

2014 October 29

iNADO Update #53

WADA ExCo/FB Meeting (November 15-16, 2014) – Significant Matters for NADOs

Dear Colleagues:

To assist you help prepare government colleagues who sit for the Public Authorities on the WADA Executive Committee, here is a summary of the more interesting or important matters raised on the documents for the upcoming meetings of November 15-16, 2014. Please excuse the length of this summary; the WADA agenda is very full.

Director General's Report (Agenda Item 3.0)

- Development of NADOs in Larger Countries: WADA work in Brazil, Jamaica and Kenya reviewed. It notes the important role being played by iNADO Members in those countries: USADA and UKAD in Brazil with the ABCD (also an iNADO Member), CCES in Jamaica with JADCO, and AD Norway and CHINADA in Kenya. See NADO/RADO Relations (Agenda Item 12.0) below.
- Extension of funding to iNADO: notes the September 20, 2014 decision of the ExCo approving the extension until the end of 2016. At this time, discussion between iNADO and WADA staff to clarify the conditions is continuing. **But it is clear that achieving financial self-sufficiency must be a primary objective for iNADO in 2015 and 2016.**
- Technical Document of Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA): notes the September 20, 2014 ExCo approval of the TDSSA. See also Athlete Biological Passport (Agenda Item 8.4), and Standards and Harmonization Report (Agenda Item 15), below.
- ADAMS and "Other Systems Approved by WADA": notes the September 20, 2014 ExCo approval of criteria for 2015 Code recognition of "other systems approved by WADA" for various aspects of anti-doping work. WADA will take into consideration, among other things, the following criteria:
 - **Compatibility**: The System must be able to upload information into ADAMS and allow authorized ADOs to access this information within the ADAMS interface specification.
 - **Security**: The System must be absolutely secure. It must be governed through an adequate framework of controls and measures to avoid introducing potential security and performance risks.
 - **Monitoring**: Full access to the system must be provided to WADA for monitoring, including access to logs of operations within the System.
 - **Traceability**: The System must provide, through a unique sign-on identifier provided by WADA, the ability to verify the history of all data exchanges. This will include the capability of keeping track of a given set of information to some extent. It will also include the ability to interrelate and verify activity initiated by uniquely identifiable entities.
 - **This is an important issue for a number of NADOs which manage their anti-doping programmes with IT systems that pre-date ADAMS and/or which include important functionality that ADAMS does not provide. It underlines the importance of the new ADAMS (to be completed in 2016) providing for integration with other systems.**
- See also Developing a New ADAMS (Agenda Item 4.5) which states:

- “Planning for the overhaul of ADAMS, scheduled for release in 2016, is well underway. A request for proposals was issued to potential vendors in July and it is planned that a final selection of the vendor, following a thorough evaluation, will be confirmed shortly by the President, the Vice President and the Chair of the Finance Committee. An update will be provided at the meeting on the progress.”
- See also Investigations Report (Agenda Item 9.2), “Anti-Doping Intelligence Network / Database”, which reports:
 - “In order for ADOs to have a meaningful ‘Information Gathering’ program as well as an effective investigative process, computer and internet technology must have a centralized and pivotal role. Dispersed information has little value if it is compartmentalized and spread amongst numerous ADOs, and therefore not accessible to the anti-doping community at large. What is required is a computerized solution to connect information from varying ADOs, setting the future foundation of effective information collection, intelligent testing and investigative collaboration.
 - “In response to this need, WADA formed a diverse small working group that explored and ultimately set forth the parameters of an Anti-Doping Information Network (ADIN). ADIN will allow WADA and ADOs the ability to collect, share, collaborate and safeguard sensitive and non-sensitive information, while operating within the legal restraints of data protection laws. ADIN will be one of several innovative platforms contained in the revised ADAMS expected in late 2016.”
 - See the financial implications under 2015 Budget (Agenda Items 6.1 + 6.4), below.
- See also ADAMS Update (Agenda Item 11.0).
- Special Research Fund: reports that five countries have committed \$8.5 million over five years to match the \$10 million offered by the IOC: Turkey, Japan, United States, China and Korea. Additional commitments are expected before the November 16, 2014 cut-off.

