



**Minutes of the WADA Foundation Board Meeting
14 May 2006
Montreal, Canada**

The meeting began at 9.00 a.m.

1. Welcome, Roll Call and Observers

THE CHAIRMAN welcomed everybody to the first meeting of the WADA Foundation Board in 2006.

He reminded everybody that this was an open meeting, with members of the public and media present, not that that should affect what they were going to say.

He would circulate the roll call for those who were members or attending formally, and those observers who wished to be noted as having participated were welcome to sign as well.

The following members attended the meeting: Mr Richard Pound, President and Chairman of WADA; Mr Brian Mikkelsen, Minister of Culture and Sport, Denmark, and Vice-Chairman of WADA; Dr Tamás Aján, President of the International Weightlifting Federation and IOC Member; Mr Patrick Chamunda, IOC Member; Mr Karl Schweitzer, State Secretary for Sport, Austria; Mr Rich Young, representing the Association of National Olympic Committees; Mr Willi Kaltschmitt Luján, IOC Member and Member of the IOC Press Commission; Professor Arne Ljungqvist, IOC Member and Chairman of the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee; Ms Beckie Scott, IOC Member and Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Ms Rania Elwani, IOC Member and Member of the IOC Athletes' Commission; Col. Saidu Sambawa, Minister of Sports and Social Development, Nigeria; Mr Kangcheng Shi, representing Mr Duan Shijie, Vice Minister, State Sport General Administration, China; Professor Eduardo Henrique de Rose, President of the PASO Medical Commission and representing the Association of National Olympic Committees; Mr José Pascual, representing Sir Philip Craven of the International Paralympic Committee; Mr Anders Besseberg, President of IBU; Professor David Gerrard, Chairman of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency; Mr Ali Rezgui, Chef de cabinet, representing Yahia Guidoum, Minister of Youth and Sports, Algeria; Mr Natsuki Omi, Director, Competitive Sports Division, representing Mr Hiroshi Hase, Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan; Mr Vyacheslav Fetisov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Physical Culture and Sport; Ms Raija Mattila, Director, Sports Division, Ministry of Education, Finland, representing Ms. Tanja Karpela, Minister of Culture, Finland; Ms de Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary-General, Council of Europe, representing Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General, Council of Europe; Mr René Bouchard, Director General, International Affairs and Sport, representing the Hon. Michael Chong, Minister of Sport, Canada; Mr Anthony Wood, Minister of Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Barbados; Mr Kamal Al-Hadidi, Director, National Toxic Centre, Jordan; Mr Francesco Ricci Bitti, President of the ITF; Mr Scott Burns, Deputy Director, State and Local Affairs, ONDCP; Sir Craig Reedie, IOC Member; Rev Makhenkesi Arnold Stofile, Minister of Sport and Recreation, South Africa; Mr James Cameron, Chief General Manager, Arts and Sport Division, Department of Communications, Technology and the Arts, representing Senator Rod Kemp, Minister for the Arts and Sport, Australia; Mr Gian Franco Kasper, IOC Member and President of FIS; Mr Mustapha Larfaoui, IOC Member and President of FINA; Prof. Claudio Morresi,

President of CONSUDE;; Mr David Howman, WADA Director General; Mr Rune Andersen, WADA Standards and Harmonisation Director; Ms Julie Carter, WADA Education Director; Ms Elizabeth Hunter, WADA Communications Director; Dr Alain Garnier, WADA Medical Director, Lausanne Regional Office; Dr Olivier Rabin, WADA Science Director; Mr Olivier Niggli, WADA Finance and Legal Director; Mr Kazuhiro Hayashi, WADA Asia/Oceania Regional Office Director; Mr Rodney Swigelaar, WADA Africa Regional Office Director; Mr Jean-Pierre Moser, Director of the WADA Regional Office in Lausanne; and Mr Diego Torres Villegas, Director of the WADA Regional Office in Montevideo.

The following observers signed the roll call: Dmitry Tugarin, Maria Teresa Ramirez, Pumla Nene, Nobulali Zingato, Ichiro Kono, Mikio Hibino, Timo Haukilahti, Daniel Jacobovich, Stanislas Frossard, George Walter, Adrian Lorde, Young Seung Kim, Barbara Spindler, Heinz Jungwirth, Joe Van Ryn, Joseph De Pencier, Stephanie Hoek, Christophe De Kepper, Torben Hoffeldt, Peter Schønning, Elizabeth Ferris and Chen Zhiyu.

2. Minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 November 2005 in Montreal

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members had any comments regarding the minutes of the Foundation Board meeting on 21 November 2005 in Montreal. Unless any comments or corrections were made by noon that day, he would assume that the minutes had been considered approved as circulated.

DECISION

Minutes of the meeting of the Foundation Board on 21 November 2005 approved and duly signed.

3. Director General's Report

3.1 Executive Committee Meeting Update

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL informed the members that there were several agenda items covered in his written report, and he wished to highlight one or two factors contained in the report before moving on to the items discussed at the Executive Committee meeting the previous day.

It was important to highlight that the WADA management needed to ensure that all the processes, protocols, rules and regulations were user-friendly, so that members were not put to too much extra expense and resource in the way in which WADA administered the Code and the Standards. The management had been asked to try to reduce bureaucratic actions and costs, but would ensure when reducing those factors that it maintained the high level of quality and professionalism in delivery and succeeded in ensuring that harmony prevailed.

The CAS and the growing body of jurisprudence that it was providing was of note. WADA was very pleased at the number of cases determined in an appropriate way. Everybody who had seen the recent decisions would see that some of the factors that had been the subject of intense debate when the Code had come into being (and lawyers were well known for debating each side of an issue thoroughly) had been determined in the way in which WADA had predicted, and WADA was grateful for the way in which the cases had added up to showing that the approach had been correct.

One of the recent cases had concerned Tyler Hamilton, and had taken up a lot of the media space for many months after he had tested positive for blood doping. Members of the panel had carefully considered aspects of science, the way in which the test had been put into place, the aspects of the law and rules in relation to the UCI, and the athlete had been given every opportunity to present every argument his lawyers could think of. The appeal hearing had lasted for more than six days. WADA supported USADA in conducting the appeal by providing expertise and money to ensure that the legal costs would be

properly paid. The decision was important; it had been released on the first day of the Olympic Games in Turin and had therefore not been given the attention that it perhaps deserved.

On the subject of professional leagues, WADA continued to advance in trying to persuade the leagues in the USA to get closer to the Code. There had been a period of time during which there had been no communication with the leagues. That time seemed to have passed, and WADA was hoping to arrange meetings in New York in the next few weeks for further discussion.

There were two issues in relation to the rules and Code compliance. WADA had become aware at the ANOC meeting in Seoul that more than 90 NOCs did not have rules that were compliant with the IOC Charter. It could safely be predicted that the same NOCs did not have rules that were Code-compliant. WADA had approached the IOC to suggest working together so that the NOCs could change their rules in such a way as to be Charter and Code-compliant, and Mr Rune Andersen was working closely with Mr Pere Miró at the IOC to ensure that such changes would be made.

WADA was concerned that a number of NFs did not have rules that were consistent with the IFs, and asked sport to see what could be done to ensure that sports complied with the Code at the national level as, if they did not, WADA could get strange decisions made at national level that might not be appealable.

Some major points that had led to discussion and decisions the previous day were of note. The first item was FIFA. All of the members had received a copy of the advisory opinion delivered by the CAS in April; upon receipt of that opinion, WADA had offered to assist FIFA in ensuring that the FIFA regulations and statutes were altered appropriately to be Code-compliant. The WADA management had been invited to attend a meeting convened by Mr Caborn in London the previous Wednesday. He had attended the meeting with Mr Niggli, and there had been a very helpful and frank discussion with members of FIFA management and, as a result, WADA had been given a draft of FIFA's intended changes to its regulations and statutes. WADA would discuss those with FIFA the following day, but the key elements since the CAS opinion were that FIFA and WADA had stated that they would accept and abide by the opinion, and FIFA had said that it would ensure that such amendments would be made prior to the World Cup, to be held in Germany in June. The Executive Committee had discussed the matter; there had been a decision made the previous year stating that FIFA was non-compliant, but formal notification of this decision was being suspended for the time being. The suspension would continue so that the FIFA commitment could be put into place by the opening day of the World Cup, and the Executive Committee had extended the suspension to allow FIFA to amend its rules appropriately.

The second decision regarded the difficulties with baseball; the IBAF, in conjunction with Major League Baseball from the USA, had run a World Classic. WADA had not been informed of the anti-doping rules put into place; WADA had not had a contract with the IBAF to conduct out-of-competition testing; and matters had been tense to say the least. The IBAF had signed an agreement in January, though WADA had not received a copy until after the event in late March. The issue was that sports and signatories could be non-compliant for a period of time that could be very significant. WADA needed a mechanism to be able to determine such non-compliance. The Executive Committee had determined that it would deal with these matters following reports from the WADA management, with seven days' notice, so that decisions of non-compliance could be made by teleconference or electronic means.

The third point related to the Constitution. Following a full and frank discussion, it had been determined that there should be a working group made up of six members, three from sport, three from governments, to look at appropriate changes to the Constitution, highlighting five specific points: limits on membership, formalisation of rotation in relation to the positions of chair and vice-chair, equality of status between stakeholders from the Olympic Movement and governments, and an extra seat for the

chair and vice-chair, and it had been agreed that the group would make a report to the Executive Committee in September with a view to constitutional changes being put to the Foundation Board in November.

The other matter discussed and decided upon by the Executive Committee was the issue relating to hypoxic chambers. The Executive Committee had made no decision, but had agreed that the issue, along with the accompanying papers and background, would be sent out for consultation using the same process as that used for the draft Prohibited List, and that responses from such consultation would be considered by the List Committee at its meeting in September.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether there were any comments or questions arising from the Director General's written and verbal report.

DECISION

Report by the Director General noted.

4. Operations / Management

4.1 Strategic Plan and Performance Indicators Update

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that these were matters for information, although comments would be gratefully received. The Strategic Plan was in place until 2009, but WADA would be constantly reviewing the strategy; such review would be carried out over the next few weeks and, if there were suggested changes, these would be put to the Foundation Board in November.

The second part of the paper related to the WADA Performance Indicators, which were fully set out in the documents. These had been reported against for 2005; the management had listed the Performance Indicators for 2006.

