers. Only one minor observation, already dealt with by the WADA management, had been brought to WADA's attention by the auditors, which should put the participants' minds at ease concerning the quality of the financial management conducted. In addition, the 2010 budget had been revised, and the draft 2011 budget had been examined. This process had included reviewing every item of WADA's expenditure in order to justify any proposed increase in contributions. Cash flow projections had also been checked. Although the data were now slightly out of date, it was felt that the minutes would provide valuable information for the participants.

DECISION

Finance update noted.

6.2 Government / IOC contributions update

MR REEDIE informed the members that WADA had collected 98.47% as at 19 November. The committee had assumed that it would collect 96% of contributions, so that was an improvement. This was done by collecting governments' contributions, which were matched dollar for dollar by the IOC, on the basis of three tranches remitted over the year and a final balancing payment so that the public authorities and IOC paid the same amount of money.

DECISION

Government/IOC contributions update noted.

6.3 2010 quarterly accounts (quarter 3)

MR REEDIE informed that the members that the accounts at 30 September 2010 indicated a slight "profit" had been made. It could be seen that a lot of money was collected early in the financial year and then much more was spent later on in the year, with no particular cause for concern for the Finance and Administration Committee.

The next document presented was a statement of the budget against actual expenditure provided on a monthly basis by the Finance Department, and it indicated whether the organisation would be able to deliver what had been announced. It made it possible to check each element of income for each department and the regional offices, and was a very useful document.

On this occasion, the 30 September figures had been projected to try to have a picture of the situation at the end of December. He pointed out that the members paid their contributions in US dollars, whilst many costs were paid in Canadian dollars. However, exchange rate fluctuations caused by a falling US dollar meant that the 2010 estimates had been based on an exchange rate of 1.08, revised to 1.04, and the current situation was nearly parity between the US and the Canadian dollar. The final result of

this was that the salary bill was about 4.9% wrong due to exchange rate differences. This, of course, was nobody's fault, but was nonetheless a problem.

That said, a review of the major items of income and expenditure showed that more contributions had been collected than originally expected, in spite of a few outstanding government contributions. The figure would not be met for laboratory accreditation and re-accreditation for the year, with at least one laboratory not yet through the re-accreditation process, therefore the fees would not be paid.

Fortunately, the payments from Montreal International, the body responsible for paying the hosting costs of WADA on behalf of the Federal Government of Canada and the Provincial Government of Quebec, were made in Canadian dollars, which, when converted into US dollars, gave an advantageous rate.

The budget had originally forecast that 630 thousand US dollars could be gained in interest, but the figure would probably be around 80 thousand dollars less than budgeted. Despite efforts made, and avoiding taking risks with funds, the target would not be met.

Intergovernmental meeting costs were slightly over budget, while sports meeting costs were lower than budgeted. The Independent Observer programme had also cost around 20% more than intended, due mainly to an exercise in the Tour de France that had not been budgeted for. It was hoped that UCI would meet part of the costs. Consulting fees would be slightly lower than expected, while the education programme would cost almost exactly what had been budgeted. Work done on the Code by the standards and harmonisation department was set to cost only 70% of the originally budgeted amount.

In the final analysis, there was no cause for concern regarding the 2010 estimates as the year drew to a close.

DECISION

2010 quarterly accounts noted.

6.4 Budget 2011

MR REEDIE informed the members that there was no reason to change any figures in the 2011 budget submitted to the Executive Committee in September and discussed once again the day before. To help the members to understand the situation better, a whole range of strategic and operational plan explanations had been produced. These set out the reasons why money was spent on different items, such as litigation. Essentially, the exercise involved setting out the tasks of the organisation and setting a price for them. It was felt that the draft budget was a good reflection of the situation, and it would later be proposed for adoption. The two figures of most interest were the forecast to collect 96% of contributions and, in light of the difficult financial situation in which public sector cuts were being made, there would be a proposal to increase contributions by 2% for 2011, against the 4% increase made in 2010. It was hoped that this would be acceptable.

The previous day, the Executive Committee had been asked to produce a draft budget for 2012, and it was confirmed that it would be possible to comply with this request in May 2011.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if members wished to ask any questions concerning the previous items.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI began by congratulating the speaker on the presentation and asking what would happen with unspent amounts in the 2010 budget compared to 2011. Did rules allow money to be carried over from one budget year to the next or, did it have to be returned to WADA members? She was impressed by the more than 98% collection rate.

Furthermore, it had been very difficult for Council of Europe member states to come to the conclusion that they should support the proposed 2011 budget. Different hypotheses had been considered and it had finally been decided to support the budget, but the decision had been a tough one. This reflected what had just been said about the difficulties facing European countries, where all budgets had been cut, many items had been eliminated from budgets altogether, and wages had been slashed. It had therefore been an exceptional decision taken by the CAHAMA to support the 2011 WADA budget. However, there was great concern about further planning in relation to 2012, and the figures and proposals made by WADA would be examined very closely. It was vital to set out proposals very clearly in order to look into the priorities surrounding WADA's core activities to judge carefully which budget items should increase and which should be reduced to maintain zero growth in 2012.

Finally, she was not impressed with WADA's budget. It was insufficient to allow the organisation to exercise its important role. This was the reason why, in light of the difficulties facing members in accepting increases in the budget, it would be useful if resource managers could examine the possibility of defining an overarching resource mobilisation strategy for the organisation, involving obligatory contributions from member states and the IOC, and a clear future vision of the role of voluntary and donor contributions and all possible avenues for connection with other international organisations, which could be of real benefit.

The Interpol presentation had made it quite clear that such cooperation allowed WADA to reach out more while spending less. A resource mobilisation strategy, with easily identified partnerships, voluntary contributions, and so on, would be beneficial to all members, as they would then manage to increase WADA's output. Her attitude was not to prevent WADA from doing its important work, rather to change the strategic outlook for the future, as difficulties with member states were not likely to disappear in the near future. As WADA needed to expand, a vision was required of how to continue to finance the organisation differently.

MR POUND agreed wholeheartedly with Ms Battaini-Dragoni. Following the Interpol presentation, which had outlined the nature and extent of the problem, and bearing in mind that Interpol was not concentrating on WADA's segment of the problem, it was frustrating to hear of the difficulty in achieving a 2% increase, with both parties putting up 15 million dollars, for the entire world. There was felt to be a lack of connection, with the answer perhaps lying in voluntary contributions and partnerships. It was felt that government help would be most welcome. Governments knew where these pockets of money lay, where partnerships existed, and where money was being spent at home and abroad in the fight against organised crime, drugs, etc. A working group might therefore be necessary to find a way to expand, despite problems in terms of raising mandatory contributions. Available resources were well below the actual amount required to achieve the organisation's aims. It was not acceptable to fight over an increase of 1% or 2% each year. What was required was a quantum increase. The question therefore was how to achieve a fivefold increase in current resources. Where and how could such resources be found? A total of 30 million dollars divided among 200 countries was totally insufficient.

MR REEDIE replied to Ms Battaini-Dragoni that it had never occurred to WADA to return any budget surplus to stakeholders! It went into the bank and, over the previous five or six years, any budget surplus had been used to subsidise the agency's operations.

He was aware of the budget difficulties facing European governments and congratulated Ms Battaini-Dragoni on the decision taken and was acutely aware that this was a common issue, which would be taken into account when the preliminary figures were released in the coming year. The expression "revenue resource strategy" was felt to be particularly appropriate and linked up to other comments made. The problem was well-known and steps were being taken to find solutions. Substantial science and medical research funds were made available by the EU, and efforts should be made to convince the EU to fund such activity in Europe, freeing up WADA funding for research

activities elsewhere in the world. The process was slow, but was an example of what WADA was trying to do.

He would be happy to take up Mr Pound's suggestion. It was clear, following the presentation, that WADA's funds were minimal, although it was hard to access available funding. In spite of the Olympic movement's success in generating its own revenue, provided almost entirely from the commercial world, many people were dependent on such revenue, and WADA was just one more thing on which the IOC spent money. WADA would be happy to hear ideas on setting up a finance committee or a working group thereof to study ways to garner additional funding.

Nonetheless, the members should be aware that every attempt was made to run WADA as efficiently as possible – a great many applications were made for research projects, and not all could be funded; many were also submitted for social research of which only a small number could be granted. A great deal more could certainly be achieved, but it was hoped that current efforts were appreciated.

MR REEDIE proposed that the 2011 budget be accepted.

THE CHAIRMAN informed Ms Battaini-Dragoni that a number of projects were in progress, although it was somewhat premature to talk of them. History had shown that, when alternative funding was achieved, member states' contributions tended to fall, which was perhaps not a bad thing in itself, but did not lead to a net increase. The proposed 2% rise, now agreed to, represented about 150 thousand dollars from the public authorities in Europe, shared between 47 countries. This was not easy to raise, as had been mentioned, but times were difficult all over the world, and it was important to bear that in mind as plans were made to move forward. As a point of comparison, the EU had increased its 2011 budget by 6%, so WADA's rise was fairly modest.

He wondered whether it really would be possible to achieve a budget five times higher than at present. The regional anti-doping organisations were trying to service 122 small nations with an annual budget of around half a million dollars, and five times that amount would certainly enable much more to be achieved.

DECISION

Budget 2011 approved.

6.5 Appointment of 2011 auditors

MR REEDIE noted that auditors needed to be appointed formally and proposed the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers for the year ending 31 December 2011. The Finance and Administration Committee nonetheless intended to put the contract out to tender during 2011, after which a decision would be taken, perhaps to a bidder that could do more for less.

MR REEDIE thanked Ms Pisani and the finance team for their very accurate and regular financial statements.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Reedie's committee for the considerable amount of work done, which was in excess of the work expected of other Foundation Board members.

DECISION

Proposed auditors reappointed for 2011.

7. World Anti-Doping Code

7.1 Measuring Code compliance

MR ANDERSEN said that the agenda item was a matter for approval by the Foundation Board. It was a recommendation from the Executive Committee that had

been dealt with at its September meeting, and also its meeting the previous day. The document dealt with the criteria for measuring Code compliance, and these were listed in the document: Code acceptance, rule implementation and to have an effective anti-doping programme in place, including several elements. These criteria would be used by the WADA management in order to evaluate and assess the various stakeholders. He asked the Foundation Board for approval of the proposed criteria.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the recommendation of the Executive Committee was that the proposal be approved by the Foundation Board.

MR POUND asked what the Executive Committee had recommended exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN explained that the Executive Committee recommended that the criteria listed in the paper be used in order to determine signatories' compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code. The criteria were in item 3 of the paper.

DECISION

Proposed criteria for measuring Code compliance approved.