WADA Strategic Plan 2015 – 2019 (Agenda Item 4.4.1)

- A revised Strategic Plan is proposed. It bears careful attention. This complex, 20 page document sets out WADA’s Vision, Mission and Values. It sets out nine strategic objectives:
 - Leadership: Lead a comprehensive strategy to protect the rights of clean athletes.
 - Development/Implementation: Partner with and assist stakeholders in the implementation of quality anti-doping programs
 - Compliance: Maintain the integrity of doping-free sport through Code signatory compliance.
 - Sports Movement and Public Authorities: Strengthen the engagement of the Sports Movement, the Public Authorities and their leaders to uphold clean sport.
 - Information and Data Management: Provide a global clearinghouse (IT platform) to facilitate the fight against doping worldwide.
 - Education: Promote, advocate and lead anti-doping education initiatives.
 - Research: Lead, implement and promote international research.
 - Laboratories: Lead, monitor and assist WADA-accredited and WADA-approved anti-doping laboratories.
 - Governance: Govern and operate effectively and efficiently in accordance with core values.
- It also sets out outcomes, strategies and performance indicators for each strategic objective.

- For the objective “Sport Movement and Public Authorities,” the desired outcomes are:
 - All sports and governments are actively committed to doping-free sport in key areas of influence including in particular:
 - - For sports: education, scientific research, testing programs, as well as through the promulgation of rules and regulations that enable doping investigations and sanctions.
 - For governments: education, scientific research and public health programs, as well as through the promulgation of rules and regulations that enable doping investigations and sanctions by enforcement agencies.
- The performance indicators relating to governments include:
 - 2. Increase in the level of information-sharing between sports organizations and between sports organizations and public authorities.
 - 3. Identify those governments that are failing to implement adequately the WADA-identified priority Convention articles, and actively encourage UNESCO and its Conference of Parties to implement a strategy accordingly. Develop a list of governments to review for compliance with identified Convention Articles.
 - 6. Annual increase in level of investigations led by public authorities and coordinated with sport.
 - 8. Annual increase in the number and in the amount paid by governments fulfilling their financial commitment to WADA. The increase should at a minimum compensate the cost of living increase.

Athlete Committee Report (Agenda Item 5.1)

- Two areas for action sought by athletes that particularly implicate Public Authorities and NADOs:
 - explore approaches that could be presented to the anti-doping community to help support and protect clean athletes around supplements (“Although widely considered a societal problem, not an Anti-Doping one, [Committee] members called on public authorities to tackle this problem as it is now also affecting both recreational and elite sport.”)
 - create a discussion group focused on supporting mandatory education, with links to WADA’s Education Committee

2015 Budget (Agenda Items 6.1 + 6.4)

- A new Draft 2015 Budget with three scenarios is presented to the Executive Committee for approval and recommendation to the Foundation Board:
 - Scenario 1: This Budget option was approved by the WADA Finance Committee for recommendation to the September Executive Committee meeting. It was however not approved by the Executive Committee for recommendation to the Foundation Board in November 2014, as it was felt by some that travel costs for the Executive Committee and Foundation Board members should be re-instated into the 2015 budget. The details of this scenario are: 3% increase in Contribution Income; Travel Costs for Executive and Foundation Board members met by members (as in 2014), thus allowing WADA to meet the cost of the core activities for 2015.
 - Scenario 2: This scenario increases the expenditures of the Executive Office by the travel costs of Executive Committee and Foundation Board Members (estimated in 2015 to be