There was one correction to be made on page 2 in relation to 2005; it had been mentioned that there would be a compliance requirement for governments in 2007. This was wrong, as the year should be 2008. WADA was obliged and responsible for providing compliance reports on a two-yearly basis. The first compliance report was due at the end of that year, and related to all signatories to the Code.

MS DE BOER-BUQUICCHIO had a question and a comment concerning the Strategic Plan. The question related to the Performance Indicators in relation to the governments, and she saw on page 2 of the document, which spoke about the established process required for monitoring government compliance with the Code, that WADA intended to report to the IOC in 2007. Why would WADA report to the IOC? What was the basis for that?

Regarding cooperation between the various monitoring bodies that existed in relation to compliance, there was the Code, the most successful and significant development in anti-doping in an international context, but there was also the UNESCO Convention, which everybody hoped would enter into force. The Council of Europe also had a high degree in monitoring, and she suggested that the modalities of cooperation between the various institutions and instruments should extend to the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that WADA reported to the Foundation Board, and the fact should be amended accordingly. WADA reported in relation to compliance at the end of 2006 for NADOS and NFs as he had mentioned, and WADA had liaised with the Council of Europe in relation to that report, as well as many other bodies in terms of the process to be introduced for that purpose. WADA respected the experience and expertise that the Council of Europe had in monitoring.

The UNESCO Convention was not yet in place, but WADA had worked closely with the Director General of UNESCO and his staff to ensure that, when the Convention came into

effect, the duties of UNESCO to monitor compliance would not duplicate WADA's duties to monitor Code compliance.

MR RICCI BITTI recommended giving particular priority to the monitoring of the activities of the NADOs. From an IF perspective, there was growing activity, which was encouraging; on the other hand, the ideal level of harmonisation had not been reached. The top NADO usually offered services for the top competitions. There was no homogeneity between the different NADOs. He recommended ensuring that cooperation between the IFs and NADOs would be effective as soon as possible. He believed that harmonisation should form part of the Strategic Plan for the following years.

DECISIONS

Strategic Plan and Performance Indicators
update noted.

4.2 World Conference 2007 – Planning Update

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the dates for the conference had been set to 15-17 November in Madrid. WADA intended to hold an Executive Committee meeting on the day prior to the conference, and the November Foundation Board meeting on the day after the conference.

WADA was looking at the way in which it would provide a programme for the conference; an internal project team was working on that, and he would report to the Executive Committee with a draft in September. WADA was working closely with the IAAF, which would be holding a conference in September on doping in athletics, and he hoped that some of the topics of interest from that conference would be incorporated into the WADA conference in 2007.

DECISION

World Conference 2007 planning update
noted.

5. Finance

5.1 Government / IOC Contributions Update

MR REEDIE asked Mr Niggli to take the members through the report.

MR NIGGLI had encouraging news. In 2005, WADA had collected 93.3% of contributions, which was quite an achievement given the number of contributors. The documents showed that most regions had delivered. In terms of percentage, Africa was the lowest but, in terms of money, this remained a tiny amount. The greatest concern was the Americas, which was regretful, especially given the fact that the USA and Canada had undertaken to pay 75% of the contributions and had delivered. The rest of the region had had great difficulties in paying the dues. He had recently been in Rio de Janeiro, where the governments of the region had met, and the issue had been about the ability of the region to agree on how to split the payments rather than anything related to WADA or its activities. He hoped that the countries would do something to solve the matter immediately, and that those countries that claimed that they were paying too much would undertake a process to re-discuss the shares divided among the region. The outcome represented about US\$ 1.4 million that had not been paid to the fight against doping, given the matching contribution from the IOC.

Nevertheless, the overall situation was encouraging, and even more encouraging was the timing of payment from governments. At the same time in 2003, WADA had collected 28% of its dues; in 2004, it had collected 56%; in 2005, it had collected 60%; and in 2006, it had already collected 75%. WADA was grateful to the governments for having organised the early payment of dues.

MR KALTSCHMITT noted that the Americas were working to organise other shares for governments to pay. He remembered that the amounts had been based on the formula of the Organisation of American States. Which countries were the ones that were not satisfied?

PROFESSOR MORRESI noted that Mexico did not agree with its share, and would soon work with the region in order to determine the contribution percentages and come to an agreement.

MR NIGGLI said that Mexico was the main country that was complaining about the amount it had to pay and, as to the formula, it was up to the region to decide which formula to use. Whether the Americas wished to stick to that was up to them, but it was important to find an agreement so that everybody could start paying.

DECISION

Government/IOC contributions update noted.

5.2 2005 Accounts

MR REEDIE wished to speak to the accounts briefly using the Management Report, which was Attachment 2. The accounts were prepared under the provisions of the IFRS, and the difficulty that that gave the Finance and Administration Committee was that WADA was unable to show as a commitment to research money in its 2005 accounts the money that had been committed, as it could show only money actually spent. Consequently, the Finance and Administration Committee had to try to explain through a management report exactly what the situation was. The auditor from PricewaterhouseCoopers, Mr Felix Roth, would deal with this issue and then he would formally submit the accounts for approval.

The management report showed that it was necessary to divide cash holdings into different names, depending on whether WADA held them for three months or more or less than three months. It disclosed the relatively high and improved collection; governments paid much earlier and much better, and the Olympic Movement matched that dollar for dollar instantly, so WADA was in funds to do what the Executive Committee and the Foundation Board wanted to do.

The third paragraph was important: there was a substantial commitment to research and, had WADA been able to disburse all of that money in the current year, then clearly the end result of the accounts would have been different. The Finance and Administration Committee had made a bad debt provision, as it was increasingly unlikely that WADA would be able to reclaim the goods and services tax under Canadian legislation. The Finance and Administration Committee was well aware of the fact that the US dollar was depreciating in value; WADA collected its money in US dollars, and spent in Canadian dollars, and the Canadian dollar was noticeably stronger than the US dollar, which had a significant effect on income.

WADA had increased the budget provision for litigation the previous year, and would do so again; he was afraid that, with the rights of appeal that WADA had under the Code, WADA was involved in processes of litigation rather more often than perhaps it would want to be.

At the end of 2005, if WADA had been able to show a set of accounts on an absolute cash basis, it would have ended up with cash available of around US\$ 5 million, equivalent to about three months of operation of WADA. The money that members could see in the documents was committed in the main to long running research projects.

MR ROTH was pleased to present the report on the financial statements of WADA, which could be seen in attachment 1 of item 5.2. The report of the auditors confirmed that the financial statements had been prepared in accordance with the IFRS and complied with Swiss law; as a consequence, the auditors recommended that the Foundation Board approve the financial statements as presented. On page two of the document, the members would see four columns, two in US dollars and two in Swiss

francs. The official currency of WADA was the Swiss franc and the accounts were to be approved in Swiss francs.

Looking at the balance sheet, the total assets had increased from 25.9 million to 36.6 million Swiss francs. The cash and cash equivalents and the held to maturity investments could be seen which, taken together, represented the disposal liquid funds. The increase was explained through the excess of income over expenditure from 2005 and also the appreciation of the US dollar. A good part of the amount was committed or reserved. Under the IFRS, the funds could be kept on the balance sheet as long as they were still controlled by the foundation. Other important movements included the fact that the other current assets had increased from 2 million to approximately 3 million Swiss francs; these were mainly pre-paid expenses related among others to the Olympic Games in Turin. In terms of intangible assets, under non-current assets, members would see an increase in intangible assets to 1.5 million Swiss francs, mainly related to the completion of the ADAMS software system implemented in 2005 and which was now being amortised over a four-year period.

Moving to the liability side of the balance sheet, total liabilities had increased from 3.3 million to 5.8 million Swiss francs, the main part of that being advance contributions, meaning payments in advance of contributions by governments and then the matching payment from the IOC.

The balancing amount was the equity, which had moved up from 22.5 million to 30.7 million Swiss francs in 2005; members would see the excess of income over expenses of 4.4 million, and the currency translation reserve had moved from a negative to a positive amount, which was related essentially to the appreciation of the dollar compared to the Swiss franc.

Page 3 included the statement of activities for the year, and showed total income down from 28.6 million Swiss francs to 27.4; the main part of income came from the annual contributions. There was no decrease in the amount of annual contributions for the specific years but, in 2004, there had been relatively high catch-up payments made from previous years, and late payments were recognised only in the statement of activities when they were actually paid, so there were some 5 million Swiss francs of late payments in 2004, and only 2 million in 2005.

Operating expenses had risen from 19 million to 22.8 million Swiss francs, showing an increase of 3.7 million Swiss francs. Salaries and other personnel costs had increased, mainly due to an increase from 45 to 54 staff members in 2005; travel and accommodation expenses had increased; testing fees had doubled; and research expenses had increased significantly.

On the financial income side, interest income had moved up due to higher disposable funds and an increase in interest rates. On exchange, there had been a loss on transactions, mainly related to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The result of the statement of activities was the excess of income of 4.4 million Swiss francs in 2005 compared to 10.3 million Swiss francs in 2004.

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the members approved the official accounts for 2005. The Finance and Administration Committee had proposed the accounts and the auditors had recommended that the Foundation Board approve them.

MR REEDIE said that the remaining papers were in the members' folders so that the members could see what the situation was and, in financial terms, what WADA thought that it would be doing over the next year.

The next attachment was an exercise that showed the actual expenses in 2005 against the budgeted expenses. Looking at that, members would see that WADA got pretty close to expenditure estimates.

One item he specifically wished to draw to the members' attention was under the Legal and Finance heading, where WADA had put the provision for 2005 up to US\$

300,000, which had not been quite enough. WADA had ended up spending US\$ 310,000, which rather proved the point that WADA was faced with being, in the anti-doping business, in a fairly litigious society.

On the other hand, on page 4, under ADAMS, those members who had been to the meetings for a number of years knew that WADA had been extremely concerned that, on starting this project, it was going into an open-ended situation whereby it could literally throw money into a large hole in the ground without necessarily getting the service it wanted. Mr Howman and his staff had done wonderfully in terms of bringing ADAMS to its present state of development at a total cost substantially less than the Finance and Administration Committee had thought it would have to face. Looking at the 2005 accounts, the Finance and Administration Committee had budgeted for US\$ 1.5 million, but had spent just over US\$ 1.1 million, which just proved that good management could save WADA a fair bit of money.