7.2 Interim Code implementation and compliance report

MR ANDERSEN said that it was important to emphasise that this was not a compliance report. It was an interim compliance report, which had been submitted to the Executive Committee and Foundation Board members at meetings since the inception of the Code, but the final Code compliance report would be submitted to the Foundation Board in 2011. WADA would monitor signatories from the Olympic IFs and SportAccord IFs, and was monitoring Code compliance by the NADOs. The criteria that the members had just approved could be seen on the slide and in the paper before them.

It was important to stress that this was an interim report. There had been extremely good progress in the development of rules and programmes by signatories over the past couple of years. The interim report before the members was a minimum level report, based on the criteria that the members had just approved, and it did not mean that an ADO would have the highest quality of doping control or rules. WADA was monitoring the development on a daily basis and the paper tabled was updated compared to the original one in the members' folders. A number of areas had improved for various stakeholders.

In assessing signatories, WADA was obtaining information from various sources. WADA had an online questionnaire, which should be readily accessible to everybody, and the assessment was based on this. There was also close cooperation with the regional offices and RADOs, and regular contact with IFs and NADOs in terms of assessing their programmes. WADA had good information from ADAMS, as there were some 100 sports organisations and NADOs using ADAMS. The table before the members was meant to meet their expectations, communicated to the management on many occasions. The management had been asked to be clearer when reporting back to the members, and had failed to report in the past on countries and federations that were non-compliant. This report would list all of the countries in the world and all those IFs being monitored by WADA.

The format of the report was based on the table on the screen. It was important to note that a full score was required in order to be deemed Code compliant. It had been divided into two sections: rules and programmes, at the request of the Executive Committee and Foundation Board.

In conclusion, this was not the final report; it was an interim report. WADA would need to communicate with its stakeholders, and this was being done on a regular basis. When preparing for the final report in 2011, WADA would notify all stakeholders on progress and make suggestions for improvement. In the year to come, he and his team

would focus on assisting signatories meeting the requirements listed in order to ensure that many more organisations around the world were Code compliant.

MR YOUNG asked whether a sport like boxing, which had three stars out of five, would be told that it had three stars out of five and what specific things it needed to do to get five stars, or bullets.

MR RICCI BITTI observed that this item had always been very controversial, not in itself, but in terms of impact. It was an interim report, so the members should ask themselves whether the report really met the objectives of what WADA wanted to achieve. There were lots of green blobs, but he was worried about the need to have all of the green blobs. He also stressed the need to move along the lines indicated by Mr Young. Interaction was necessary. If a body was not compliant, an explanation for such non-compliance was necessary.

When he saw that Russia was fully compliant and Brazil was completely absent from the programme, it was very difficult for him to understand the real situation, and these were two very important countries.

MR RYAN congratulated Mr Andersen, as the interim report now contained more information, which was a step forward. Regarding priorities for the year ahead, the first one mentioned by the Director General had been the compliance report. He agreed that this was about communication. It was necessary to be crystal clear as to the purpose of these interim reports. Were they mainly a management tool to help the WADA management identify where it needed to work to help the stakeholders achieve Code compliance? There was a slight danger that it was giving out wrong signals, and he would not mention federations by name, but there were federations putting millions of dollars into this that had not reached full compliance, and others about which he had grave concerns and difficulties that did appear to have reached full compliance. Might a solution be, where there was some kind of oddity in this, that there be a footnote added? There were stakeholders under direct surveillance by WADA because there were concerns, even though they might have all of the green blobs or dots in place, so might it be a solution to give a footnote to some starred stakeholders where there was additional attention?

MS MARKOVIC welcomed the new way of presenting the compliance report. It was easy to imagine the magnitude of work invested in this and it was clear and easy to read. She stressed that the system needed to be further developed in order to give a true picture of quality and commitment, as well as the monitoring of the anti-doping work of all signatories, to treat all the stakeholders in a fair and equal way. Maybe it would be possible to have a minimum standard in the system of compliance, in order not to be scared of having one dot less than all ten dots, or something like that.

MR REEDIE asked whether the criteria that had just been approved were the criteria that the management had in fact been using to get to this stage. How much of the information had come from what he would describe as self-certification as opposed to detailed examination by WADA? It seemed to him that WADA had been using web-based information. A lot of this information was what people told WADA and, as the process improved, the degree or quality of compliance would improve along with it.

MR POUND agreed with Mr Reedie's line of questioning. If WADA was dealing with self-assessment and no external audit as to content or activity, then this was really not very useful at all. Mr Ricci Bitti had made a very good point. Looking at the chart, there was a country, Russia, with which WADA had a real problem. It had been talked about around that table and in the media, and everybody knew that there was a problem, but every single box on the chart was checked and, if this were to be made public, it would be a statement that Russia was fully Code-compliant, and WADA would have a real communications issue with that, as well as a credibility issue. He did not know what the answer was, but he did not think that this was the answer.

MR ANDERSEN responded to the questions and comments. He told Mr Young that WADA would certainly communicate with each of the stakeholders that had not reached the full score. They would know exactly where WADA thought that they needed to improve their system, be this in the rules or the programme. When assessing these organisations, WADA saw that, where they lacked some elements, it was in out-of-competition testing. Most of the comments showed a lack of out-of-competition testing programmes. It was fairly easy to establish some sort of an education programme and TUE system. It was not difficult to establish, on paper, a result management system. WADA's job was to monitor the actual execution of the result management system, for instance, and this was done specifically by the Legal Department, which was monitoring all of the decisions rendered by the signatories.

As to whether or not the interim report met the necessary criteria, if a signatory had a full score on the chart based on the criteria adopted, then it was felt that it was meeting the Code compliance requirement. The basis for what was being done, and he had not mentioned this, although it was in the paper, was the Code. WADA was mandated by the Code in article 23.4 to report to the Foundation Board on compliance with the Code and, in accordance with the requirements of the Code, WADA had to do so, and it would do that the following year.

There would be interaction, and the next few months would be quite busy in terms of interacting with those bodies that needed follow up.

As for Russia and Brazil, they would be hosting the 2014 and 2016 Olympic Games, and the Director General had made specific mention of these countries, noting that there would be follow-up by WADA and the IOC, which were trying to make sure that the countries would be in full compliance with the Code well before they staged the Olympic Games.

In response to Mr Ryan's comments, the tool before the members was of course a management tool, but WADA proposed to report in accordance with the requirements of the Code to the Foundation Board the following year. He would be more than happy to accept suggestions and advice as to how to report, but it was naturally a guide to find ways to improve, because that was the whole exercise. It was not a matter of policing and telling the world that the countries and federations were not doing sufficient work. The purpose was to bring the countries and federations up to an acceptable level for the Foundation Board members.

He thought that, when going along with the exercise, of course WADA wanted to treat all of its stakeholders fairly. He thought that the assessment was fair and was based on the criteria that had just been approved by the members.

This was a minimum level of compliance. The cover page stated very clearly that the document was not an indicator of quality; it referred only to the level of compliance required, and the compliance required was described in the criteria and in the Code. All signatories were encouraged to aim for higher standards than the minimum ones in their day-to-day doping activities. This was underlined, and it was important to stress that these were minimum requirements.

WADA was receiving information from various sources, including the online questionnaire, and this information was submitted by stakeholders. He was fully aware that information received from many stakeholders might be overly positive in terms of their own reporting on various issues. He was quite confident that this was being taken into account when reporting back to the Foundation Board members. There would always be ways of interpreting the information received, but he and his team were trying to do this based on the information available to WADA and the regional offices.

The self-assessment was one thing; other information was also received. In the WADA Logic online assessment questionnaire, there was a non-confident factor that could be put into the system, meaning that, if WADA had contrary indications that the

information received was not correct, it could add a non-confident factor to the information, which would give another score in that system.

With regard to the question as to whether or not Russia was compliant, it met all of the criteria listed. Did this mean that the quality was high, as one would expect from a country such as Russia? That was up for discussion. Russia was on the list for specific assessment by the IOC and WADA, and he thought that WADA should continue to assess Russia as well as the other countries on the list.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI observed that this was a matter of the core mission of WADA. Looking at the tables, she shared the view expressed by Mr Andersen that this was a tool for the management of Code compliance. She added that she would have preferred to see the countries divided up according to when they had accepted the Code, because could one really compare the results in the different countries when they had had a different time span in order to fulfil the Code requirements? This system was in place and a number of criteria had just been adopted, but what kind of work was WADA doing with those countries that had not yet ratified the Code but were willing to do so in order to prepare them so that, when the time came for them to be signatories, they would have understood a number of things that would accelerate their capacity to respect the requirements? Maybe, for a body like WADA, which was a world body, it would be more interesting to know how countries could be identified on the basis of their year of signature of the Code, which would make it easier to reach certain conclusions, because certain countries, if they had not fulfilled the requirements after five or ten years, should certainly not be compared to countries that had signed the Code only one or two years previously. Mr Andersen had said that this was an important management tool for dialogue with the countries and that, the following year, he would concentrate on giving assistance to those countries that still had problems. She would like to see this as an instrument of "soft" monitoring, involving dialogue and helping the countries to achieve the targets set, and the table, which could be presented as it was but could also take into account the time factor, perhaps in an additional column, so that everybody would be aware of the situation.

PROF DVORAK said that result management was also an important factor, and this had been lacking in the report for years, as he made his judgement based on facts and figures. The bullet points were acceptable (mild, moderate and severe), but he would like to see how many sampling procedures were done per country, per continent and per federation, and how many true positive cases had been identified, and then in another column he would like to see the sanction, in order to have a true picture of who was compliant. The aim was to achieve more clarity among the team sports, as the doctors were quite organised, and they had seen that there was a discrepancy between the figures presented as laboratory statistics and the figures that they had received. They had even realised that some of the laboratories did not report to the IFs, reporting only to WADA or the body making the order, and that of course made the design of the future strategy very difficult. He made a formal request that the next annual report include these statistics, in order to be able to analyse them. There were some 270 thousand sampling procedures per year, and a financial turnover of half a billion, whatever currency one took, and it was necessary to be careful in terms of investing the money and the relationship between costs and results.

MR POUND believed that Ms Battaini-Dragoni's idea of "soft" measurement over the following year was a good one but, come November 2011, the Code would have been in effect for eight years. WADA had avoided making a series of hard judgements; there were some consequences for non-compliance, and WADA had thus far been unwilling to make those calls. It would finally be doing this in November 2011 and, by then, it would have to sharpen up, and bodies would either be compliant or not. That was what had to be reported. Then, the IFs, the IOC and other organisations would have to apply their rules. Without a "hard" measurement, WADA would keep fudging.

PROF LJUNGQVIST agreed with the idea of "soft" monitoring, which was fundamental but, having listened to the discussion, as he understood it, this interim compliance report

did not reflect the quality of what was actually going on in the different countries and federations. There were countries and federations that were compliant but had highly deficient activities in terms of anti-doping, whereas there were others that were non-compliant but had excellent anti-doping activities in place. That was fundamental to the understanding of this compliance report.