- a total of US \$550,000). It also increases Contribution Income from the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities in the amount of US \$275,000 respectively, while still meeting the costs of WADA's core activities and considering the budget constraints.
- Scenario 3: The third scenario increases the expenditures of the Executive Office travel costs and reduces Science Research Budget a further US \$550,000. The cost of covering WADA's core activities and the budget constraints will be met by the reduction in the Agency's Research Grant budget.
 - From the Finance Committee Meeting Minutes (Agenda Item 6.1 Att. 1) these specific items are noted:
 - The **increase in staff** numbers was noted. The staffing increase that was due to begin in 2014 has not been completed and will be carried over to 2015. The increase in staffing is due to the implementation of the 2015 Code.
 - The **cost for the 2015 Code implementation** is budgeted at US\$ 2,040,000 (including staff and activities). As a core activity for WADA in 2015, the funding clearly impacts the budget thus reductions in other areas of the budget were required.
 - **Research Grants and Litigation budgets were reduced** to cover the cost of the Code implementation as well as the development of the new ADAMS whilst respecting the budget criteria.
 - The **cost of the New ADAMS** was discussed and reviewed in detail: it was noted that the total cost of the project over a two-year period is estimated at \$3.4 million. It is based on an in house estimate however it was noted that a Request for Proposal (RFP) will be prepared and a more accurate estimate would be provided to the Executive Committee in September.
 - It was also noted that a proposal for **an intelligence platform**, as a separate project from the new ADAMS had been received and the cost estimate was \$3.2 million. Management felt that for a slight increase in cost of the development for the new ADAMS, the investigation platform and the universal interface could be developed and integrated together.

Education Department Report (Agenda Item 7.2)

- Several important WADA resources of note:
 - University eTextbook: The University eTextbook is now available as a free eTextbook at: www.antidopinglearninghub.org. The eTextbook and website is available in English and French, with translations of the eTextbook in Korean and Spanish now also available on the website. A Russian version will be available early in 2015. The textbook will also be updated in line with the 2015 Code. The project is currently in its pilot project phase in several universities worldwide in a cross section of education systems and faculties. This will facilitate the development of a model curriculum which will be made available to all universities for September 2015. Material will also be updated to ensure alignment with the 2015 Code.
 - Anti-Doping Organization Online Resource (ADEL): There is a need to provide a resource to people working within Anti-Doping Organizations to consolidate anti-doping information in a way that was accessible, easy to understand, available in one place and provides for an extensive overview of the main anti-doping processes. It has also been expressed that this resource be made available through an online platform. A working

group consisting of representatives from WADA, iNADO and SportAccord was established in 2013 in order to progress this project. The first meeting of the group took place in October 2013. The objectives of the resource include:

- To provide an online anti-doping resource platform that will support ADOs in delivering their core anti-doping duties.
 - To develop and implement an online education tool that will inform ADO personnel of all key anti-doping areas.
 - To provide a resource that will act as a reference tool that will help ADOs on a daily basis by accessing the information they require (i.e. how to use WADA tools and where to find the information).
 - The content for each module of the resource is currently being developed before the online platform will be implemented before the end of 2014. Each module will be piloted with stakeholders as it is completed.
- Model Education Programme Guidelines: Following input from WADA's Education Committee, NADOs, RADOs, IFs and the Council of Europe, the Education Programme Model Guidelines were posted on the WADA Web site on 6 October 2014: <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/world-anti-doping-program/guidelines-education-and-information-to-prevent-doping-in-sport#.VFDHZcnp9EN>.

Science Department Report (Agenda Item 8.2)

- New laboratories for WADA Accreditation (periodical status reports):
 - The Anti-Doping Laboratory **Qatar** has progressed through the application stage and performed successfully in a pre-probationary test and site visit in May 2014 to assess their capabilities to enter the probationary phase of accreditation. The Laboratory currently participates in the WADA EQAS as a probationary laboratory. In addition, the Laboratory has been operating as a WADA approved laboratory to analyse blood samples in support of the ABP.
 - The Turkish Anti-Doping Center in **Ankara** is progressing through the probationary stage of WADA accreditation. WADA will review the results in November 2014 and pending successful performance, a Final Accreditation Test and site visit will be scheduled to assess their capabilities to become WADA accredited.
 - In order to become re-accredited, the **Rio** Laboratory in Brazil successfully conducted the pre-probationary test during a WADA site audit and entered the probationary phase of accreditation. An additional three day site visit is scheduled for 4-6 November 2014. The Rio Laboratory has also applied to become WADA approved to analyse blood samples in support of the ABP.
 - Further discussion on the candidate status of the **Buenos Aires**, Argentina laboratory is ongoing.