On page 7, the year-end situation as far as research projects were concerned could be seen. The reality in a research project was that many of the research projects took four years to come to fruition, and the contributions that WADA made were made over a four-year period. It was quite a complicated record-keeping situation, so that WADA would know at any given time the commitment, what WADA had actually spent and what it was still committed to, and then the Executive Committee and the Foundation Board could take a view of how much more they would allocate to research, as Mr Rabin would always have requests for funds for good research projects.

DECISION

2005 accounts approved.

5.3 2006 Quarterly Accounts (Quarter 1)

MR REEDIE noted that WADA was getting even more sophisticated in the information it had. The accounts for the first quarter showed three periods: January, February and March, and a quarterly statement of both income and expenses. Because governments and the IOC had made their contributions promptly and well in advance, these accounts looked extremely good indeed; WADA had obviously taken in far more in contributions than it had needed to spend so, at the moment, WADA was cash rich.

The documents also showed that the Finance and Administration Committee was now able to do a comparison between the actual expenditure in the quarter and the budgeted expenditure. Ms Pisani did this work for WADA, and it gave the management a very accurate figure on a very regular basis of how the business of WADA was being run.

DECISION

2006 quarterly accounts noted.

5.4 Draft Budget 2007

MR REEDIE said that the Finance and Administration Committee was a little unsure as to how to present the draft budget, so had done so on a non-increase basis as far as contributions were concerned. There had been a debate the previous day at the Executive Committee meeting and he thought that he could interpret that debate by saying that, if contributions were to be increased, some governments would prefer a modest annual increase, some would prefer stability and then a more substantial increase, and the comment had been made that, rather than relying only on what might be described as inflationary increases, WADA should be able to look at the scale of activities that it undertook and seek contributions in advance to meet those costs. He could not say what the Finance Committee would do when it met in August, but he thought that there was a general understanding that costs would rise gently. He hoped that this gave an indication of the direction in which WADA was heading and the costs that had been met in 2005; it showed variations to the 2006 budget, and a first attempt at what costs and incomes would be in 2007.

To try to bring it back to slightly simplistic figures, a projected cash flow calculation for the year had been made, and the committee estimated that, if everything that it thought might happen in 2006 actually happened, at the end of the year, WADA should have cash reserves of about US\$ 4.5 million, and that was just over two months of operating costs for WADA.

If the contributions came in at the rate expected, if the expenditure was as expected, and if WADA spent as much on research in 2007 as it had done the previous year, at the end of 2007, WADA could have free cash available of some US\$ 4 million.

The situation was getting tighter by not accepting the fact that some contributions might have to be increased. The Finance and Administration Committee would be meeting in Lausanne in August, and a very detailed budget would be prepared with all the evidence available from the first half of 2006. The Executive Committee would have that detailed budget at the meeting in September and would then decide what final budget to put to the Foundation Board in November.

MR RICCI BITTI said that the presentation was extensive and clear. He asked about litigation. He saw that costs were increasing rapidly, and wanted to understand the context. What kind of litigation was involved?

MR REEDIE replied that it would appear that WADA now appeared in a lot of different courts. WADA had appeared at the CAS, in Germany, and in the Canton of Vaud, so there was a great deal of interest.

MR NIGGLI said that WADA had two different activities; sometimes it was called to court by other parties, and for this litigation it was insured, but another part of the activity was WADA's right to appeal, and WADA was not insured for this part of the activity. When WADA decided to appeal a case, it incurred costs, which went from bringing witnesses to engaging lawyers and bringing experts, and so on and so forth. Also, in the amount set out, WADA had to put the money forward before the insurance company reimbursed WADA for litigation.

DECISION

Draft budget 2007 noted.

5.5 Working Group on Anti-Doping Costs Update

MR NIGGLI referred to the report in the members' files by the Chairman of the Working Group on Anti-Doping Costs. The group had been created to try to assess the cost of anti-doping in various domains; it had established questionnaires that had been sent out to many stakeholders, and the work was ongoing. The only point he wished to raise was that the rate of return on the questionnaires had been very low, probably because it took time to answer them. He would recommend that all members encourage their IFs or NADOs to respond. The group would report further when it had collected and analysed the information.

DECISION

Working Group on Anti-Doping Costs updated noted.

6. Legal

6.1 Legal Update

MR NIGGLI referred to the report in the members' files. He went through some case law. The members had a summary in their documents, so he would not go into detail; however, he wished to highlight a number of principles that had been determined by the Code and that confirmed that the Code was applied well, also confirming the contents of the Code, and that was very important in terms of progress in the fight against doping.

Roughly 300 decisions had been received in 2005, out of which 70% had been Code-compliant, and the remaining 30% had not been Code-compliant to various degrees. The big issue that WADA was facing was that a number of the cases concerned national athletes and had been dealt with by NFs, which had rules that were not in conformity with the IF rules, and which were therefore not Code-compliant. In those cases, WADA had had no right of appeal to the CAS.

Among the principles confirmed by the courts, he began with proportionality. There had been numerous debates about the fact that the two-year sanction would be disproportionate and would violate the athletes' rights, and so on. This had now been clarified in a number of decisions, including the FIFA opinion and the Hondo case, and he thought that it was now an issue that should not be raised again, as it had been clearly clarified by the CAS.

Cases of refusal had been clarified, and there had been no discussion regarding the two-year sanction, which confirmed existing jurisprudence. The issue of suspended sanctions had also been addressed. The Code did not foresee that a sanction could be suspended. WADA had had to appeal a few cases in this regard, and it had been clearly stated by the CAS that suspended sanctions were not a requirement and did not form part of the Code; therefore, they should not be in the IFs' rules.

The issue of specified substances was also interesting. These triggered a smaller scale of sanction, but only if the athletes could establish that they had not intended to enhance performance. WADA had had to appeal in cases where it had felt that the athlete had not proved that he or she had not wished to enhance performance; the decision had been revised by the Appeal Committee and, therefore, the normal scale of sanction had been applied. It was important to show that a reduce scale of sanction was not automatic simply because a substance was on the specified list.

There had been a few cases relating to the athletes' entourage; WADA had made sure that the four-year sanction had been properly applied.

There had been an interesting case in tennis regarding a minor. The minor had tried to escape the sanction by pleading that he was not bound by the rules as he was under the age of 18. This had been rejected by the panel, which WADA felt was absolutely appropriate.

There had been a few cases relating to finasteride, and these were important as they clarified issues in relation to the List and made clear that what was on the List was on the List and the CAS had no jurisdiction to start discussing whether or not a substance should be on the List. When it was on the List, the substance was prohibited.

The last point referred to a mistake made by the DCO in collecting a sample; the DCO had forgotten the sample at the home of the athlete for 45 minutes before going back to pick it up. Obviously, the sample had not been opened, but the athlete had claimed that this was a deviation and that he should not be punished. The case had gone to the CAS, and WADA had supported the view that this was a minor deviation, which had not changed the result. The CAS had upheld the decision, which had confirmed the provision in the Code, which was very important.

THE CHAIRMAN noted that it was important that there be a context to all of this. Those sitting on the Foundation Board in 2001, 2002 and 2003 would remember when the idea of a WADA Code had first been discussed, with a single set of rules to apply to all sports, athletes and countries. WADA had then gone through the process of building up the consensus necessary among all of the stakeholders, which had culminated in the adoption of the Code by the Foundation Board in March 2003 in Copenhagen, followed by its adoption by the various stakeholders. The Olympic Movement had adopted the Code prior to the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004, and the process determined by governments to do the same thing was an international convention under the aegis of UNESCO, which had been adopted by the General Conference of Parties in October 2005. There would then be a period of challenges. What was the law that would apply in cases

of doping? By and large, that had now been established as the Code. There were then some challenges as to whether the rules were enforceable. Was a two-year sanction too much? Was the onus of proof too severe? By and large, every challenge of that nature had been resolved in WADA's favour. The CAS was very consistent in saying that the Code was the Code. WADA was now in a period of interpretation. Was the science properly performed? Could it be relied upon? WADA was in the process of building up a set of guidelines as to what the Code actually meant. WADA had anticipated that this would probably be a three- or four-year period as people tested the extent of the provisions, what they meant, what 'unusual circumstance', 'no significant fault' and 'no fault' meant. All of these things would have to be worked out by the CAS and by experience.

Looking at what had been achieved to date, there was no doubt that the CAS arbitrators understood more about the Code than WADA might have thought early on, and they had been very diligent and consistent in applying the provisions of the Code, and understood why it was there and why the rules existed. Even though WADA was spending perhaps more money than it wanted on lawyers, this would probably continue for another three or four years. In some of the cases, WADA had to take the initiative as, if WADA thought that an NF, IF or NADO did not make the right decision, WADA would have to exercise its right to go to the CAS. He thought that that might continue for a while until there was some jurisprudence built up, particularly on the sanction period, as he thought that some IFs would probably rather have the CAS make a decision than for them to make a decision, as nobody could sue them if the CAS decided, whereas they might do so if the IF or NADO decided.

That was the context in which WADA found itself. He thought that it was a creative and formative process, and WADA would continue.

MR NIGGLI referred to the ADAMS report in the members' files, which contained all of the information that the members needed to know. As far as the laboratory insurance was concerned, he thought that it was important for the members to know that WADA had put into place insurance for all of the accredited laboratories. WADA had done this to help laboratories unable to find insurance within their own markets. The idea that it was absolutely necessary for laboratories to be properly insured was in the interests of everybody involved in the fight against doping, in particular those using the laboratories. This was a requirement that would become mandatory in the Standard for Laboratories. Before making it mandatory, WADA had wanted to be able to offer an alternative to laboratories. WADA had offered an incentive, and had had to put some of its own money forward to start the programme, because the insurance company had wanted a minimum premium, but WADA had thought that it was worth doing so and was now hopeful that more laboratories would join soon to cover the entire cost of the operation.

MR REEDIE thought that this was an outstanding piece of work, as this was a very odd and difficult risk to place. This was a real plus for laboratories all round the world to get access to this type of insurance policy, and he hoped that many more of them would join. He thought that whoever had been responsible for this deserved great credit.

DECISION

Legal update noted.

6.2 Working Group on Legal Matters Update

MR NIGGLI said that the working group had met the previous Monday to discuss the Code and how to improve the Code in light of the revision. This group would be in close cooperation with the Code revision team and would liaise on legal matters that would arise in the consultation process.