MR ANDERSEN said that "soft" monitoring was the plan for the year to come, as he had mentioned. It had to be soft; WADA was not imposing anything, but was trying to work with stakeholders in order to achieve the goal of Code compliance. In terms of the quality of statistics, adverse findings, real anti-doping rule violations, and so on, it would be necessary in the years to come to look at how WADA could assist with improving programmes. This was the first Code compliance report that would be tabled and, as Mr Pound said, it had to be black and white (or black and green). The next year would be challenging in terms of assisting Code compliance. It would be done in cooperation with the stakeholders, through dialogue.

In terms of the timing, most of the signatories had signed the Code back in 2003 and 2004, so the majority had at least six years of experience with the Code. WADA had worked closely with the signatories to implement rules, and had since introduced the monitoring programmes. The criteria listed would be those put forward for the following year's report, but these might change for the report in 2013.

THE CHAIRMAN stressed that there should be no particular status given to this interim report. It was the third interim report that had been given to the Foundation Board, and it flowed from the discussion in May the previous year, when the Foundation Board had requested information on progress towards the next audit. This was a progress report and nothing more should be read into it. The following year, there would clearly be a need to make a decision in the context of how and what WADA reported to its stakeholders. All that had really changed was the manner in which the report had been presented. WADA was a regulatory body, it monitored the Code, and this was part of that process, but WADA would endeavour to provide help as and where it could. WADA gave whatever assistance it could and would continue to do that. He hoped to see green dots everywhere by the same time the following year, and WADA would do its best to make sure that those bodies on which it was reporting were in fact in full compliance. He asked the members to note the disclaimer before them, which indicated that, in the context of the programme, the reporting dealt with testing, in- and out-of-competition, result management, education and TUEs. It had nothing to do with quality. The members had already approved the criteria. He did not think that the criteria needed to be changed. All of the comments made by the members would be considered.

DECISION

Interim Code implementation and compliance report noted.

8. Athlete Biological Passport

DR VERNEC said that the Athlete Biological Passport programme had been developed to monitor an athlete's biological variables over time to facilitate the indirect detection of doping. Although it provided an alternative method to pursue an anti-doping rule violation, it also had significant value in conjunction with target testing and other traditional prohibited substance analysis methods. In recent months, WADA had been in regular contact with a number of stakeholders who were using or implementing the Athlete Biological Passport programme, in particular the UCI, widely acknowledged as one of the pilot federations for the haematological module. A group of experts had been reassembled to refine the programme's guidelines. The programme's effectiveness had to be improved in a number of ways, including more intelligent testing and more research to augment the power of the ABP software algorithms. WADA was very aware of the need for cost containment.

The ABP software had been developed with WADA support by the Lausanne laboratory and would be integrated into ADAMS, which would significantly improve its usability and its effectiveness by anti-doping organisations. This item was high priority for ADAMS and should be completed by mid-2011.

The Science Department had been working hard to establish the external quality assurance programme, EQAS, specifically for the ABP, with 20 WADA-accredited laboratories and another three to join. There were some other non-WADA-accredited laboratories that fulfilled the criteria and might join to expand the network of laboratories for the passport, keeping in mind that transport was a large part of costs for the passport.

Work was ongoing on the steroid module of the passport programme, and the technical aspects of laboratory reporting were being finalised. The steroid module would then be integrated into the technical guidelines by mid-2011. It should be noted that work was simultaneously being done within ADAMS to incorporate the steroid profile. These were still first steps; other issues had to be anticipated and resolved as WADA moved forward.

DR VERNEC summed up by saying that WADA was working with medical and scientific experts, as well as stakeholders, to seek ways to improve the ABP programme. A fuller report would be made the following year.

MR POUND commented that the ABP programme would definitely be challenged in court and in the CAS the first times it was used, so he suggested that the legal preparation was almost as important as the technical and scientific preparation. Experts should be ready to give necessary evidence and respond to challenges, and this should be a priority along with the science.

MR NIGGLI responded by saying that there were 3 UCI passport cases going to the CAS, but WADA had worked with the UCI very closely to ensure this particular aspect would addressed before going to the CAS. He was hopeful that WADA would be successful, and it was now a matter of trying the case.

THE CHAIRMAN noted the summary.

DECISION

Athlete Biological Passport update noted.

9. Anti-Doping Administration Management System (ADAMS)

MR NIGGLI said that he was fully aware there were high expectations as to the improvement of the system, particularly among the athletes' groups, and this was an absolute priority. Since he had reported in May to the Foundation Board, there was positive news. First, WADA had full ownership of the system; WADA was the owner and had the source code. A new team had been put into place to address the evolution of the system from an IT perspective as well as a user perspective. WADA was working with a new chief technology officer and an IT development company, as well as with Stuart Kemp who had experience in the field, and a web design company to make sure that the interface for the athletes was more user-friendly. The absolute priority was to address the whereabouts and the way it worked in relation to ADAMS. Other requests had been received from stakeholders, some of which might be addressed earlier than the whereabouts because they were simpler to address, and, as Dr Vernec had mentioned, a release was planned for the middle of the following year and hopefully another one slightly earlier to address this issue. The work was ongoing; all resources were being devoted to it and it should happen soon. There were currently 115 anti-doping organisations using the system: all of the laboratories and the major games organisers, and it had been fully implemented at the Asian Games.

A number of questions had been received about making the system compatible with other systems, particularly the SIMON system, and this had to be put into perspective.

Firstly, this was not simple. There were issues with other interface systems, especially in terms of security. Data importation was not easy. However, WADA had priorities and the athletes had to be served, and WADA needed to make sure that whereabouts was addressed. There were four NADOs in the world using SIMON and 115 organisations using ADAMS, so WADA's duty was to first address those using its system and then see what could be done for the others.

The next time he reported to the Foundation Board, there would hopefully be positive comments from the athletes. The testing group, which included athletes, would be starting developments soon, according to the IT people.

MS BOKEL congratulated Mr Niggli on prioritising the issue and said that it was very important for athletes to be able to submit their whereabouts and that good service was therefore necessary. It should be as easy as booking a flight. The athletes had been working on this since late 2009 by sending in comments and plans for improvements and she hoped that these would be implemented soon. She requested a more specific timeline on this.

MR RYAN emphasised that it was good to hear that there was progress. As he had mentioned at the previous day's Executive Committee meeting, if ADAMS was to be used successfully at the Olympic Games in London in 2012, the pressure must be kept on for delivery. It might be useful to have a report at the next meeting on the specific updates being undertaken and the exact dates on which they were expected to be delivered.

DR SCHAMASCH echoed what Mr Ryan had said. In relation to the Olympic Games, there was the August deadline meeting for mission leaders coming up and these mission leaders had to have very specific information regarding ADAMS, which reflected what Mr Ryan had just said.

He also wanted to go back to a previous point regarding the ABP. This passport would offer a new way to manage results. As data were written in, there would be an experts' committee meeting that would give results much later than the findings because there would be a scientific and medical review of the results. This would lead WADA to a new way of managing results. Some legal directives in terms of how to manage these results would then be needed. How did WADA intend to help those NADOs that would not be able to set up these expert committees as recommended in the passport standards?

MR NIGGLI said that he would certainly pass on the comment that this had to be as easy as booking a flight, which was the aim. The issue of the timeline was tricky. WADA aimed to have two releases before the middle of the following year, but it was impossible for him to give a fixed date as it would depend on how the testing of the system worked. There would be a very interactive process to end up with a final product that satisfied everybody. The chief technology officer had gone to the Athlete Committee meeting and did not want to repeat the experience unless the system had been completed.

He was perfectly aware of the situation regarding London, and that was why WADA was now putting all of its efforts into making sure that everything could be developed and "frozen" well in advance so that everybody would be working with a well-known system and not one that had been changed right before the games. This meant that WADA would have a direct relationship with the IOC and LOCOG to agree on timing.

What ADAMS would be doing with the passport would be to provide the possibility of obtaining an assessment of the results and using software that would provide a graph on how they had occurred. The rest of the process was totally outside ADAMS and WADA had been trying to help others by providing names of experts who could help anti-doping organisations.

DECISION

ADAMS update noted.

10. Department reports

10.1 Education and programme development

– 10.1.1 Education Committee report

MR LUNN indicated that Canada had chaired this committee since 2005 and had worked with many people committed to ethically-based sport and education as an integral part of the fight against doping in sport. Patrick Ward from the USA would be taking on the chairmanship of the Education Committee in January and would surely do a great job, and the Canadian team would do all they could to ensure a smooth transition.

WADA had developed several important tools and programmes over the years to promote anti-doping to athletes, coaches and other stakeholders. The committee believed these to be of a high quality and useful for stakeholders developing and implementing their education programmes.

The "Say No! to Doping" campaign had continued to evolve into an organisation-wide campaign to be adopted by all WADA stakeholders. At the previous Education Committee meeting, very encouraging examples had been presented of stakeholder involvement – the International Hockey Federation, FIFA, the International Federation of Archery, and other federations and organisations had expressed their interest in adopting the programme. Educational efforts would continue to focus on engaging youth and the next generation of athletes.

The Play True Generation programme had been launched officially at the Youth Olympic Games in August 2010 in Singapore and the Play True Generation centre had received the most visitors of all the cultural and education programmes at the games and had been identified as the most successful programme by the athletes themselves.

WADA planned to continue to create and refine tools to support its activities for young people and would bring the Play True Generation programme to international multi-sports events in 2011.

Progress had also been noted in the Ministries of Education pilot project in which WADA would draft a model of best practice to facilitate the integration of the anti-doping component into formal education systems.

Progress was also being made in maximising the reach of WADA's educational initiatives with a growing number of strategic partners.

A brainstorming session at the previous month's meeting to further assist the department's programmes globally and help evaluate existing programmes had revealed that it was important that WADA continue to spread the message about its education tools and programmes to develop marketing strategies taking into account stakeholders' education needs and find the best way to be culturally relevant whilst implementing their programmes.

The committee had also agreed to change its annual meeting date from October to May to enable an earlier discussion on setting priorities for the coming year with WADA's Education Department.

Starting in 2011, all nationally recognised, high performance athletes supported by the Canadian Government would have to submit to mandatory on-line anti-doping education as a condition for federal funding. This would be in addition to programmes offered by the national and international federations and the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport.

He publicly acknowledged the support received from his officials. Mr Bouchard had led the way in Canada with WADA (obviously along with Dick Pound) and it would be his last meeting before Lane Macadam took over.

He thanked Mr Koehler for his professionalism, guidance, constant support and such great leadership, and gave the floor to Mr Koehler.