Athlete Biological Passport (Agenda Item 8.4)

- The ABP haematological module is optional to all ADOs, which must decide how to integrate it into their testing programmes. A well-run ABP will permit a reduction in the number of tests for erythropoiesis stimulating agents (ESAs) tests under the TDSSA.
- WADA is alerted to atypical ABP profiles by ADAMS automatically and is able to monitor passports accordingly. It is able to generate reports and then contact ADOs in order to ascertain

the status of their evaluation and/or results management of the atypical profiles. It is presently monitoring the overall functioning of the ABP steroidal module and are still in the early stages of evaluation. A few issues concerning reporting of samples by the laboratories have needed to be addressed and many profiles include only a single test result. Due to the changes in the TD2014EAAS, only results since 1 January 2014 are automatically calculated by the adaptive model software to create new profiles.

- WADA states that it is important to note that even if the laboratory results are all automatically entered into ADAMS, the Adaptive Model software cannot match results and generate longitudinal profiles unless the ADO enters the DCFs. The recently revised TD2014EEAS (version 2.0) addresses the issue when no longitudinal profile exists and includes specific criteria under which IRMS confirmation is to be performed. This is however, less efficient than the personalized approach through the application of the adaptive model.

Legal Department Report (Agenda Item 9.1)

- Data protection: little progress on European issues pending naming of the new European Commission.
- Decisions Rendered by NFs:
 - In certain situations, NFs have competence over doping cases by national legislation/rules or through delegation by NADOs and IFs. However, NF decisions have regularly proven problematic, and WADA has spent considerable financial resources and time pursuing cases that have been improperly managed by NFs in order to ensure a proper outcome. Since 2011, 38% (42 of 111) of the decisions appealed by WADA were decisions rendered by NF Tribunals. The majority came from the same countries, of which 87% of these appeals were upheld in favour of WADA.
 - **Issues** caused by delegation to NFs of Code Responsibilities include:
 - Results Management: NADOs and IFs are responsible for the management of anti-doping programmes but often delegate results management and adjudication to NFs, which are non-signatory organizations and are excluded from the scope of WADA monitoring. WADA would be assisted in its work if the responsible IF or NADO Signatory would follow up these cases rather than delegate and ignore any consequent process. If this does not occur, there may be a Code compliance issue.
 - Adjudication process failures: including flawed application of anti-doping rules, absence of legal reasoning, lack of impartiality, non-compliant anti-doping rules¹ and poor communication.²
 - **Conclusions**: The level of resources spent by WADA on appeals of non-compliant NF decisions and the time spent on following-up with Code signatories (IFs and NADOs) for NF results management is wasteful. IFs and NADOs must enforce anti-doping rules, and

¹ Some NFs apply their own non-compliant anti-doping rules, leading to incorrect decisions. This illustrates the failure by some IFs to fulfill their obligation to make NF membership conditional to adopting Code-compliant rules (WADC, Art. 20.3.2).

² Some outcomes are never communicated to WADA, leading to cases going as high as to CAS without WADA being able to enforce prior proper application of the WADC.

must address issues with NFs and/or appeal non-compliant decisions, as allowed by the WADC.

- The following **solutions** to these issues are suggested:
 - For WADA, to have a particular focus within the framework of its Compliance assessments on IF obligations towards their NFs (WADC, Articles 20.3.2, 20.3.5 and 20.3.8), and IF and NADO activity in ensuring compliance of decisions by NFs under their respective jurisdiction (e.g. by way of review and potential appeal of NF decisions).
 - For NADOs, to centralize adjudication processes to a single specialized national arbitration tribunal. This strategy, which has been adopted successfully in several countries, ensures greater impartiality among adjudicators, and increases the caseload for panels, leading to better expertise of anti-doping procedures.
 - For IFs, to ensure that NFs correctly implement Code-compliant rules (WADC, Art. 20.3.2), and to avoid delegation of adjudication process to NFs.