The group had also discussed a number of other topics, including the retesting of samples, to be followed up at the Executive Committee meeting in September with a paper; issues in relation to T/E ratios, which would also be followed up; and the doping

control form in light of the Lund case. All these matters would trigger further action from the management in relation to the various committees. This had been a very good meeting, and the group would probably meet again at the beginning of the following year once the consultation phase was under way.

MS DE BOER-BUQUICCHIO said that the principles regarding ADAMS had been elaborated at the request of the Council of Europe and she expressed her appreciation for the principles as they could currently be seen. The Council of Europe was particularly sensitive to issues of data protection and privacy, and she would be very pleased to forward the information to the Council of Europe authorities and the Data Protection Commissioner, who would undoubtedly be extremely pleased with the outcome of the work.

DECISION

Working Group on Legal Matters update noted.

6.3 FIFA Update

MR NIGGLI wished to make some points on the decision regarding FIFA. It was a very important opinion, which was well written. There were two parts to it; one related to the question of the differences between the WADA Code and the FIFA rules, but the other part was more in relation to general principles of law and the Code, and the second part would be extremely helpful and would certainly help WADA in other cases that it had before the courts.

He wished to highlight a few of the main points that the decision had raised. One of the excuses given by FIFA for not changing its rules was that it had been prevented from doing so by Swiss law, but it was clear that there was nothing in Swiss law that prevented FIFA from adopting the rules as they were in the Code.

The opinion had confirmed a number of principles. That of proportionality was obviously extremely important. The opinion had also confirmed that the sanction scale in the Code was appropriate, that the two years were a valid deterrent, as opposed to the six months proposed by FIFA, and it had confirmed equality of treatment, that everybody be treated with the same rules regardless of the sports practised.

It was really an achievement; as far as the comparison between the WADA Code and the FIFA rules was concerned, this had come as no great surprise to WADA, as WADA had identified the items previously, including the sanction scale, the way the sanction could be reduced, the suspended sanctions not foreseen by the Code, the way in which TUEs were dealt with by FIFA, and the appeal process. All these changes (apart from that relating to TUEs) related to mandatory provisions of the Code, and it was fairly easy to see what needed to be done by FIFA to be compliant. WADA regretted that the CAS had decided to talk about being 'materially different' to the Code, rather than talking about the wording in the Code, that the provisions needed to be adopted verbatim and with no significant changes, but WADA would certainly accept the CAS opinion and work in view of this opinion with FIFA.

DECISION

FIFA update noted.

6.4 Constitutional Amendments

THE CHAIRMAN said that the constitutional amendments would be discussed by a working group, which would seek resolution on the principles and the appropriate language, so the amendments would go forward to the members, if at all, at the meeting in November.

DECISION

Constitutional amendments to be discussed by a working group and possibly put forward to the Foundation Board in November 2006.

7. World Anti-Doping Code

7.1 Activity Update

MR ANDERSEN gave the members an update in terms of the process of implementing the rules. As he had reported earlier, the signing process of the Code had gone very well; all the Olympic Movement stakeholders had signed the Code and were implementing the rules. Looking specifically at the various signatories, WADA had received rules from only 20 NOCs. WADA was now in close cooperation with the IOC in order to implement rules among the NOCs. WADA had received rules from all 35 IFs, and FIFA was still pending approval. WADA had received 29 rules for the Recognised International Federations, and 34 sets of rules for NADOs.

WADA had been trying to look at NADOs, which was a more complex matter than the NOCs, since they were an established system within the IOC and the Olympic Movement. WADA had tried to categorise the NADOs, and had sent out a letter to all of the governments, asking whether or not they had a NADO and, if they had a NADO, to provide the name so that WADA could register it. WADA had received 84 responses to this request; of those 84, 65 had signed the Code and, of those 65, 31 were conducting out-of-competition testing and in-competition testing and had education programmes. 22 NADOs had implemented rules that had been reviewed by WADA, and 19 NADOs had comprehensive anti-doping programmes, including out-of-competition testing and in-competition testing programmes, education programmes and research. Finally, there were 13 NADOs currently certified according to an ISO certification.

With regard to the Code modification process, Article 23.6 clearly stated that WADA was to ensure a consultative process between athletes, signatories and governments, when revision was exceeded by WADA. WADA had already started this process by sending out letters to more than 2,500 stakeholders around the world, and was in the process of reviewing those comments. WADA had already received comments as of March 2003 regarding the conference in Copenhagen and, since then, comments had been received regarding changes and amendments that were to be reviewed by the Code Project Team, Executive Committee and Foundation Board.

The green parts of the slide that the members could see referred to the consultation periods proposed; one had been initiated through the letter sent out to stakeholders, and would continue from April to July 2006. The second part would go from January to March 2007, and the third from June to July 2007. After all three consultation periods, WADA would review comments and draft amendments. WADA would also consult with stakeholders through e-mail, post, meetings, seminars, conferences, etc. WADA would post all responses received on the website so that everybody could see what everybody else had in mind. WADA would respond to those who gave input to amendments, either directly through the post, or by responding to general enquiries through the website. WADA had established a special icon on the website to make it easy for everybody to access the Code review process online.

The draft Code, after the three consultation periods, would be put forward to the relevant Executive Committee and Foundation Board meetings that year and in 2007, and would end up at the Madrid conference in November 2007.

He had mentioned Code acceptance and implementation. The third important element in the Code process was to monitor Code compliance. He was also referring to Article 23.4 of the Code, which stated that Code compliance monitoring must be conducted every second year. There would be a report from WADA to the stakeholders,

and it would also be posted on the website. To give the members an idea of how such monitoring would be carried out, WADA had established a questionnaire, consisting of 24 different questions with multiple-choice answers. Question 12, which asked 'do you apply the currently enforced WADA Prohibited List?' had five different responses. The responses would be weighted depending on the answers given. WADA would then report on Code compliance to the IOC, the IPC and the IFs, major games organisations and the public, as stated in the Code. This concluded his report.

DR PASCUAL said that the IPC had a great deal of interest in ensuring that all federations had access to the WADA Code compliance programme, and the IPC tried to cooperate with WADA as much as possible; however, there were some federations with low budgets, and these needed WADA's support in reviewing the Code and having the last word in terms of compliance or non-compliance.

MR RICCI BITTI stated that it was of vital importance to the IFs to know the progress of the NADOs. Only 19 NADOs complied with the Code, and this caused problems for the IFs, as the advanced ones were requiring all the time to replace IF testing authority, and the others did not exist, so the gap was huge. Another concern related to a further item to be discussed, which was the mission of RADOs, and he wished to know what the RADOs' authority and mission should be. He thought that increased burden would be placed on a process that was not completely established, and he thought that this was of great concern to all IFs.

MR ANDERSEN replied to the first comment. WADA would make Code compliance monitoring available to everybody. This was a web-based system that would be available to those with Internet access. If that were not possible in other countries, it would be necessary to find ways of doing this manually.

To Mr Ricci Bitti, he replied that the development of NADOs around the world was an important topic of concern to WADA as well. WADA was doing everything possible to assist regions around the world to develop NADOs and have the NADOs up to the required standards. WADA had proposed to ANADO (the Association of National Anti-Doping Organisations) to have some responsibility for certifying NADOs around the world. This was a proper task to take on, and WADA would also encourage governments to support this undertaking. As members were aware, the Code stated that, where there was no NADO, the NOC was the NADO of that country.

DECISION

World Anti-Doping Code activity update noted.

8. Department /Area Reports

8.1 Communications

MS HUNTER noted that there had been a significant increase in interest in the topic of anti-doping in all areas of the world. By all accounts, this was good for WADA and all those concerned by the fight against doping. One of the challenges faced was the proliferation of misleading and inaccurate information. WADA was intensifying its work to expand its reach in regions in which WADA had had limited contact in the past. Much of the communication had been focused on clarifying some very basic but pivotal information and messages for the audiences. She recognised that those challenges experienced by WADA were also experienced by WADA stakeholders, so WADA was also dedicating resources to developing models and resources that could be adopted by stakeholders.

The first area concerned athlete relations and, in this context, there was the WADA Athlete Outreach programme, the Athlete Outreach model and the Athlete Committee. Under communications, there were also media relations, and WADA was responsible for information resources, providing information through the website, the Play True magazine and various publications. WADA's Athlete Outreach programme worked to

educate athletes at major international and multisport events about the dangers and consequences of doping. Ms Stacy Spletzer, who was the manager of WADA Athlete and Outreach programmes, ran the programme, and would share some of the most recent Outreach activities with the members.

MS SPLETZER said that she had put together a short video to highlight the experiences in the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Turin. The goal of the programme was to raise awareness and interact with athletes at major events around the world, but she thought that the key aspect of the success of the programme was that WADA was able to provide information to athletes in a fun and interactive way. When WADA went to the events, athletes actually wanted to be part of promoting clean sport.

MS HUNTER informed the members that the Outreach model had been developed to help stakeholders meet their needs for athlete outreach, and this had been piloted at the China National Games. Since then, WADA had made the model available to all IFs and major games organisers; Outreach programmes had already been initiated by the IRB, Anti-Doping New Zealand and the IAAF among other bodies. The model provided the necessary tools and support to enable these organisations to deliver their own Outreach activities. She showed slides of the Outreach model at the under 19 World Championships of the IRB in Dubai that year, with the booth, the banners used based on the model, the prizes given away to the athletes featuring the WADA and IRB logos, etc.

The Athlete Committee was another important issue in athlete relations. The committee had rapidly established itself as an effective voice for clean athletes, and had provided constructive feedback to WADA programmes, such as the handling of whereabouts information, and was speaking out on behalf of clean athletes worldwide.

These messages had been delivered through Athlete Committee participation in press conferences at the Olympic Winter Games in Turin and the recent committee meeting in Moscow.

In the area of media relations, she wished to talk about the trends and challenges seen and the strategies used to address these. In Europe, Oceania, North America and parts of Africa, there was a strong interest in WADA and the fight against doping that continued to grow; in other regions in the world, there was a burgeoning interest in anti-doping, and this provided WADA with an opportunity to clarify messages and build awareness. This did not come without challenges. The technical nature of anti-doping did not provide for fast communication, it required a lot of education, and there was a general lack of understanding of anti-doping in the areas of the world in which WADA had not had much presence in the past. The positive side of anti-doping was rarely reported in the media. To be most effective, in addition to responding to the immediate day-to-day needs of media requests, it was clear that WADA needed to be proactive in strengthening understanding among the established media and strengthening those relationships. WADA also needed to build media relations and contacts in the new areas of the world.