MR KOEHLER thanked Mr Lunn and the Chairman and started by providing an overview of social science research. The social science research projects had been presented to the Executive Committee the day before. 34 projects had been funded since 2005, with an investment of around 1 million dollars in the programme. Most projects funded had been from the Americas and Europe, with only a very few from the other continents. However, efforts were being made to correct this situation through a symposium held in Korea three weeks previously.

On 17 March, a call for proposals for the 2011 programme had been sent out to universities and via the WADA website. The deadline had been 14 July. 25 applications had been received from 21 countries and the Executive Committee had approved the recommendations of the Education Committee to fund 10 open projects and two target research projects.

The Social Science Research Symposium had been held on 3 and 4 November in Korea under the theme of developing capacities and priorities to advance the fight against doping in sport. The symposium had been attended by 60 people, representing all continents. The Korean Anti-Doping Agency had provided its support in hosting the meeting and covering WADA's attendance costs.

A week after this symposium, which had provided some positive outcomes, a European social science research conference had been held in Copenhagen, at which nearly all the outcomes of the Korea meeting had been replicated.

One finding had been the lack of social science research being conducted by anti-doping organisations. WADA had been called upon to maintain its research priorities and to continue to help other countries to start their social science research programmes. Although WADA had its own programmes, it had been felt that each country should have its own research focus. Ongoing studies had been recommended over short-term approaches with no follow-up. The "one-off" approach should therefore be avoided.

Resources were clearly limited, therefore the focus needed to be placed on high-risk areas to make best use of the resources.

To help other countries, a system should be set up to test good research from other countries in different regions, following a multinational approach. Attitudes needed to be changed in countries, as some seemed not to appreciate the value of social science research, helping these countries to understand that research in itself was an educational tool. Ways needed to be found to promote links with other parts of government, such as health control, drug control, to glean information that could help to improve social science research in the fight against doping.

WADA should play a more active advocacy role to promote the programme and encourage others to do so. To avoid duplication and ensure that everybody was aware of developments, WADA had been asked to study the setting up of a database. The Spanish representative had informed the Executive Committee the day before that Spain already had a database that could be studied. Researchers needed to collaborate and share information and other existing projects should be publicised to avoid duplicating efforts.

One clear message from many researchers had been that advantage was not being taken of multisport events. Researchers had not been embedded into such areas, with the opportunities they provided for access to athletes from different countries, helping to promote cross-cultural research and making the best use of resources, with a few researchers garnering information at events such as the Youth Olympic Games, or other international events.

As research from Africa and Asia was limited, there was a need for a programme to assist developing countries in understanding how to prepare an application, and have another researcher providing assistance in developing their own programmes.

WADA clearly needed to continue to market its programmes in an active way, to keep all stakeholders informed. It had been noted that research projects appeared to be very long. They needed to be simple, practical and easy to understand. Others should be encouraged to develop programmes. Profiles should be raised with universities, which needed to examine social science research in the anti-doping field.

One great challenge to be overcome concerned the fact that social science research was usually done in the language of the country, entailing translation, or having to submit original reports in English or French, as surveys and questionnaires were conducted in the national language.

A connection was needed between researchers and anti-doping organisations, connecting theory with practice. It was not sufficient to have information if it could not be made to work within the programmes themselves. This was being built into the 2012 programme, in which any functional research had to cooperate with the anti-doping organisation in the country concerned or provide it with the information.

Having completed the summary of the outcomes of the Korea symposium, Mr Koehler moved on to education.

DECISION

Education Committee report noted.

– **10.1.2 Education**

MR KOEHLER stated that WADA's main educational goal was prevention, and the way to achieve this was to prevent intentional or unintentional use by athletes of prohibited substances and methods. Evaluative monitoring and educational information worldwide were ways to achieve that objective and depended on the participation of all concerned if they were to succeed.

The mandatory part of the World Anti-Doping Code was Phase 1 – the distribution of immediate information to athletes. In Phase 4 – long-term prevention – there was a large audience to reach. The objective was therefore to focus on mid- to long-term prevention approaches in education and the fight against doping.

One long-term WADA programme to be rolled out to stakeholders was the Play True Generation programme, a long-term process helping young people to understand the values surrounding doping and sport, leading them to reject doping. The programme had originally been unveiled at the 2008 Commonwealth Youth Games, then at the 2010 African Youth Games, with the official launch, including all of the tools developed, at the Youth Olympic Games in Singapore. The latter had been a great opportunity for WADA to reach out to athletes, with the IOC informing WADA that the Play True Generation programme had been voted the top culture and education programme at the event. Over 2,300 visitors had visited the booth to discuss doping-related issues.

The Play True Generation programme was different from other programmes because it did not involve a simple two or three-minute quiz. The objective was to engage with athletes for a longer period to address the issues and speak about the values of doping and sport. One way this had been achieved was by developing the Play True Challenge, a game based on a module revolving around an interactive approach to help participants retain the information. The Play True Challenge was currently available in six different languages and obliged athletes to make everyday choices such as doping, resting, eating well, encouraging dialogue with peers, coaches and physicians, and forcing them to make such choices. Athletes could choose from five different levels of choices, and every choice made in the life side involved a direct effect on the game side. Good choices therefore led to good outcomes. The game also allowed the possibility to dope and run

extremely fast, which was where, after making four choices, the athlete went into an actual game. The choices made would affect how fast they would run and, following the different choices, if the athletes chose to dope, a series of possibilities opened up: being selected for doping control; or ending up ill or sick and, once at the hospital, they would see friends who had doped. The experience thus combined the life side with the fun game side. The game was available to all stakeholders on WADA's website for co-branding.

The other area under examination, in terms of long-term prevention programmes, was through the ministries of education. Programmes had been run in five countries and five regions to understand better how to approach the issue. A model of best practice was under development for other countries to adopt with mechanisms to achieve level 1 or level 3 integration, with the encouraging sign of achieving progress in schools, a point that was crucial for all governments to consider.

Another project begun in 2010 and to be launched in 2011 was the university project. The idea had been to find the best mechanism for working with universities in this key area for educating educators. A partnership had been established with the International University Federation, FISU, to work with its continental organisations to develop curricula through a working group and use those organisations to integrate materials into local universities. This was a project that would be developed throughout 2011.

In the medium to long term, the outcomes of social science research had been touched upon the previous day, and the critical importance of coaches to the athletes. Coach True, the on-line coach learning programme had been unveiled the previous year, and was both web-based and CD-based, with a CD system for countries that did not have easy Internet access. The programme had 240 users to date in 71 countries, and involved 48 sports. The unique element of this was the certification programme it provided. A programme was running in Quebec with the elite coaches, in which every coach going through certification under Quebec's certification programme had to present the Coach True certificate for the course undergone. There were plans to roll the programme out all over Canada throughout the coaching associations based on what had been achieved in Quebec. Coach True had been awarded a runners-up prize at the International e-Learning Awards, coming second to a Nintendo DS game, and had recently received a silver award from the International Davey Awards, clearly showing the quality of the work done with Web Courseworks and the WADA team.

As mentioned before, the "Say No! to Doping" programme had been officially launched. It was an organisation-wide WADA awareness campaign. Although it was not an educational programme in itself, this programme was a springboard for additional education and prevention programmes. It was a call to action, to learn more, to do more. That was why all organisations were encouraged to implement the programme.

Prof Dvorak had mentioned earlier that the IAHF and the International Archery Federation at the Youth Olympic Games had encouraged athletes to warm up at the target with the slogan "Shoot clean – say no to doping" and the programme had since been introduced for hockey at the winter Asian Games. More than 10 countries had adopted the programme. Work was undergoing with badminton, table tennis, judo, triathlon and others but, as the President had said, everybody needed to adopt the programme for it to be successful. Everybody had to contribute to the fight against doping, and this was a simple way to achieve it.

One way to become more sustainable was to expand WADA's reach through partnerships, something that it could not do alone, nor was it expected to. Effective partners were needed through education, from governments to international sports federations. Social science research was also needed to improve and monitor programmes, and this meant not only in WADA but also worldwide.

Based on recommendations from the Education Committee, in 2011, a simple questionnaire would be put to stakeholders to gauge whether WADA's resources were meeting their needs and whether they were being implemented. If not, why not? It was

important to understand the situation in different regions and have a think tank to discover the needs of the regions. The Play True Generation programme used at the Youth Olympic Games would be taken to create a model to be adopted by other countries. The best practices model would be used to integrate school curricula and needed to be used by education ministries; the university project would continue to advance; additional on-line resources were being examined to help everybody around the world; a marketing strategy had been suggested and was under study to market WADA's projects more effectively. A questionnaire would help identify which projects were best for all. Partnerships would be expanded, to continue to embrace those interested in partnering with WADA. The more partners involved, the greater the organisation's global reach would be.

MS MARKOVIC commented on the Play True Generation programme. As a minister for youth and sport, she had been present at the Youth Olympic Games in Singapore and wished to extend her warmest compliments for the quality of the programme, which she thought should continue in its present form.

MR KALTSCHMITT thanked Mr Koehler for the excellent report. Education was clearly a key factor in reducing doping in sports and he agreed with the quality and the number of activities under way. He was particularly impressed by the school programme and how WADA intended to bring doping information into national school curricula in all countries. The IOC was promoting Olympic values in schools, and he felt that doping could be included in that approach. Instead of tackling the whole school system at once, the approach could be introduced into certain schools initially, and he encouraged WADA to continue its efforts.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI congratulated Mr Koehler for the presentation and invited him to attend the next meeting of the Council of Europe's education experts' group to share information on WADA's efforts to promote prevention. She echoed the previous speaker's concerns about the importance of the formal education setting. Clearly, much was being done in an informal context with athletes, but the importance of implanting the values at stake in young people's minds from an early age was such that efforts needed to be made in Europe, and the Council of Europe would be prepared to work together to introduce such curricula in schools. However, teacher training was also a vital plank in the approach, and the Council of Europe's teacher training methodologies could be made available for that purpose.

To what extent was WADA planning to use research work and data to be collected with a view to the future revision of the Code? Research should provide evidence of what was needed for the revision of the Code. What efforts were being made to join these two issues in the coming year?

Did WADA have a network of researchers that met regularly to analyse methodological issues linked to research?

MR LAMEX reiterated that Uganda was one of five countries running the WADA education initiative in schools, and he considered these education programmes to be important initiatives. It had been realised from the outset that doping and drugs in schools was a real and present danger. Meetings had been held and he expressed his gratitude to Messrs Swigelaar and Julien, who had visited Uganda in 2009 and had helped set up the programme there. Thanks to them, 20 thousand dollars had been secured in funding for Uganda's education authority initiative. Workshops were up and running, with teachers sharing their experiences of problems in schools. Children as young as six were exposed to drugs and doping through the media and via social interaction with peers at school.

Two areas had been chosen from the Teachers' Toolkit – the principles of sports values for primary schools and the consequences of drug abuse. Activities such as pointing out the dangers of doping and the values of fair play were being developed in schools through a flexible system allowing new themes to be added to the curriculum.