Investigations Report (Agenda Item 9.2)

- Guidelines and Training: In support of ADOs and 2015 Code requirements, WADA is drafting guidelines for locating, storing, analysing, sharing and acting upon gathered intelligence, as well as guidelines for sound investigative principals. WADA is further drafting a two-day training course to provide ADO personnel with the fundamental skills required to receive and process doping-related information. In the future, a more advanced training course will be designed to incorporate basic investigative skill development into the curriculum.
- ADO Investigators' Network: WADA continues to organize ADO investigators' meetings for the purpose of assessing anti-doping challenges, sharing intelligence, cooperating on analytical and non-analytical investigations and preparing the new guidelines and training courses.

2015 Code Implementation Rules Update (Agenda Item 10.1)

- Attachment 1 is a table showing ADOs with Code-compliant rules, or whose rules are being reviewed by WADA.

2015 Code Compliance (Agenda Item 10.2 and Attachments 1, 3 and 4))

- As was approved at the WADA's ExCo/FB meetings in May 2014, WADA is moving forward in implementing a Code compliance plan. The three initial steps of the Compliance plan are:
 - the establishment of an independent Compliance Review Committee
 - the creation of an internal task force
 - ISO accreditation
- The Compliance Review Committee (Attachment 1) should be a "non-political group" which will provide independent expert advice, recommendations and guidance where required, to the WADA Compliance Task Force (see item 4 below), the WADA Executive Committee and the WADA Foundation Board. It proposed membership is:
 - 3 experts including the Chairperson
 - 1 athlete representative
 - 1 representative from the Sports Movement

- 1 representative from Governments.
- The WADA Task Force (Attachment 3) would be an internal working group made up of WADA staff from different Departments. The Task Force will enable the development and compliance programs to be discussed in a coordinated fashion with each of the WADA Code signatories. The idea, which will be highlighted through the ISO process that is to be put into place (as outlined in item 5 below), is to have an open dialogue with each ADO whereby any non-conformities identified will be provided with corrective actions to address the non-conformities.
- Support and assistance will be provided to help the ADO correct any non-conformity within an agreed time period. It is only in the second step, if and where an ADO has not addressed the non-conformities, that it will become part of the compliance review by the Compliance Review Committee and potentially included in a report to the WADA Foundation Board.
- To provide an internationally recognized management framework for its monitoring program, WADA will seek to have its process accredited under ISO 9001 (Attachment 4). This will provide documented procedures and a framework as to how WADA undertakes the review of Signatories' anti-doping rules and programs to ensure the applicable process and actions are applied in a consistent manner. This will also provide documented procedures for any corrective action/s, as well as for reports that are to be provided to the WADA Foundation Board. WADA will be the subject of an annual audit by external ISO auditors to ensure that WADA is following the set procedures it has developed and undertaken to implement. WADA foresees commencing the ISO accreditation process in the first half of 2015 with the help of quality management consultants who are specialized in ISO certified accreditation programs.

NADO/RADO Relations (Agenda Item 12.0)

- The report discusses WADA work to support NADO development in Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Nigeria, Russia and Ukraine.
- The report records the NADOs (most of them iNADO Members) that are supporting RADOs, as well as host Public Authorities:
 - In Africa: AD Switzerland, AFLD, ADoP, CCES, SAIDS, Botswana Government, Cameroonian Government, Moroccan Government, Niger Government, Norwegian Government, Seychelles Government
 - In the Americas: CCES, USADA, Canadian Government, Panamanian Government
 - In Asia: ASADA, AD Norway, FINADA, JADA, UKAD, Japanese Government, Kazakhstan Government, Kuwait Government, Maldives Government, Singapore Government
 - In Europe: FINADA, NADA Germany, UKAD, Georgian Government
 - In Oceania: ASADA, DFSNZ, Australian Government

Government and UNESCO Convention Update (Agenda Item 13.0)

- The UNESCO Voluntary Fund to support anti-doping projects amounts to approximately \$2.7 million. For information about the fund, and how to apply for funding your anti-doping project, go to: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/anti-doping/fund-for-the-elimination-of-doping-in-sport/>
- The next UNESCO Conference of the Parties will meet in 2015 in Paris, tentatively November 5-6.