As a general policy, WADA took advantage of all of the programmes and meetings around the world to meet with the media. Recently, Mr Fred Donzé, WADA's Manager for Media Relations, had held education meetings with media in Seoul and Tokyo. WADA hosted press conferences and, over the past few months, had done so in Turin for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, and in Moscow with the Athlete Committee. WADA used the website and magazine as tools for education.

Looking at the year ahead, WADA would be soliciting the help of its stakeholders to strengthen media relations and contacts. It would host a media education programme at the Asian Games in December, engage in a media tour of certain North American cities, and also provide to Foundation Board members a current affairs report on a monthly basis to keep members more informed on a consistent basis.

The Play True magazine was the flagship magazine, which gave WADA an opportunity to provide in-depth education on current issues and educate the media and stakeholders.

There had been three issues since the last meeting of the Foundation Board: the Harmonisation issue, published in December, which gave an in-depth look at the World Anti-Doping Programme and served as a reminder of just how far anti-doping activities had progressed since the establishment of WADA in 1999. The issue for Turin 2006 highlighted anti-doping efforts surrounding the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. The Global Mission issue had been published just that week, and explored current strategies, notably the RADO strategy, so that anti-doping activities would be put in place in every region in the world. The publications were printed in English and French, and the Spanish translation was posted on the website.

WADA had launched a new website the previous September and, since then, WADA had been spending a lot of time working within the WADA departments to help deliver information about the department programmes to stakeholders. She gave two examples: a snapshot of the Digital Library and a page posting case law, so there were links to judgments from the CAS and other bodies that ruled on anti-doping issues.

With regard to publications, current publications included the 2006 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, the Athlete Guide and a doping control leaflet.

In December the previous year, stakeholders had been given the opportunity to receive 100 free issues of each of these publications; more than 12,000 copies of the List and 5,000 copies of the Guide had been delivered to 56 organisations in 41 countries.

WADA had also recently launched a content sharing programme so that stakeholders could take the content developed by WADA and use it for their own publications. They could print the content with their own brands, use their own athlete pictures and translate the content into their own languages. The IRB had taken advantage of this programme.

Finally, she wished to show members a brief video that encapsulated the essence of WADA and reminded people that WADA represented clean athletes. The goal had been to put together a programme in a universal format that was very visual, so that it could be adopted by stakeholders and translated into their own languages. An advertising agency in Montreal had donated its services free of charge to create the video. She had also provided members with a copy of the DVD, and more copies were available if necessary.

DECISION

Communications report noted.

8.1.1 Athlete Committee Chair Report

MR FETISOV presented the report of the Athlete Committee.

He thanked WADA for giving him the opportunity to take the Athlete Committee to Moscow to spend a few days discussing some very important issues. WADA staff and his staff had done an excellent job to prepare the meeting, after which there had been a press conference from the Russian media. Issues had been put forward to strengthen the fight against doping in sport. He thought that it had been good timing to create the committee, and it was very important to hear from athletes who had been around for many years and knew the situation from the inside.

He wished to present the suggestions made by the committee. The committee encouraged the players in the American professional leagues to advocate that their unions adopt the World Anti-Doping Code. Noting that clean athletes had nothing to hide, the committee members believed that there was no reason not to adopt and comply with the Code.

The committee suggested that there be consideration of financial penalties for those who offended against anti-doping rules, including penalties for those responsible for teams, federations, or organisations in which doping cheats participated.

The committee wished to see the CAS increase its powers to allow clean athletes to claim damages or lost prize money from doped competitors who cheated them to be a further deterrent to doping in sport.

The committee welcomed the 24 April CAS advisory opinion in respect of FIFA rules and looked forward to the full acceptance of the Code by the football players, including their participation in clean athlete activities such as the WADA Athlete Committee.

The committee looked forward to advancing education programmes for young athletes, including innovative methods such as music and comics.

PROFESSOR MORRESI thought that the press often did not have the necessary information and that, at regional competitions, such as the South American Games that would be taking place in November in his country, the media should be informed about the way in which WADA was fighting against doping.

THE CHAIRMAN was certainly concerned that more and more people understood what was being done, and WADA had been pretty active in some of regional games. It had not been possible to go to all of them. He thought that, in the larger communication sense, members would hear about some of the ongoing communication programmes, as it was a matter of communication as much as anything.

DECISION

Athlete Committee Chair report noted.

8.2 Science

8.2.1 Health, Medical and Research Committee Report

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST referred the members to the extensive report in their files. He wished to highlight some items of particular importance.

The List was one of the most important documents that WADA was producing. It went from January to December; the work had been started with the 2007 List, and the committee would finish by deciding upon the List for 2007 in September, immediately followed by another meeting that would start the work for the next List, so this meant numerous meetings of the List Committee. The proposed List for 2007 was now being circulated to the stakeholders; a decision would have to be taken in September, as the List had to be decided on and published as of 1 October each year.

Research was another item he wished to highlight. He emphasised the importance of the WADA research budget in the scientific world. The absence of an international fund for anti-doping research had been a major drawback for the fight against doping, and the creation of WADA had really been a step in the right direction. Although the WADA budget during the early years had not been the expected one, WADA had now reached the situation whereby it had a substantial amount of money available for anti-doping research. Based on the decisions taken by that body and the Executive Committee, the priority area was finding scientifically solid analytical methods for the doping substances on the List. This was an ongoing need, since the pharmaceutical industry was very active in producing new substances and medications each year, and WADA needed to have laboratories totally updated in modern technology for the purpose of identifying substances.

The importance of the budget had been exemplified by the Gene Doping Symposium, held in Stockholm in December. The WADA President and IOC President had attended the symposium and the Queen of Sweden had concluded the seminar, maintaining a high official level as well as a high scientific level. He had been impressed by the progress that had been made in many research centres around the world based on the funding from WADA. It had been said that there would be no way of detecting gene doping, as it meant an introduction in the genetic elements of the body that would naturally make them produce doping substances, so it would not be possible to differentiate between genetically induced and normally induced production of bodily substances. This had

turned out not to be the case. It was not a matter of if gene doping could be detected, it was a matter of how and when, and WADA was much closer to the identification methods than he had believed, and this showed the importance of having research budgets in place.

Another matter that he wished to highlight was the meeting that had taken place one month previously on blood parameters and blood doping analysis. Members would remember that there had been some confusion with respect to blood analysis for the purpose of blood doping on the one hand and for the purpose of identification of blood parameters that would render an athlete temporarily ineligible for a competition, and the latter types of blood analysis were being conducted by certain IFs and were often confused with blood analysis for the purpose of identifying doping. They were two totally different methods under two totally different auspices, and should not be confused. Some athletes in Turin had been barred from competition because of their haemoglobin levels in accordance with the FIS rules, and had been accused by the media of being doped, which had not been the case. A meeting had been convened with the parties concerned to find a common approach to this whole confusing area, by trying to find common rules and approaches and, hopefully, under the regulations of the anti-doping Code. This was ongoing work to have that area better explained to the public.

The laboratory statistics were now being placed on the website for 2005. This was an annual report of great interest.

PROFESSOR GERRARD said that, as far as the TUE issue was concerned, there were athletes who required the use of prohibited substances in order to maintain their health and participate in sport. He highlighted four different spheres of activity. Over 13,500 Abbreviated TUEs and over 1,000 full TUEs had been entered into the WADA database, and this reflected a huge amount of work undertaken by Dr Garnier and his assistant at the Lausanne office. A lot of administrative work went into this, but the fruits of their labour were now being seen in terms of the database being kept up to date.

The Model of Best Practice, an administrative document that had been developed in consultation with IFs and NADOs, had been circulated and would be released for full consultation early in June that year; that was a very important step forward that had been promised some time ago but had now come to fruition.

Likewise, the document entitled Medical Guidelines was in draft form and would be ready for release and consultation by the end of 2006. This was a document that would enable NADOs and their TUE committees to harmonise their approach to important medical conditions, and already the guidelines for asthma, diabetes, ADHD and testosterone deficiency had been drafted, so there was harmonisation in the approach to diagnosing and applying appropriate therapy to these conditions.

He was pleased to announce that, in December 2006, co-organised by the NADO of Germany, there would be WADA workshop specifically for the chairs of the TUE committees, which would provide an opportunity to bring key personnel together to debate those and other important issues to which he had referred regarding TUEs.

DR RABIN completed the verbal reports given by Professor Ljungqvist and Professor Gerrard. The statistics were available outside the Foundation Board room and would be made public on the WADA website at the beginning of that week.

He emphasised the quality of the accreditation programme for the laboratories, and the fact that WADA was gaining increased international exposure through its collaboration with ILAC. WADA had established more than 30 assessors, who had been trained for the ISL and ISO norms, so this was something that had been well established and, recently, WADA had presented its programme to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, and had raised interest by this organisation, in particular for the quality of the certified reference materials put in place for the anti-doping laboratories by WADA.

COLONEL SAMBAWA understood that there appeared to exist no foundations to support additional research in the field in which WADA was working. He was really surprised about this. He believed that most regional and political organisations had agencies that could support research. He did not really understand why WADA was not making an approach to international organisations or countries that could support research.

In the African region, there was the issue of the use of traditional methods and substances that were still in practice. Serious work was required to raise awareness in relation to the use of such traditional methods and substances taken by some athletes. He thought that there was a need to look at the best way to put money into this important area.

MR BESSEBERG appreciated the initiative, but an attempt was now being made to coordinate the blood testing and blood parameters (not EPO testing), and the rules that three winter IFs and the UCI had and, hopefully, there would be some guidelines that the IFs could decide on, so as to put them into operation for the winter season. The three federations had to have the same rules. He hoped that it would be possible to put these in place for the next season.

MR RICCI BITTI said that the TUEs were a very complex administrative burden, and the majority appeared to come from a small group of well-developed countries. It appeared that TUEs were granted by IFs and monitored by WADA; however, those granted by NADOs were not yet monitored by WADA. There had been a request for some consistency concerning the granting of TUEs for asthma.