The education programme was acknowledged as a good one and the idea of targeting pupils at an early age was essential, and he thanked WADA's Education Department for its support to Uganda and to many other countries.

PROF DVORAK commented that Africa was in the spotlight following the World Cup and, as he had stated before, education was the key. The other control activities were also important, but education was the starting point. Sport, particularly football, was seen to be enormously popular in Africa, and 11 messages had been designed to improve health, one of which was to avoid drugs, doping, etc. This had been tested on a large prospective control study in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mauritius, involving more than 2,000 children, and it had been realised how responsive children were between the ages of 11 and 13. Two African governments had asked about teacher training. All secondary school teachers in Mauritius were involved in a training programme including drug issues, to be implemented nationwide from January 2011, followed by Namibia.

The following week, he would be addressing the conference of African health and social development ministries in Khartoum to talk about education and the importance of starting early. It was vital to pool efforts and stimulate education at that stage, and sport was an ideal platform for disseminating such messages.

MR YOUNG identified two parts to the educational message – firstly not to cheat, and secondly the dangers for health, both of which would resonate in most parts of the world. However, the first part would be harder to put across in areas in which cheating was a way of life and survival, places in which cheating was nothing more than breaking the rules, which was the only way to survive in some areas of the world. In such places, it would be better to emphasise the health aspect.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Lunn for his report and acknowledged the six years during which Canada had chaired WADA's Education Committee under Mr Lunn's leadership and that of his predecessors. He appreciated that so much had been achieved and that Mr Lunn and his team had proved so accessible and he thanked Mr Bouchard once again for his tremendous contribution to WADA's work. He had been very active not only in the field of education but also in other matters involving the Canadian Government's relations with the organisation. The Chairman wished Mr Bouchard all the best in his new governmental post and thanked him for the past five years' work.

DECISION

Education update noted.

– **10.1.3 Anti-doping programme development**

MR KOEHLER addressed the issue of programme development, which had begun in 2004 with the first project in Oceania, which had then led to the further development of other regional anti-doping organisations. There were currently six RADOs in Africa, two in the Americas, five in Asia, and one each in Europe and Oceania. The programme had brought together 122 countries through 15 RADOs to share resources and enable cooperation to achieve progress in the regions. Einstein once said that all that was valuable in human society depended on the opportunity for development according to the individual. That had been achieved through the RADO programme, which had provided that opportunity for development. That had involved setting up structures for each RADO to facilitate work. Partner anti-doping organisations had been involved to ensure training of DCOs. Regions had been encouraged to set up committees for appeals and result management.

There was increased interest and involvement from countries. Progress in certain continents would have been unthinkable in 2004/2005, but had been achieved thanks to the RADO programme. There was great interest in advancing the programmes, on a voluntary rather than an obligatory basis. The stakeholders really believed in the programmes, and that represented a change in recent times.

Martin Luther King had said that the ultimate measure of man was not where he stood at moments of comfort and convenience but where he stood at times of challenge and controversy. The RADO programme was not an easy one, but had developed capacities within the regions. There were challenges, but mechanisms could be set up to overcome them, pulling together in a common cause. There were competing priorities in countries, which was why work was under way with governments and National Olympic Committees to ease the strain and the resources required to run anti-doping programmes.

Expertise was lacking; therefore, one approach had been to assist regions in that situation to help full-time staff drive the processes within each RADO. WADA had agreed at the September Executive Committee to provide resources to help four regions in Africa and one in Asia. Australia had pledged its support for the Oceania RADO and Canada would assist the Caribbean RADO. The other RADOs were all in a good position, with staff members working and driving the process and helping development. This was a key area in which assistance was being received from developed anti-doping organisations. Finland had pledged its full support the day before, as had the UK and eight other established ADOs. The current level of development would have been impossible without them.

Communication was another major issue that was being overcome by developing a RADO newsletter. This idea had emerged from the Kuwait conference earlier in the year. Information needed to be kept flowing to inform IFs and NADOs of capacity. It was important to have strong RADO administrators to keep countries engaged, which was being achieved thanks to work with the regional offices.

Funding was also important for RADOs and for the anti-doping movement in general, but support was forthcoming from other regions. Partnerships were under way. CONFEJES was helping with education programmes in French-speaking African countries. RADOs were taking advantage of the UNESCO voluntary fund for education and development purposes. Where there was no support for RADOs in some regions, other countries were taking on the responsibility and such offices were moving to countries with the capacity to support development.

Looking to 2011, issues would be addressed to help poorer regions to perform testing. Implementing programmes was the key, and providing assistance for testing, providing detailed timelines and actions for each RADO to move them forward. The progress made forced WADA to realise the unique nature of the RADO programme, which was a high priority for WADA, and an opportunity to provide countries with the ability to develop, as was working together to guarantee the success of the programmes together. There was general agreement that the programme had allowed regions and countries to make considerable advances. Bringing together the sport movement and governments to work towards a common cause was a great strength for the RADOs. Development had clearly been disparate from one region to another, but it was important to continue to hammer home the message that progress was being achieved and that people had a vested interest in fighting doping in sport and developing anti-doping programmes.

DECISION

Anti-doping programme development update noted.

10.2 Regional offices

– **10.2.1 Tokyo**

MR HAYASHI indicated that the Tokyo office wished to focus on two main issues. The first was the establishment of the Asian finance committee by the resolution of the previous inter-governmental meeting in India in May. The second was the recent dramatic development of RADOs and their active participation in recent major games in Asia.

The inter-governmental meeting was the only regional framework for discussing anti-doping policy among governments. That year, India had hosted the seventh meeting with 25 governmental representatives in Asia. A key agenda point had been the issue of the shared spirit of their contribution to WADA, concluding with the establishing of the Asian finance committee to find the best formula to be accepted by all Asian governments to promote anti-doping policy and support WADA activities.

The Asian finance committee was chaired by Mr Kamal Hadidi, a WADA Foundation Board member, and consisted of Asian Foundation Board members and five RADO chairs to cover the opinions of most of the countries in the region. The first meeting had been supported by the OCA and had been held in Dubai. Several options on the contribution formula in terms of sustainability, capability and fairness had been prepared by the regional office and discussed in preparation for the next inter-governmental meeting, to be held in Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, the following year. This was a typical function of the regional office for communication and coordination for regional cooperation to support anti-doping policy development.

He then moved on to RADO activities. The Education Director had reported that there were currently 6 RADOs in the Asia-Oceania region which, to exercise and show their competence, conducted their own anti-doping controls.

That year in the Asian region, the Youth Olympic Games had been held in Singapore, the Commonwealth Games in Delhi and the Asian Games in China, providing the best opportunity for RADOs to develop their abilities through participating in international DCO exchange programmes and joining the Outreach programme.

The regional office continued to further RADO activities in cooperation with all stakeholders in the region.

DECISION

Tokyo regional office update noted.

- **10.2.2 Montevideo**

MS PESCE thanked the governments on their contribution to WADA that year as the region had reached 99.95% and 34 countries had paid. Hopefully, the 100% goal would be achieved by the end of that year.

Regarding the UNESCO convention, 29 out of the 35 countries in the region had ratified, representing just over 99% of the total population in the region. Since the previous Foundation Board meeting, two countries had ratified: Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda. The remaining six countries were in the process of ratifying. In Chile and Costa Rica, the convention was already at the senate in parliament, so ratification was expected before the end of that year.

There had been an increase in interest among the countries regarding the submission of applications to the UNESCO fund. The regional office had been working closely with them and, in October, eleven projects applied for the fund. Funds had been granted to nine countries and, in January, Panama and Paraguay would be considered by the UNESCO approval committee. All the projects were on education so there were good opportunities for emphasising anti-doping education with young athletes and youth in general.

There were two RADOs in the region involving 22 of the 40 countries. The Caribbean RADO with 14 members had held a meeting in the Bahamas in June with good outcomes. The Central American RADO had eight members and had held its meeting in September, also with good outcomes.

There had been active encouragement given to stakeholders in terms of Code compliance through the regional office and the RADOs. She referred to the area report that included the status report on the region and the good progress made.

Regarding education, the university education project had been implemented in Uruguay and a subject called "Anti-doping education" had been included in the curriculum for all physical education and sports coach students at public universities. It was a 20-hour optional course that used the Coach True programme as the main content of the assigned curriculum. Anti-doping was also included in the curriculum of a mandatory subject called "Ethics" to make sure graduates were clear on this concept. There were plans to expand the model to Argentina the following year and hopefully to other countries too.

The "Say No! to Doping" campaign had been successfully implemented by the Brazilian Olympic Committee at the National Youth Olympic Games, and event that gathered over 12,000 athletes aged 12-19 and had taken place in three cities in Brazil. The "Say No! To Doping" logo had been printed on banners and on the t-shirts and water bottles given to all participants.

The regional office was encouraging stakeholders to use the Outreach model that had been implemented in Brazil, and Ecuador, Uruguay and Mexico were planning to use it before the end of the year.

She had attended seminars and talks to raise awareness and spread the anti-doping message. Before showing some pictures of work done in the region, she thanked the government and sports movement in the region and her colleagues at WADA for their permanent support to the regional office and its work.

DECISION

Montevideo regional office update noted.

- **10.2.3 Lausanne**

See item 10.3.

DECISION

Lausanne regional office update noted.

- **10.2.4 Cape Town**

MR SWIGELAAR noted that Africa was a vast continent with many challenges that were mostly steeped in the history of peoples. WADA recognised these realities and continued to work collaboratively with stakeholders to help advance the fight against doping in sport. It was a diverse region of extremes. Education, health, travel infrastructure and telecommunications all needed attention. Similarly, the pressure remained to ensure that countries did not fall by the wayside in terms of complying with international and local demands placed on them to deliver on sport in general and the protection of its integrity. Africa had a long, proud and colourful sporting tradition and history, had produced champions of note and continued to churn out world-class athletes that were the envy of the world.

Regarding anti-doping, many countries were stirring and starting to confront the many challenges and expectations facing them. The initiation of the various RADO projects had stimulated interest and challenged ignorance, sparking debate and generally raised the anti-doping profile in many countries. Efforts to ensure that anti-doping information and messages reached every corner of the continent were yielding results. People were talking about anti-doping and WADA and had become concerned about the wellbeing of athletes. There were challenges facing WADA but, compared to 10 or 15 years previously, things were looking up, especially because of the strengthening of political support and collaborations. Much of this could be attributed to the various partnerships for delivering anti-doping in Africa. There were several WADA partners active in the region, ranging from anti-doping to governmental and inter-governmental organisations, sport bodies and event organisers.

Anti-doping in French-speaking Africa had received a significant boost through funds made available by CONFEJES. During 2009 and 2010, 20 countries and three RADOs had benefited from the fund administered by WADA. These opportunities had provided athletes and broader societies with valuable information and awareness, as well as raising the profile of anti-doping generally.