European Regional Office Report (Agenda Item 14.0)

- The 2015 WADA ADO Symposium will be on the theme “Optimizing the Practice of the 2015 Code.” For the first time, the Symposium will be held over three days instead of two, from Tuesday 24 to Thursday 26 March in Lausanne. Media (on Day 1) and WADA accredited laboratories (on Day 3) will partake for the first time. In addition, a full day of practical workshops and training sessions relating to education, testing, intelligence and investigations, results management, ADAMS, therapeutic use exemptions, and other key areas of the fight for the protection of clean athletes will be offered to participants.

Standards and Harmonisation Report (Agenda Item 15.0)

- Statistics / Testing Information:
 - WADA’s strategy is to evaluate global anti-doping activity without relying on self-reporting, and to collect data that will assist in better understanding the variables in the planning process that can affect outcomes. Only by collecting and consolidating a global set of harmonized figures can WADA possibly evaluate the effectiveness of current policies and provide appropriate guidance and assistance.
 - A comprehensive review of the sport and discipline codes in ADAMS has been completed and has resulted in helping to improve the future global testing figure report, to enable more precise application of the TDSSA, and to facilitate greater monitoring of sports testing programs from 2015.
 - WADA is looking at ways to enhance reporting on the number of ADRVs by sport and discipline and testing authority in the future. This will enable it in 2016 to publish the number of AAFs that led to ADRVs and also to highlight the number of non-analytical ADRVs which are not reported by the WADA accredited laboratories as there is no sample involved. Ultimately, the objective is to publish statistics that correlate tests with their full outcomes including adverse findings, the applicable sanctions, and explanations for those AAFs that did not result in an ADRV (for example, applicable TUE).
 - There remain a number of limitations to the compiling of statistics and testing information in that not all ADOs currently use ADAMS or utilize it to its full potential. WADA continues to promote greater use of ADAMS.

Communications Department Report (Agenda Item 16)

- Social Media: WADA has now implemented a new Social Media strategy, helping position the organization as the predominant voice on all anti-doping matters, and allowing an improved two-way discussion with its target audience. Social media activity – which has included a greater volume of posts on Twitter and Facebook (at times, reaching five or six posts per day), and increased engagement with WADA’s Athlete Committee – is now well integrated with announcements made across WADA’s other communications platforms.
- For the first time, WADA initiated a Social Media campaign with the support of its Athlete Committee members. This campaign, which was titled ‘Ask the Athlete’ and coincided with the Committee’s meeting in Korea at the time of the 2014 Asian Games, involved supporters of clean sport posing questions to the Committee members on Twitter or Facebook. Athlete

Committee Chair Beckie Scott was joined by Tony Estanguet, Andr anne Morin, Felipe Contepomi, Matt Dunn and Ben Sandford, all of whom filmed short video clip responses that were published on WADA's YouTube channel, WADAMovies. **These are good resources for NADOs.**

South American Regional Office

- [Athlete Reference Guide to the 2015 Code](https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/athlete-reference-guide-to-2015-code-online-version#.VFDn2cn4KTA): The Uruguayan Government has translated the new Athlete Reference Guide into Spanish. It should soon be available on the WADA website. For the moment, the Guide is available in English and French: <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/the-code/athlete-reference-guide-to-2015-code-online-version#.VFDn2cn4KTA>

Joseph de Pencier, J.D.
Chief Executive Officer
jcdep@me.com
www.inado.org
+49 (0)175 829 6704 (m)

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