The other issue concerned the T/E ratio and, apparently, the statistics put together by the group would be of some interest. There had been 63 cases in 2005, none of which had been classed as a doping offence; it seemed as though the lowering of the ratio from six to four from an operational point of view had not been much appreciated. He had felt obliged to note these points, which had been raised prior to the meeting.

PROFESSOR LJUNGQVIST said that research, when conducted by researchers around the world, was based on the extent to which their research projects could compete with other projects within the funds available and, since there were few funds available for research into anti-doping around the world, there was great difficulty for people who did conduct research in that field to compete with other fields of interest in society, such as research into cancer, AIDS, circulatory diseases, etc., so there was a need for specifically allocated funds for research into anti-doping; otherwise, the researchers would have difficulties in raising the necessary money. That was why the WADA fund was so fundamental in the fight against doping. There were other funds in the world also dedicated to the fight against doping. USADA, for instance, had a substantial amount of money available for researchers, particularly in the North American area. In his own country, there were small funds available for such research but, in most countries, they were very small, virtually non-existent, which was why a fund such as the WADA fund was so important. This was why WADA would have great difficulty arguing at a higher level for making money available specifically for this. This had occasionally been done successfully within the European Union, for instance. There were ways in which WADA tried to seek to create more money for research, but WADA could not be successful in that endeavour if it did not show its own interest and have a substantial amount of money ready itself. More than 20% of the WADA budget went into research, and that was an argument that was impressed upon other foundations. A number of the projects currently funded by WADA were jointly funded by WADA and other research funds, such as the USADA fund.

To Mr Besseberg, the issue he had raised was a priority area in order to find a common solution to the confusing problem of the various types of blood analysis, and he hoped that a joint programme would be in place for the coming winter season.

As to the TUE questions, the experts would answer these better. He was fully aware of the problems with TUEs, the administrative burden, and so forth.

The T/E ratio had been lowered from six to four; there had been a limited number of cases between four and six, but they were still there, and he felt that it was perhaps a little too early to reconsider the ratio. An explanatory letter would shortly be circulated to the stakeholders asking them for opinions, so it was still an open question, and it was quite possible that, when the List was established in September, the ratio would be changed.

PROFESSOR GERRARD said that, with respect to the asthma issue, it had been an ongoing concern for many years that, for a short period of time during the Olympic Games, a different criterion appeared to be imposed for the diagnosis and testing of athletes with asthma, and he thought that this was something that the TUE Committee was looking at very closely, and very soon there would be, for consultation, a document that would more clearly spell out the appropriateness of a wide range of diagnostic procedures for the establishment of a diagnosis of asthma, and that should help Mr Ricci Bitti's sport and many others.

He wished to make one comment regarding the issue raised by his Nigerian colleague regarding research into traditional medicines; this was an extraordinarily difficult area in which to conduct meaningful research, and the message he asked Colonel Sambawa to take back to his colleagues was that the use of traditional medicines carried with it the risk and danger of contamination of products that lacked consistency and testing and production and, in many cases, no quality control, and so the ultimate liability must rest with the athletes. The simple fact of these traditional, natural, herbal remedies in no way protected the athlete from the potential for an AAF, and he did not think that any research would help WADA in this area.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the general research area was also built into the laboratory accreditation process; he thought that the laboratories had to devote at least 7% of their total budget to research.

DECISION

Health, Medical and Research Committee report noted. Suggestions made by Foundation Board members to be taken into account.

8.3 Education

8.3.1 Ethics and Education Committee Chair Report

MR BOUCHARD wished to make some observations on behalf of the Chair of the Ethics and Education Committee, Mr Chong. Before presenting the report, he welcomed Julie Carter to the WADA team; her extensive experience in a variety of fields was quite an addition to the team. He looked forward to working with her.

It was clear that education was a key element in the world anti-doping movement; it was also quite clear that developing an effective programme that addressed a wide variety of targets and groups from around the world had its own challenges. The wish of the committee was to take a more focused approach and link up to other parts of the anti-doping infrastructure, including WADA regional offices and the development of RADOs.

The Ethics and Education Committee had held a face-to-face meeting on 27 and 28 April. It had been very interesting to learn about the numerous initiatives under way and also see that the committee was building on previous efforts with a renewed approach to the education strategy.

The Digital Library had been launched as a tool for sharing information available from around the world. It facilitated partnerships between stakeholders and the exchange of information between the different groups. He encouraged the members to request that their organisations submit their education material to WADA so that it could be shared.

He wished to highlight the education symposia, which continued to be a priority for WADA, since they were central to building capacity, partnership and mentorship opportunities in developing regions and countries. In 2006, education symposia were scheduled to take place in Athens from 25 and 27 May, Kuala Lumpur from 29 to 30 August, and then in India in September 2006. It was also hoped that there would be a symposium in French-speaking Africa in 2006.

On a final note, the committee had recommended that the WADA staff strengthen the education strategy by reviewing educational elements from the Code as part of the Code review process and its linkages to the emerging UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport.

MS CARTER said that she had been with WADA for one month only, but had already developed an appreciation of the importance of the collaboration with stakeholders and partners, as well as with the other WADA departments and her colleague Ms Hunter and her team. It seemed that great work was obviously already being done on the communications and disciplining level: communications in disseminating the rules and information, and disciplining in terms of testing and sanctioning. She thought that it was necessary to develop the preventative side and determine the message and content and medium to reach all of the end users across the broad spectrum of cultures, ages and activity groups.

The members had a full report in their files, but she wished to run through some of the key projects and tools currently being used by the Education Department. On a two-yearly basis, WADA circulated a questionnaire regarding education initiatives, and that questionnaire had gone out in 2005 in the form of a multi-choice questionnaire with the opportunity to add comments. The results were currently being compiled to inform the strategy going forward.

WADA had focused a lot on athletes and coaches and, going forward, the target group should be broadened to include athlete and medical personnel, including pharmacists and people who played key roles in the lives of children and athletes.

WADA would also be focusing on following up, as it was important to see what participants would be doing as a consequence to the materials and information obtained through the symposia, and WADA would also focus on organising symposia for regions that had not yet been covered. Ms Ebermann had kindly put together a slide to show countries in which participants had already attended one or other of the education symposia. These addressed a number of countries, and the aim was to address more of the white areas on the slide.

One of the developing areas was what would be done to address the message to youth. The Education Department had already started collecting certain materials and curricula, and was intent on developing a toolkit, which would be pretty basic in form, because one of the goals was for the end user to customise it to meet specific regional, local and social requirements.

WADA had recently held a number of pilot workshops for coaching programmes. The course materials were currently under review by the working group that had developed these materials, and it was also working on developing guidelines for those who ran the workshops. All of this was done with a fairly general approach to allow for customisation by end users.

On the social science research level, a number of research projects had been financed two years previously; the department was currently reviewing the outcomes of these projects, and there would be a call for proposals issued on 30 May. The aims going forward with respect to social science research were to broaden the topic categories so as to encourage greater quality of projects and, should the interest and the results be appropriate, WADA would be encouraged to increase the funding levels for the social research grants.

Mr Bouchard had pointed out the Digital Library tool, and WADA encouraged members and their constituents and partners to contribute to the library.

WADA had also recently developed the electronic forum, a web-based platform aimed at facilitating communications between all participants at education symposia. That was currently a very specific target, but she was hoping to develop that tool to use it for other education projects and, if it turned out to be a success, following the review of the results of the pilot, she hoped that other WADA departments might be able to use it for their respective projects. It was basically a communication tool, which would hopefully help with the follow-up process linked to the education symposia.

Mr Bouchard had also been kind enough to report on the major messages emanating from the recent meeting of the Ethics and Education Committee, which would be revisiting those initiatives at its next meeting on 12 and 13 October. She was very much looking forward to working with everybody to use established channels and communications means with partners and stakeholders, including the Council of Europe, UNESCO, NOCs, Olympic Solidarity, etc.

MR KALTSCHMITT thought that most of the education was aimed at specific targets, such as the athletes and the sports community. What about a campaign for WADA itself? WADA was dealing with governments, which included small governments that often did not know what WADA was, and he thought that a campaign could support WADA's position politically, in terms of learning about what WADA was and what it was doing in the world. This could be done with a lot of important people he knew would be willing to address this issue. It would put WADA in a different position. He wondered if anything could be done in this respect.

MS CARTER replied that there was an intention to try to broaden target groups, and governments and institutions were among the additional entities on that list. How WADA went about it in practice was yet to be determined, but part of it was the networking carried out in such forums. She had had an interesting meeting with Mr Murrell, who was leading the Caribbean RADO, and had discussed with him the possibility of establishing a basic toolkit for his use in his region that would include model letters addressed to governments and institutions to ask for their assistance in communicating the message. WADA would be working in that vein, and she thanked Mr Kaltschmitt for his very useful comment.

DECISION

Ethics and Education Committee report noted.

8.4 Governments

THE CHAIRMAN said that there had been an expression on behalf of the Olympic Movement stakeholders of disappointment at the rate at which there had been ratification of the UNESCO Convention. Six months had passed since it had been adopted, and only 13 countries of the 191 that had participated in the UNESCO Conference had managed to get an instrument of ratification to UNESCO. Until 30 such instruments reached UNESCO, the Convention would not come into formal effect. The governments had explained that they were working as quickly as they could and that they would continue those efforts, but that it was more complicated and time-consuming than perhaps they had estimated in 2003, when they had asked for an additional period up until the Olympic Games in Turin to get the Convention into place. The Olympic Movement was willing to do whatever it could to help, and if there was anything that the sports community could do to assist governments in accelerating the process, it was willing to do so. It was of vital importance that this Convention come into force as soon as possible.

MS JANSEN said that she would report on four key areas: the Copenhagen Declaration, government contributions, anti-doping programme development and the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the UNESCO Convention.

In November, she had reported that there were 182 signatories to the Copenhagen Declaration; there were now 185. For Europe, this meant a 100% rate of signature. Oceania had also been in that situation but, with the Marshall Islands coming on and having NOC certified status as of 1 January, WADA would be liaising with the Marshall Islands to find out how far along they were with the process. WADA had also recently heard from Aruba, which would be signing the Declaration. There were 17 non-signatory countries remaining to date.

With respect to government payments, the objective was to receive full and timely payments. In May 2003, WADA had received 19.60% and, in December of that same year, 76.33%. By comparison, that year WADA had already received 75.87%. In terms of the number of countries contributing to WADA in 2003, there had been 104. By comparison, in May that year, 102 countries had already contributed. The timing and level of contributions had increased, and WADA would continue to work on achieving 100% all round.