The UNESCO fund continued to play a key role in the development of capacity and education in the region. To date, 11 African countries had directly benefited from the fund, and it was hoped that many more would be able to reap the benefits associated with ratifying the UNESCO convention and the subsequent access states parties had to the fund for the elimination of doping in sport.

ANOCA continued to be very supportive of WADA and the regional office by cooperating and advising continuously. The regional office's attendance and participation at the first African Youth Games in Morocco that year had been much appreciated and would be emulated at other regional events in the future. ANOCA was considering ways and means of working work even closer with the office.

The All Africa Games was a very important event in the region. The following year, the 10th edition of the games would be hosted in Maputo, Mozambique. The local organisers, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa as the custodian of the event, ANOCA and the African sports confederations were working hard in the planning of this mega-celebration of African sporting talent and WADA would continue to work closely with them. The need to have the Independent Observer programme present had already been identified and WADA would also be invited to Maputo through the Athlete Outreach programme the following September.

DR ELWANI thanked Mr Swigelaar for his efforts. She had witnessed many of his projects and said that WADA had come a long way because of the regional office. Despite initially wanting to have the regional office in Egypt, she thought that Mr Swigelaar had done a great job and was very pleased that all the efforts were finally paying off.

MR SOUSA stated that it was the first time that he had intervened at the Foundation Board meeting and took the opportunity to greet everybody. He had worked with the WADA regional office at the second joint meeting held in October that year and was ready for the All Africa Games, and would be putting into place a programme with WADA to achieve all the goals in the programmes. He was very much hoping that, by the time of the third joint meeting to be held in March 2011, he would have a progress report on this and that, for the next Foundation Board meeting in May, he would be able to provide further details on progress.

THE CHAIRMAN wished Mozambique every success.

DECISION

Cape Town regional office update noted.

10.3 International Federations

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL indicated that his report would be brief as he had already mentioned that the new Lausanne Regional Office and International Federation Director, Fred Donzé, would be taking up his position in February 2011. WADA was continuing to build on the very good work done by Kelly Fairweather when he had been the International Federation Director and forged very good relations with the International Federations. Mr Donzé had a big task ahead of him but was looking forward to it. The interim period was being covered by other members of the management team who would be present in Lausanne for anybody requiring information or help regarding compliance and other issues. There was nothing urgent that needed to be addressed; he simply wished to welcome Mr Donzé.

DECISION

International Federations update noted.

10.4 Governments (including UNESCO convention)

MS JANSEN said that she would be giving an overview of the work completed regarding the UNESCO convention.

A total of 150 governments had completed, representing an increase of 13 countries since the Foundation Board meeting in May. The biggest jumps were in Asia and Oceania. Turkmenistan and Fiji had been the latest to complete. She extended her thanks to Robin Mitchell for all his help in Oceania.

WADA was still tracking at UNESCO record pace and those countries that had not completed were published on the website, which was regularly updated. The goal was to achieve 100%.

In terms of population, the figure was 6.7 billion; WADA was now at 94%, an increase of 2% since May. Of the 6% yet to complete, most were from Africa and Asia, and the remainder came from the Americas, Europe and Oceania.

For the 43 yet to complete, there were 25 in the in-progress category. The Democratic Republic of Korea had sent its instrument to UNESCO and WADA was just awaiting final verification. There were 18 countries with limited or no information, which could be due to a number of reasons, such as elections, change of officials, ministers, or ongoing political or economic crises. She highlighted that WADA had had an increase of six countries that were now in the in progress category and had formerly been in the limited or no progress category. The regional offices maintained a watching brief to continue working to encourage completion.

The focus remained on Asia and Africa, and the RADO programme was a very vital channel with regard to completion of the convention. Thus far, completion rates for the RADO countries had climbed to 70%, and 11 of the 13 that had completed since May were RADO countries.

Regarding the incentives to ratify the UNESCO voluntary fund, WADA had received more applications in October and she thanked the regional office directors for their hard work on that.

In terms of laboratories, in order to be an accredited laboratory or for reaccreditation, a country had to have completed the convention under its constitution, and for representation on the Foundation Board and standing committees, one had to come from a country that had completed the convention.

As of 1 January 2010 governments that had not completed the convention ran the risk of not being able to bid for or host events. International Federations had been alerted to this and WADA published on its website information on governments that had completed and those that had not.

MR MARRIOTT-LLOYD indicated that he wished to take the members behind the numbers and explain what the convention really meant in the fight against doping in sport, as well as remembering what made this convention unique in the world of international law and why it was critical in fighting against doping in sport. In relation to the number of states parties to the convention, it was interesting to note that the rate of adherence to the convention had grown in 2010 compared to 2009 and 2008. It was interesting to see that governments were kicking on and things were progressing positively.

When the biennium performance objectives had been set by UNESCO, the objective had been to reach 150 by the end of 2011, so the performance objectives would be fully exceeded in that regard. It was also interesting to compare that convention with another convention adopted by UNESCO in 2005, the same year. That convention is currently

tracking at about 100 states parties. That convention had an advantage over the anti-doping convention in that it was open to international or regional inter-governmental organisations. That convention had been kick-started when the European Union had ratified it and 20 countries had immediately done so at the same time. The convention in question had obviously had a head start but WADA was still in excess of the achievements of that convention.

UNESCO was now talking about this being the first truly universal international instrument, and it could be compared to the convention on the rights of the child, which had 191 states parties. The advantage that the anti-doping convention had was that it had two states parties that had not ratified the other one. He was confident that the situation would progress positively.

He went on to talk about why the convention had been necessary. Of course, it had been necessary in order to bind governments to the principles of the Code. In constructing the convention, naturally the goal of all international instruments was global harmonisation but, as part of that process, the Prohibited List and the TUE standards had been built into the convention and become integral parts of it. The convention was quite unique as, every time WADA amended the two documents, UNESCO had to go through a process of amending the convention, which was quite complicated as it had an impact on the sovereignty of states. Governments had to be informed of the changes and the convention had to be amended. There was no other governmental instrument that was amended annually or more frequently, making the convention quite unique. There were also flow-on effects for all the states parties to the convention. Some governments had to amend their legislation or their regulations, or provide for publication in their gazettes.

Another key part of the harmonisation was the joint research project between UNESCO and WADA regarding the sale and supply of performance-enhancing substances. The two organisations were in the second phase of that research project and results should be presented in May 2011.

Another area being researched was that of nutritional supplements, which formed an important aspect of the convention.

Regarding the implementation of the convention, the anti-doping convention was unique here too as, at UNESCO, there was a fund to assist governments to implement the convention. The fund contained approximately 3 million dollars, as 325 thousand dollars had been spent a month or so previously. For other conventions, states parties had to make mandatory contributions to UNESCO for implementation. In this case, UNESCO did the opposite: it gave governments an incentive to ratify the convention and assisted the least developed and small island developing states with implementation. A total of 35 projects had been improved across 31 countries. The areas covered by the projects included education seminars focusing on athletes and athlete support personnel; sport and school-based education programmes; art, essay and speech competitions, particularly for young people; and there had been one particular project for a computerised learning tool in Uruguay and the training of teachers for its implementation. He had seen the opportunity for that tool in particular to be applied across the region for other Spanish-speaking countries, and was looking for opportunities to apply it.

UNESCO had also funded surveys: one in Iran looking at nutritional supplement use by athletes to help design a campaign to deal with it, and another in Mali to look at awareness levels among athletes and young people about doping in sport to frame the development of education campaigns. Funding had also been invested in one country in Africa for the development of a national anti-doping policy. Funding had also been provided for the development of a five-year strategic plan for a new national anti-doping organisation and, in Cameroon, funding had just been approved for the development of anti-doping legislation.

In reference to the point made by the Latin American regional office director about the marked increase in ratifications from that region, this could partly be attributed to an

administrative decision made by UNESCO to accept applications in Spanish, which had gone a long way to increase applications. The next meeting would be held on 17 January and there were already 15 projects to consider.

Referring again to UNESCO's performance objectives for the biennium, it had looked at doing about 25, but would probably be in the region of 50 by the end of the biennium.

One area he believed relevant and which had been referred to previously was that of changing the criteria for the funding. One of these was to look at providing funding to RADOs. This was something that UNESCO was seriously looking at, and there was a recommendation from the approval committee to do so. Another area would be to look at providing funding for doping controls. It had been precluded in 2007, but there appeared to be some demand for that to change.

Another issue talked about at length was that of compliance. The convention was again unique in the UN system in that it was the first to use an electronic collection and analysis tool and produced its reports automatically in the six official UNESCO languages, avoiding translation costs.

The anti-doping Logic system was comparable to the anti-doping system that had been developed by WADA, and had been developed using the same provider. There was a series of 28 main questions to look at how governments were meeting their obligations under the convention, with supplementary questions subject to their answers that provided more detailed information about convention implementation.

The next reports would be for the third conference of parties in November 2011, at which point the compliance benchmark would be raised. This was done on the basis that compliance with the convention was monitored every two years and the expectation was that, between monitoring, governments had two years to improve their anti-doping systems. The expectation was therefore that there would be an increase in compliance levels. When the information was presented, it would be possible to present the compliance levels for 2009 and make a comparison with the new level of reporting, enabling progress to be measured across the states parties.

He referred to the earlier discussion on how the WADA Logic tool might be used to help stakeholders with the implementation of the Code. UNESCO used its monitoring system to precipitate governments deemed to be non-compliant with the convention to make applications to the fund for assistance. Individual advice was provided to each country, and UNESCO pointed out areas of weakness in terms of reporting, areas where compliance could be achieved relatively easily, and UNESCO strongly encourage these countries to apply to the fund.

In conclusion, UNESCO was keen to look at opportunities to harmonise its compliance reporting with the reporting done by WADA under the Code and would be prepared to provide its compliance data to WADA for the next Foundation Board meeting.

MR YOUNG asked about effective compliance as opposed to "check-the-box" compliance. An Interpol report that morning had referred to four million websites from which children could buy steroids. Apparently, the powder used to make those steroids came from one or two countries, which were signatories or had accepted the UNESCO convention. What would UNESCO be doing about that?

DR SCHAMASCH offered his congratulations on the very comprehensive report. Could UNESCO provide a map of all signatory countries that had passed national laws allowing Code compliance and those signatory countries that had national laws that would prevent Code compliance?

MR MARRIOTT-LLOYD responded to the first question. It was not easy to answer, firstly because monitoring convention compliance fell under the responsibility of the conference of parties. The conference had to make these decisions and it was not his role to make decisions in terms of compliance. However, he was aware that particular countries seemed to be the source for many performance-enhancing drugs and UNESCO

did have the ability to apply factors of confidence to the response it was getting and, if it did so, this had an impact on the compliance result. The other mechanism that it had at its disposal, and which could perhaps be used in partnership with WADA, was to look at opportunities to use other mechanisms to encourage those countries to achieve compliance, whether by assisting them to enforce their legislation or to put a degree of pressure on them to deal with the problems that arose.

With respect to the second question regarding legislation, UNESCO was conducting a research programme with WADA to look at national legislation that had been put in place by countries, particularly regarding the sale and supply of performance-enhancing drugs. UNESCO had not done a study per se to look at whether there was national legislation that would preclude Code compliance.

There had been situations in the past for which national legislation had been amended because it might have precluded Code compliance, and he was thinking in particular about Olympic Games hosts that had amended or suspended legislation during the period of the games to ensure conformity. This was an area that UNESCO could look at, perhaps in partnership with WADA.

DECISION

Governments update noted.

10.5 Communications

DR ELWANI delivered the report on behalf of the Athlete Committee. The WADA Athlete Committee had met on 8 and 9 September 2010 at the WADA headquarters, at which it had received specific information on anti-doping matters. The athletes had been able to advise and comment on a variety of topics over the course of the two days. The meeting participants had included members of the WADA Athlete Committee and members of the WADA management. The committee had discussed key points and comments and suggestions had been offered.

Regarding ADAMS, an overview and training session had been provided so that committee members would have a full understanding of the ADAMS platform. Usability improvements to ADAMS had been discussed and, while it had been acknowledged that changing technology was a long, costly and timely process, the athletes had asked WADA to reprioritise the whereabouts module to accelerate its release to athletes. WADA would be providing a release schedule regarding ongoing work to the system and the athletes had been given training and encouraged to keep giving feedback. Selected committee members would be actively engaged in the test user group of ADAMS. The committee had reiterated its position that all anti-doping organisations should be using ADAMS as the unique tool for their anti-doping programmes as it would be simpler for athletes to use around the world. This would help improve testing strategies and maximise the resources of all organisations involved.

Regarding whereabouts, a detailed presentation had been made to allow greater understanding of the registered testing pool and the need for whereabouts information, as well as WADA's work to help anti-doping organisations establish appropriate registered testing pools. Sweden had again reported that some athletes would prefer some sort of GPS system rather than filling out whereabouts requirements to avoid the risk of getting caught by default. Committee members had observed that privacy rights were not regarded in the same manner by youth. Social media had probably contributed to the downplay of privacy laws made by previous generations. Perhaps the insistence of privacy was now outmoded, particularly with younger people.

Regarding information, athlete feedback had helped to guide the creation of the WADA "At a Glance" series, a series of basic information on anti-doping, whereabouts, testing and TUEs targeted at athletes. The committee had provided relevant changes to the messages in these documents.

Regarding the Prohibited List, as of 2011, it would be printed in its regular book form as well as in the wallet card form. The suggestion had also been made to turn this into an iPhone application, for which research was currently being conducted.

Other ideas to be looked into included a worldwide hotline to respond to substance queries.

The committee had been very complimentary of Coach True, the new online interactive educational programme for coaches, and it encouraged WADA to make this tool mandatory and promote it to different coaching associations.

Regarding Independent Observer and Outreach programmes and committee meetings, committee members would continue to be invited and included in WADA programmes and meetings to ensure continuity of information and greater athlete insight. Over the past year, Meike Evers had participated in the Independent Observer programme at the Olympic Games in Vancouver, Sara Fischer had participated in the Youth Olympic Games and would participate in the Commonwealth and Asian Games. Members recommended finding ways to follow up with athletes after they had visited the Outreach centre.

WADA's presence and programme at the Youth Olympic Games had been discussed and committee members had felt that participants at the games should receive advance information packages on anti-doping to better prepare them for the in-competition doping control programme. If athletes were briefed prior to their arrival, their presence at WADA's centre would be more enriching and they would be better disposed to embrace the Play True Generation values. Suggestions had also been made to give young athletes greater exposure to athlete ambassadors.

Regarding science, members had been asked to provide their initial reactions to two issues that would also be presented to the anti-doping community for consultation. These topics would be placed on the next meeting's agenda again to give members more time to gain knowledge on the matter. The issues were: mental enhancement or performance, the taking of medication to increase the athlete's efficiency in and out of competition; and the need to continue taking two samples, A and B. Science experts had expressed their views that both the A and B samples would not be necessary.

Regarding the regional anti-doping programme, the committee members had reiterated their support for the RADO programme and would like to assist in a national-local outreach event in order to be able to meet athletes and deliver the Play True message in a meaningful way.

Regarding Athlete Committee vacancies for 2011, the committee members encouraged organisations to recommend members who were already part of a sport network such as an IF or an NOC athletes' committee to ensure wider knowledge information transfer and aid vertical reach.

Mr Fetisov was setting up an international charity fund that would be launched in 2011 to provide financial assistance to organisations in developing nations that would create opportunities for young children to take up sport and move away from drug circles. Studies had shown that when young people were occupied by sport, they were less tempted to go astray. Mr Fetisov would be reaching out to WADA's Athlete Committee members and would welcome their support. More information would be communicated in the coming month.

The committee would continue to meet virtually during the week preceding WADA's Foundation Board meetings and would meet twice in 2011. The first meeting would be held in Lausanne on 24 March, following the anti-doping seminar in which committee members were invited to participate. The second meeting would take place in Russia in September.

MS MASSE said that she would be highlighting just a few points from the communications report, including the Outreach programme and the 2011 Prohibited List.

The Outreach model was a simple approach for the anti-doping community to easily and efficiently deliver Outreach events during competitions or events. The previous year, 77 organisations had re-registered with the programme. After many years and having received constructive feedback, WADA had worked at improving the model for greater ease of use and uptake by stakeholders. She indicated an on-screen Web presentation of the improved model, to be relaunched in January. The principles were the same, with tools and ideas to help stakeholders reach out and spread the Play True message. Accessibility had also been improved as well as ease of roll-out of the programme for the stakeholders; guidelines had been created for setting up an Outreach event for any size or resources available (bronze, silver and gold levels). The model offered tools and templates and expertise to assist stakeholders in creating and delivering their own event-based Outreach activities.

The bronze level was recommended for organisations with limited resources, requiring minimal set-up. The silver outreach level was for organisations that could provide a table and one or two laptops to run interactive activities and also provide anti-doping staff. The free starter kit and complementary resources formed part of the package for all three levels. The gold level provided the maximum amount of visibility. Stakeholders who signed up to the model would receive the core files necessary to easily reproduce WADA resources, for example the Athlete Guide, the Prohibited List, and the "At a Glance" series.

Every resource could be translated and co-branded and personalised to a specific sport or practice. Some of the tools were already available in many languages. WADA also encouraged inclusion of the "Say No! to Doping" campaign logo and banners, materials and other Outreach activities. There was no cost to sign up to the Outreach model and WADA could assist stakeholders in understanding the basic elements of getting started.

The "At a Glance" series would be launched on 1 January and had been created at the request of athletes and WADA's regional office directors. It involved leaflets providing basic anti-doping information that could be easily reproduced and distributed via e-mail, so it was a low-cost item with a maximum reach capacity. These had been tested at the Commonwealth and Asian Games and they seemed to have been appreciated. The series currently focused on the Athlete Guide, TUEs, the doping control process and whereabouts.

The 2011 Prohibited List would be available in time for January. She referred back to the Athlete Committee report in which requests had been made to make the list more user-friendly for athletes. A wallet card had therefore been created that year and would be available in English, French and Spanish. The iPhone application would also be introduced, and she showed the members an example of what it would look like.

Images were being shown on the screen of the Outreach programme at the Commonwealth Games, and she highlighted the special Play True magazine featuring athletes. This was a new concept that had been integrated into the programme. Pictures of athletes had been taken and posted daily on Facebook in order to create a viral campaign while in Delhi. WADA now had hundreds of new friends to continue interacting with. During the games, WADA had reached over 2,500 athletes, coaches and officials. WADA currently had a team at the Asian Games and the concept of the programme was very similar to that of the Commonwealth Games. Social media networks were being used to raise awareness of the anti-doping message. Although social media were not available in China, international athletes would have access to their accounts when out of the country, and she expected the viral campaign to continue for a while after the event.

DECISION

Communications update noted.

10.6 Science

PROF LJUNGQVIST indicated that he would highlight only a few items relating to the report. Firstly, there had been a discussion about the budget and what seemed to be savings in the year. This was partially due to the fact that WADA was authorised to save money for research and carry over budget to the following year. That year, WADA had limited expenses for projects that had received money during the regular process in order to save it for target projects or reactive projects that might arise later on in the year. The decision taken by the Executive Committee enabled WADA to avoid the temptation to spend all the money in one year.

He also alluded to the questions regarding the extent to which these allocations to research projects really paid off. There was a recent example of a dramatic "pay-off". It had long been said that gene doping would never be detectable and now there were two independent reports that had come out in September showing that two different teams had actually found the basis for future development of methods for the detection of gene doping. One came from a French/US team, and the other came from a German/Italian team. The research had been published and was very encouraging as WADA might actually have methods for detecting gene doping sooner rather than later.

Much of the progress that had been made in the science of the detection of doping was related to the fact that WADA had signed a memorandum of understanding in July that year with the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations, which was very promising progress indeed. It was important because WADA was now in a position to identify substances that could be used for doping some time before they reached the market, while they were still under clinical trial. There were signs that substances could be used illegally before they officially reached the market. WADA was now in a far better position than it had been years ago.

With respect to the List, it spoke for itself, and some modifications had been made to the 2011 List. One major improvement was related to the memorandum of understanding to which he had referred previously, namely that WADA had introduced a new category of substances which were also banned – those that were not officially on the market, that had been removed from the market or were about to arrive on the market and might still be misused. WADA was now in a legal position to take action against people using substances under those circumstances.

DR RABIN added that, in 2011, at the request of Prof Ljungqvist, the meetings of the List Committee and the Health, Medical and Research Committee had been moved forward by one week and were now scheduled between 23 and 26 August, and consequently for 2011 the draft standard of the Prohibited List should be released one week earlier to allow more time for review before final approval by the Executive Committee by September 2011.

He was pleased to introduce Mr Eduardo Pisani, the Director General of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations, who had held the position since January 2010 and had over 20 years' professional experience in the healthcare sector, in particular working in the areas of public policy and legal affairs for several companies. Mr Pisani had been a very strong supporter of the agreement between the IFPMA and WADA and had kindly agreed to speak about the benefit of the collaboration between the pharmaceutical world and the fight against doping in sport.

MR EDUARDO PISANI thanked everybody for the opportunity given to him to attend the Foundation Board meeting and share the perspective of the IFPMA on the cooperation established between both organisations in the fight against doping in sport.