WADA members would recall that WADA was working with the Commonwealth Secretariat to support three experts in the field of anti-doping programme development, in the Caribbean, Africa and Oceania. The three experts supported by the Commonwealth Secretariat were now in place, with one in Fiji, one in Kenya and one in Barbados.

Also attached was a report submitted to the Commonwealth Sports Ministers meeting in March 2006. This paper had been well received by the ministers, and they continued to endorse the project.

With regard to the UNESCO Convention, WADA had been working to encourage governments to ratify the Convention, unanimously adopted by all governments on 19 October. WADA had sent copies to all countries at the beginning of November to encourage ratification. UNESCO had sent certified copies in six languages on 19 December, and some governments had advised that they needed the certified copies before their procedures for ratification could begin. WADA had provided a status update report to the IOC Session in February and to all WADA Foundation Board members. Members also had another copy of the updated report as of 27 April. To date, 13 governments, listed on the slide, had ratified the Convention. When the UK had ratified the Convention, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands had also requested that they be included (they were Crown Territories of the UK, both of which had NOCs).

Each government had to ratify according to the individual constitutional processes, and the governments had expressed that this took time. She estimated that 38 to 40 countries between October 2005 and May 2006 had been experiencing elections, civil unrest or political instability, or had completely new administrations.

With respect to WADA actions, members had a summary report of everything that WADA had done to try to encourage ratifications. There had been direct correspondence. WADA had worked through its regional offices, which had contacted governments directly. Mr Mikkelsen had been working with the European region. Through their terms of reference, the RADO boards were encouraging all countries involved in the RADOs to sign the Copenhagen Declaration, ratify the Convention and make their payments to WADA. There would be ten RADO meetings that year involving 84 countries. The Council of Europe at its meeting in November, and through a recommendation issued that week, had urged countries to speedily ratify the Convention. The Commonwealth Ministers meeting had taken place in Melbourne and other meetings had taken place in the Americas, all of which had recommended speedy ratification. UNESCO had also been taking steps. A meeting had been held in March to urge all UNESCO delegates to move on this. These were some of the actions, and not all of them.

The Conference of Parties was due to meet in July, and 30 ratifications were needed by May 2006 in order to enable the meeting to take place.

DECISION

Governments update noted.

8.5 Independent Observers / Audit – Future Approach

8.5.1 Turin 2006 – Olympic and Paralympic Independent Observers Reports

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that the three reports WADA was expecting from the Independent Observer teams from Turin and Melbourne had not yet been concluded and would not be published until such conclusion. He expressed WADA's gratitude to the organisers of the events and the Independent Observers themselves, who had acquitted themselves at each of the venues extremely professionally.

DECISION

Independent Observers update noted.

8.5.2 IO / Audit – Future Approach

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL said that WADA would conduct an internal management review of the Independent Observer programme with the assistance of several Independent Observer mission leaders and would report to the Executive Committee in September with some ideas as to how to proceed with the programme in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the reports had been completed, but one of the elements of the protocol was that WADA sent the report to the client so that the client could comment on it to make sure that there was no dispute as to facts. WADA was waiting for those comments before delivering the reports. WADA had had excellent cooperation from the organisations and the excellent Independent Observer teams had done a terrific job.

DECISION

Audit update noted.

8.6 Regional Offices

8.6.1 Cape Town

MR SWIGELAAR noted that there was a complete report in the members' files, and he had extracted some key issues to highlight.

There had been a very successful education symposium in Egypt, which had attracted the presence of 13 countries from East and North Africa.

The RADO programme development was progressing well, and was being implemented with the full support of countries.

In terms of individual countries, it was heartening to see the number of countries approaching the office in Cape Town for assistance in getting their anti-doping programmes up and running.

The regional office had established an initiative with one of the sports broadcasters based in South Africa. The broadcaster had a footprint in about 35 African countries. It had approached the regional office, and the idea was that it would make airtime available for WADA messages to be broadcast to the continent.

There had been a visit from the new Foundation Board member from ANOC, Minister Chamunda, who had participated in the programme. He hoped to report on further progress in this regard at the next Foundation Board meeting.

Communication in the region was paramount. Besides the newsletter, he had also implemented a new quarterly report, which would go out to the region. In terms of the challenges, he had done some research and found out that, in 2004, France on its own had had more landlines and fixed lines than all of Africa put together.

The lack of funding was hampering sport in general on the continent, and then of course there was political and administrative instability. If a new administration came in, he would have to start from scratch in terms of building cooperation.

In terms of the Copenhagen Declaration, there were seven countries in the continent that still had to sign. The slide that was being projected was to give the Foundation Board members an idea of the current situation. He was certainly pursuing the signing of the Declaration, and most of the countries had indicated that they were in the process of signing.

Nigeria had ratified the UNESCO Convention, which remained one of the key focus areas of the regional office. Certain strategies were employed to ensure that relevant information reached all of the countries, and it was his intention to intensify those efforts, with the assistance of the Foundation Board members.

One issue raised the previous year had come to fruition with the President of the African Union writing to all heads of state in the continent to urge them to ratify the Convention. This had been a very positive step. The President in Office of the Supreme Council for Sport had also written to all the sports ministers in the continent.

In terms of the way forward, the key focus areas for the office were to ensure ratification of the UNESCO Convention, as well as improvement in the forwarding of contributions. There had been tremendous progress in this regard, and he was waiting for some contributions to come through.

The office was also trying to get the NOCs and other stakeholders to work towards full implementation of the Code. In terms of anti-doping development, there were the two RADOs, and he was looking forward to the implementation of more of these processes.

Education was critical, and the first WADA Education Symposium in Africa had been held in Cairo from 27 to 29 November 2005. The symposium had been well attended and all of the participants had expressed their support and belief in the value of the symposium and the information received. WADA was planning a similar event in West Africa in July or August 2006, and the regional office was assisting with liaison with the possible host country and contact with the envisaged participants.

With regard to the Athlete Outreach programme, there would be a number of Outreach events in Africa, and the IAAF was planning to stage its first Athlete Outreach programme at the African Senior Athletics Championships in Mauritius in August that year.

DECISION

Cape Town regional office update noted.

8.6.2 Montevideo

MR TORRES VILLEGAS said that it was important to note that the first step to making a strong basis to further develop anti-doping activities was to make WADA more recognised in the region. One of the most important parts of the role of WADA in the region was education and capacity building. The means were already available, and the main goals were to show and teach how they were being used.

It was important to keep doping on regional agendas, hence the numerous sports events and meetings in which the regional office anticipated involvement over the coming months. Most of the countries in the region were currently working on doping matters.

As to Code implementation, only four countries had yet to sign the Copenhagen Declaration. As for the UNESCO Convention, it was a tough process, but all governments were being encouraged to ratify as soon as possible, and it was hoped that four instruments would shortly be reported to UNESCO. Argentina, Brazil, Panama and Peru were very advanced in the ratification process.

The regional office focused on the adoption of the Code and the practical implementation of the rules. The RADO programme was a key tool in the region. Two RADOs were currently being developed in the region, one in the Caribbean, and one in the Central American region. A RADO for the South American countries was being planned, and the first meeting in relation to this would be held in June.

DECISION

Montevideo regional office update noted.

8.6.3 Tokyo

MR HAYASHI said that the regional office in Tokyo continued to be active in terms of liaising with the majority of governments and sports movement constituents within the region, informing them about WADA and its activities. Positive relationships were being strengthened between the office and the various stakeholders through the co-hosting of seminars and various meetings.

In terms of funding, the third Asian Intergovernmental meeting to be held in Thailand on 26 May 2006 and the 2006 Asian Games in Doha in December 2006 would provide the opportunity for all Asian sports ministers to build consensus on funding shares between the countries.

With regard to the UNESCO Convention, the regional office had been encouraging all of the governments in Asia to ratify and implement the Convention through direct liaison with countries and diplomatic missions. The WADA Foundation Board members and other key countries in the region were being encouraged to undertake a more active leadership role in this matter. A total of 37 out of 43 Asian countries had signed the Copenhagen Declaration.

The regional office had also been working to ensure that all major games organisations and non-Olympic international sports federations were compliant with the Code.

A RADO office for the Gulf States had recently been established in Kuwait under the WADA anti-doping development programme. Development in Central and Southeast Asia was set to commence in May with meetings in Uzbekistan and Thailand.

The regional office also encouraged Asian NADOs to host anti-doping seminars to help improve the regional standards. Japan planned to host a seminar in 2006, similar to the forum held in Tokyo in April 2005.

Two education symposia had been planned for the region in 2006, one in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 29 and 30 August, and one in India in September. The regional office was working in cooperation with the host countries and WADA headquarters to ensure that the symposia would be successful.

In the field of communication, the office published three newsletters per year to facilitate the dissemination of anti-doping information to all of the regional stakeholders.

The next regional intergovernmental meeting would be taking place on 26 May 2006 in Thailand, and regional anti-doping issues would be discussed there. The regional office would be involved in preparations for the meeting, and was also responsible for carrying out many of the recommendations and outcomes of such meetings.

The process for the election of WADA Foundation Board members from the Asian region for the 2007 to 2009 terms was expected to be managed by one of the four Foundation Board members from the region. The election process had been undertaken by the regional office in 2004 and 2005 in the absence of a suitable governmental framework to undertake such a role. The regional office would be available to observe the process on request.

Finally, the regional office had been promoting ADAMS continually within the region, and had recently received the request from Southeast Asian countries to hold ADAMS training sessions. The office would coordinate its efforts with the WADA headquarters.

DECISION

Tokyo regional office update noted.

8.6.4 Lausanne

MR MOSER said that activities regarding IF liaison, TUE operations and government liaison had already been discussed in previous reports.

A number of meetings had taken place with IFs in Lausanne in December 2005 to discuss out-of-competition testing, results management and the implementation of ADAMS.

In terms of other activities, ADAMS training sessions had taken place in Lausanne on 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 February, and on 1 and 2 April that year.

Ms Hunter had met with the Olympic Museum, Olympic Solidarity and the IOC Information Management Department on 15 March.

The WADA TUE Committee had met on 28 and 29 March, and the IF/NADO Symposium had taken place on 30 and 31 March. A meeting on blood parameters had also taken place with various IFs on 8 April 2006.

Meetings had been held in preparation for the transfer of the office to the House of International Sport, and the transfer of the office was scheduled to take place on 10 November that year.

DECISION

Lausanne regional office update noted.

8.7 International Federations

MR MOSER said that he had been providing ongoing assistance to IFs, in order to maintain contact between the IFs and WADA for all of the activities defined in the WADA Strategic Plan, based on the instructions of the WADA management.

In December 2005, a team from Montreal had met with several Swiss-based IFs to review their out-of-competition testing activities, result management issues and provide information on ADAMS. Assistance had been provided to the IFs upon their request for guidance by WADA headquarters and the European regional office.

For the immediate future, WADA would be carrying out more ADAMS training, with one scheduled training session in May, June and July, and more follow-up visits.

The IF anti-doping programme development was another important activity. WADA had conducted consultation among various IFs, which had expressed the need for some joint activities, and there would be a Code project team meeting on 14 June in Lausanne.

WADA would also be participating in meetings and making presentations, especially at the EOC meeting in Bucharest and the upcoming meeting of the IOC Athlete Commission.

The 2007 IF symposium had already been planned for 27 and 28 March, and it would take place at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

DECISION

International Federations update noted.

8.8 ADAMS – Anti-Doping Administration and Management System

MR BIRDI said that, following his report to the last meeting of the Executive Committee and Foundation Board in November 2005, the implementation stage of ADAMS was progressing according to the overall plan.

After the first release of ADAMS had been made available for production in August 2005, ten ADOs and one major games organisation, the IPC, had started using ADAMS by the end of 2005. Streamlining and upgrading of ADAMS had continued in the last quarter following feedback from the system users. These improvements had been reflected in Release 1.1 of ADAMS, which had been implemented before the end of the year.

The IPC had implemented ADAMS at the Turin Paralympic Winter Games in March 2006. Profiles of participating athletes, TUEs and relevant information about sports events had been entered by WADA prior to the Paralympic Games. Doping control paperwork and laboratory results during the competitions had been entered into ADAMS, and pursuant reports had been produced. All of the ADAMS-produced reports had matched the reports produced by the IPC; the implementation had thus been regarded as a success.

The French version of ADAMS had been installed on 31 January 2006 prior to the third phase of training. A phase four training session had been conducted on 1 and 2 April following the IF/NADO Symposium in Lausanne. Future training sessions were planned for each quarter of 2006, and sessions would be scheduled in Asia to meet the demands from stakeholders in that region.

During the first quarter of 2006, an additional eight ADOs had started using ADAMS. At least four had been expected to start using the system in April and the first two weeks of May leading up to the Executive Committee and Foundation Board meetings.

More than 20 WADA-accredited laboratories had received ADAMS training and the remaining sessions would be completed by the end of August that year. All 33 accredited laboratories had been informed that they would be required to use ADAMS by 1 October after a one-month trial period.

ADAMS had been presented at the IF/NADO Symposium held in Lausanne at the end of March. A general presentation describing the benefits of ADAMS had been followed by a complete demonstration of the system, and the response had been very positive.

It was estimated that, by the end of 2006, all IOC recognised IFs, 50 NADOS and all WADA-accredited laboratories would be using ADAMS. The actual number of NF and athlete users would depend on the IFs.

ADAMS would be used at the Asian Games in Doha in December that year. Details for such implementation were currently being worked on with the Olympic Council of Asia.

An ADAMS User Group had been formed to monitor the enhancements to the system, and the first User Group meeting had been scheduled for May 2006.

DECISION

ADAMS update noted.

8.9 Standards and Harmonisation

8.9.1 Out-of-Competition Testing Update

MR ANDERSEN said that tests had been carried out on 3,114 athletes in 2005, 162 of which had also been blood tested. Testing had been conducted across more sports than ever before (40 in total) and had included athletes from 119 nationalities, tested in 70 different countries.

There had been a focus on testing relevant sports prior to the Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Turin.

For 2006, the goal was the same as in 2005, with at least 3,000 tests planned, including blood testing for transfusion, hGH and HBOCS. WADA was currently on track to meet this target.

Approximately 50% of the administration of sample collection was being outsourced in 2006. This delegation of work did not include contact with the IFs or test distribution planning, which would continue to be managed directly by WADA. Following a tender process, the administration of approximately 25% of total tests had been allocated to IDTM, and a further 25% had been allocated to ADS, both by means of additional agreements.

The testing team was using the ADAMS database for test planning and data entry. The system was easy to use and effective for coordination and reporting purposes. As more ADOs joined the system, there would be further benefits in information sharing and coordination.

With regard to results management, WADA had recorded 61 adverse analytical findings and two other potential anti-doping rule violations in 2005. In 2006, WADA had so far recorded five adverse analytical findings and one potential anti-doping rule violation. None of the cases that year had so far resulted in sanctions.

DECISION

Out-of-competition testing update noted.

8.9.2 IF / NADO Symposium Report

MR KOEHLER said that WADA had held its third International Federation Anti-Doping Symposium on 30 and 31 March 2006, which had included the involvement of NADOs. The key objective of the symposium had been to bring together IFs and NADOs to discuss the mutual interest of coordination and communication to ease the workload of each anti-doping organisation. The main points of discussion had been testing, whereabouts and TUEs. Summary notes of the symposium had been drafted by WADA and circulated to all participants with requests for comments and feedback due in May 2006. The final copy of the notes should be made available on the WADA website in early June 2006.

DECISION

IF / NADO symposium report update noted.

8.9.3 Anti-Doping Programme Development

MR KOEHLER said that the anti-doping programme development project continued to reach out to countries of the world in which there was currently little or no sample collection, education or established quality doping control programmes.

The World Anti-Doping Code required all countries to have a NADO. According to the Code, the NOC was responsible for anti-doping in the absence of a NADO in its country. A key objective of WADA was to ensure that the Code succeeded and that countries embraced its values and programmes.

The general concept of the programme was to bring together countries with similar geographical and linguistic interests to pool human and financial resources, and to lessen the burden on smaller countries and NOCs. The Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO) was responsible for coordinating all activities within a specific region, including the provision of sample collection, results management, appeals, TUE approvals and the dissemination of education and information.

In 2005, RADOs had been successfully established in East Africa, Oceania, the Caribbean, Central America and the Gulf States. RADO development in 2006 included South America, Southern Africa, West Africa, Central Asia and Southeast Asia.

As to the process of establishing the RADOs, the governments and NOCs were brought together so that they could agree on a structure to fit the region. The roles and

responsibilities of the RADO were covered, recognising that every country still needed to have a NADO, but the RADO would facilitate testing and education.

A framework was established with them; again, they made the decisions. A board was composed with representation from all the countries. The terms of reference were developed with them, and WADA developed strategic plans on how to guide the RADO. More importantly, operational plans were devised.

WADA worked with partners in Central America, with USADA, in the Caribbean, with the CCES, with West Africa, and finally, a RADO office was established, and immediately there were activities happening on the ground.

The main objectives each time these programmes were initiated included looking at an office location and who was going to fund it; the type of budget needed for each location; the kind of contributions each country had to make to the structure; the other sources of funding out there; and, right from the start, it was necessary to ensure that the programmes would be self-sustainable.

The programme was successful because of the partnerships formed with the Olympic Movement, the IFs, the NOCs and governments, the established NADOs and, of course, the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The last item was the Olympic Movement, and WADA had wanted to look at a similar programme for the Olympic Movement, recognising that it was in the same position as the countries. WADA knew that anti-doping capacity was limited, and had met with GAISF, the IOC, ASOIF and AWOIF to discuss how WADA could help and develop programmes, and had sent out a questionnaire to find out the needs and problems, and GAISF had coordinated the questionnaire with WADA, the results of which had shown that help was needed. On 14 June 2006, federations would be meeting with WADA to discuss how it would be possible to work together and pool resources to establish anti-doping programmes.

MR REEDIE noted that, when the Code had been written in the absence of any NADO, NOCs had been happy to take on that role. In all honesty, that role had been a challenge, and one of the ways to meet that role was through the development of RADOs. He thought that great credit was due to Mr Koehler for doing that. He would be speaking with Mr Koehler the following week to see if it would be possible to start the process of taking the programme into Eastern Europe. With the success that there had been in other parts of the world, he thought that this would be possible.

The IF symposium, which had included NADO involvement, had rather been passed over. That meeting had gone down well. It had included anti-doping experts from both national agencies and IFs, and almost all of the questions asked at the IF meeting in Seoul had been based on that symposium. That was clear evidence that the symposium had been successful, and WADA might think about how to do it again.

PROFESSOR LJUNGOVIST wished to acknowledge the excellent cooperation and support that WADA had offered the IOC before and during the Olympic Games.

DECISION

Anti-doping programme development update noted.

9. Other Business / Future Meetings

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL drew the members' attention to the schedule of meetings for the remainder of that year and the following year. Members had the schedule of meetings for 2007, which was important to ensure no duplication of commitments that people might have. He emphasised the fact that there would be Executive Committee and Foundation Board meetings at the time of the World Conference in Madrid in November 2007.

THE CHAIRMAN personally thanked the Director General and the splendid staff for the work done for the meetings, which enabled WADA to cover an enormous amount of ground efficiently and effectively. The material was sent out to the members in plenty of time to enable them to digest it and consult with their stakeholder groups, and that helped to make the meetings more efficient. He thanked the members for their preparation; it was clear from the questions posed that they had thought about the issues, and that was really the object of the exercise around the table. He thanked the interpreters, who had struggled through a long morning, and the technical staff who made all of the wonderful pictures and images show up at the right time and in the right place.

DECISIONS

Executive Committee meeting to take place on 16 September 2006;

Executive Committee meeting to take place on 19 November 2006;

Foundation Board meeting to take place on 20 November 2006;

Executive Committee meeting to take place on 12 May 2007;

Foundation Board meeting to take place on 13 May 2007;

Executive Committee meeting to take place on 15 September 2007;

Executive Committee meeting to take place on 14 November 2007 in Madrid (TBC);

2007 World Conference to take place on 15, 16 and 17 November 2007 in Madrid;

Foundation Board to take place on 18 November 2007 in Madrid (TBC).

The meeting adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

FOR APPROVAL

RICHARD W. POUND, QC
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF WADA