He started by introducing the IFPMA. It had 26 member companies, all of which were research-based and leading biotech, vaccine and biopharmaceutical manufacturers, as well as 46 national industry associations from all over the world. The IFPMA had NGO status and was accredited with UN agencies. It was based in Geneva and therefore its primary interlocutors were the WHO, the WTO and all other international stakeholders

that represented professional societies and organisations. Its focus in terms of policy was on the quality of medicines, innovation for life sciences and biomedical sciences, and global health, strengthening and access to medicines. The IFPMA also provided the secretariat for the International Conference of Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH). The ICH brought together the regulatory authorities of three countries or regions in the world: the FDA from the USA, the Japanese Ministry of Health, and the EU Medicines Agency, as well as having industry experts who collaborated with these authorities on harmonisation of regulatory guidelines. An important recent development was that the ICH was no longer tripartite, but was extending to other parts of the world, so important countries and emerging countries in Asia, Latin America, etc., were increasingly involved in these harmonisation efforts.

He put in context the rationale and the motives of these collaborative efforts between the two organisations. First, it was obvious that doping in sport was an increasingly societal problem. As well as undermining fair competition, abuse of medicines for sport doping purposes also caused serious health risks. IFPMA members were concerned about the welfare of patients and their families and were committed to making safe medicines that were used safely. Doping represented an unsafe and unapproved use and the members had no interest in seeing their medicines abused in this way. WADA, in its position as the leading agency in the fight against doping in sport, was therefore the natural partner for the IFPMA. As doping was becoming more sophisticated in its attempts to avoid detection, both organisations had an increasing interest in working together to combat the latest doping techniques. Following a number of successful bilateral cooperation efforts between WADA and individual pharmaceutical companies, initial contact had been made between WADA's Science Department and the Regulatory Policy and Technical Requirements Committee of the IFPMA. As a result, IFPMA member companies considered sharing with WADA information about medicines approved for use by regulatory authorities as well as about compounds that were discontinued in development. These compounds could actually disappear from the radar screen of regulators and therefore became even more attractive to dopers, regardless of side effects. If a discontinued compound offered an unexpected performance advantage, dopers would be doubly tempted to use it. The positive response from IFPMA companies had led to the launch of a partnership with WADA to help with the detection of discontinued compounds. Finally, the IFPMA/WADA Joint Declaration of Cooperation against Doping in Sport had been signed on 6 July 2010 in Lausanne.

The immediate purpose of this declaration was to create a strong framework of collaboration and encourage both sides to engage in suitable bilateral cooperation to identify medicinal compounds with doping potential, minimise the misuse of medicines still in development, improve the flow of relevant information and facilitate development of detection methods in the context of the fight against doping in sport. It formalised and broadened an early communication system that had already been used in a number of successful bilateral cooperation exercises between WADA and pharmaceutical companies. Cooperation should take place on a case-by-case basis when a company-owned compound appeared to have doping potential. To encourage this, the declaration drew attention to important concerns such as confidentiality and outlined some principles for managing this.

The cooperation had shown clear practical benefits for both parties. For WADA, it brought the ability to detect potential doping compounds before they entered clinical trials and facilitated much faster development of detection methods. It also brought the assurance that new detection methods being developed as part of the fight against doping in sport could withstand scientific and legal challenges.

For IFPMA members, it helped prevent the abuse of their products, provided the opportunity to develop a joint communication strategy in the case of illegal use of medicines in sport, and helped with the identification of counterfeit medicines or trafficking networks of illegal medicines. This was a high priority issue on the IFPMA's

agenda, and the IFPMA was working with Interpol as part of a WHO-led task force called Impact, which aimed to address this major threat of counterfeit medicines.

The joint declaration had been inspired by and gave an international framework to the successful bilateral collaboration with a company such as Roche, with which WADA had detected the use of CERA in 2008 in the Tour de France, at the Beijing Olympic Games and retrospectively at the 2006 Olympic Winter Games in Turin.

Since the signature of this joint declaration, the IFPMA had facilitated contacts with a number of companies of relevance to WADA, and specific industry contacts provided to WADA had facilitated faster information exchange and access in some cases to compounds and in-house detection methods and experts. Companies had also supported WADA-accredited laboratories by supplying reference materials.

One member company had already adopted a strategy to prospectively manage the risk of misuse of its compounds.

Looking ahead to 2011, the IFPMA would be developing a tool kit and organising Web conferencing with WADA to increase awareness and share best practices and lessons learnt with all member associations and companies around the world.

The IFPMA would maintain its role of facilitating on request contacts between pharmaceutical companies and WADA and both organisations would jointly monitor the implementation of the declaration through annual reviews.

In conclusion, the IFPMA shared the objective of promoting and protecting public health. It acknowledged national initiatives to protect public health against the abuse of its members' products. However, it was very important that national initiatives come within the framework of international cooperation, such as that signed between the IFPMA and WADA to ensure efficient cooperation between national and international sports authorities and pharmaceutical companies.

Doping was a public health issue and the IFPMA's cooperation with WADA was an important step forward in addressing it. The intention of the IFPMA members translated into a common objective with WADA to secure the proper use of medicines and medicines in development to protect the health of athletes and the public at large and to frustrate the legal activities of all those who sought to interfere with fair competition in sports that everybody enjoyed playing and watching.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr Pisani for attending. The Foundation Board very much appreciated the efforts Mr Pisani had made to attend the meeting and the information provided. The Foundation Board members were all very excited about the initiative taken between the pharmaceutical industry and WADA and believed that more dividends would be seen as a result of that initiative as time went on.

MR CZENE wished to reply to what Dr Rabin had said. On behalf of Europe, he was delighted that the timetable for the adoption of the Prohibited List had been moved forward. For Europe, it was essential that the List be available before 1 September, as this had not been the case in previous years and a number of countries had faced great difficulties in terms of having the List in force at the beginning of the year. He was glad that the same thing was unlikely to occur in 2011, so Europe would be able to carry out its consultation processes in the spring and the autumn, thus contributing to the effective drafting of the List.

MS BATTAINI-DRAGONI informed the members that Dr Rabin had participated in the meeting of the Council of Europe's Science Advisory Group in March 2010, and one of the main conclusions reached during that meeting had been that an international symposium should be organised the following year to look into the question of anti-doping and the pharmaceutical world. She was thus delighted that WADA had decided to invite the representative of the pharmaceutical industry to the meeting. The symposium would be organised the following year by the Council of Europe, WADA and the European Pharmacopoeia. It went without saying that the Council of Europe should associate

WADA's partners from the pharmaceutical industry in this undertaking. She wished to make sure that, when the Council of Europe entered into the preparation of the symposium, it would be possible to work together with WADA in order to move ahead on the important subject of relating anti-doping to the pharmaceutical industry.

PROF LJUNGQVIST thought that everybody understood that the signature of the memorandum of understanding represented a very important step forward in the fight against doping in sport. He appreciated the initiative to host a scientific seminar the following year, and was happy that WADA would be able to accommodate the wishes expressed to have the List ready at an earlier stage; however, he was not sure that he could promise the same for 2012, because of the London Olympic Games and the agenda, although WADA would try to make this a standard procedure.

DR SCHAMASCH said that one could see the significant financial efforts made by the science experts, although it would be regrettable if the budget for science were reduced further, as this would affect blood sampling. All anti-doping organisations should do their best to ensure that blood sampling strengthened research undertaken in the field in question.

DECISION

Science update noted.

10.7 Medical

DR VERNEC highlighted some of the points in his report. WADA was continuing to screen approved TUEs submitted through ADAMS, focusing in particular on non-specified substances and looking for red flags. In 2009, 1,501 asthma TUEs had been entered into ADAMS. Since the most commonly prescribed beta-2 agonists, salmeterol and salbutamol, had been removed from the Prohibited List, the number of TUE applications for these had dropped to approximately 300 in 2010. For other TUEs, the numbers had gone up from 576 to 717. The medical coordinator was working very hard with anti-doping organisations to improve the quality of the applications and get the anti-doping organisations to use ADAMS more, and there had been slow but steady progress in this area.

The WADA TUE Expert Group chaired by Prof David Gerrard was continuing to upgrade medical information to assist TUE Committee documents, which were very valuable for all of the anti-doping organisations out there. The most recent papers and substances being considered included ADHD, hypogonadism or low sex hormones, which continued to be an issue, and beta blockers.

It had been noted on many occasions that the knowledge of physicians around the world as to anti-doping issues was lacking, and one of the things on his agenda was to work with the Education Department to increase physicians' knowledge of anti-doping, so he was working with Mr Koehler and his group to advance the Physicians' Tool Kit and try to spread the word among the sport medicine community.

DECISION

Medical update noted.

10.8 Standards and Harmonisation

– **10.8.1 Out-of-competition testing update**

MR ANDERSEN informed the members about the shift in the programme to accommodate the Code compliance monitoring role in terms of assisting IFs, NADOs and RADOs, and greater emphasis would be placed on this issue in 2011.

DECISION

Out-of-competition testing update noted.

11. Any other business / future meetings

MR POUND suggested making a particular effort to get the official delegates and members rather than their substitutes to attend the WADA meetings. The idea when WADA had been established had been to have the leading figures from all of the stakeholders, from the sports' side and the public authorities' side. As he looked around the table, less than half of the representatives from the public authorities' side were in attendance; there were more substitutes than actual representatives. The Olympic Movement was somewhat better, but seven out of 17 were either absent or substitutes. If WADA were to maintain the kind of enthusiasm that had got it off to such a good start, it needed to urge those ministers who had agreed to become representatives to fulfil their duties and to show up, so he hoped that some kind of a special effort could be made to do that.

THE CHAIRMAN endorsed the remarks made by Mr Pound. It was certainly something that he endeavoured to do, to say that the standing of WADA was very much dependent on the message of commitment from the members and their efforts to contribute. Many of the substitutes had given long and valiant service to anti-doping; nevertheless, the fact that less than half of the public authorities' Foundation Board members were present did not send out a good message.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the members to note the dates of the meetings for 2011.

He thanked the guests who had come to the meeting to make presentations to the Foundation Board and the scrutineers for their assistance during the vote on the host city for the fourth World Conference on Doping in Sport. He thanked the members of the WADA staff for their hard work and assistance, and everybody else who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

He appreciated the efforts made by the members, who had been as enthusiastic at the end of the day as they had been in the morning. He also thanked the members for their courteous, productive and constructive contributions. He wished everybody a very happy and safe festive season, and looked forward to working with the members and seeing them again in 2011.

DECISION

Executive Committee – 14 May 2011, Montreal;
Foundation Board – 15 May 2011, Montreal;
Executive Committee – 17 September 2011, Lausanne;
Executive Committee – 19 November 2011, Montreal;
Foundation Board – 20 November 2011, Montreal.

The meeting adjourned at 3.45 p.m.

FOR APPROVAL

JOHN FAHEY, AC
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA