

11 September 2017 - iNADO Update #87



INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL
ANTI-DOPING ORGANISATIONS

**WADA ExCo Documents September 2017:
Significant Matters for NADOs and their Governments**

This is the latest in iNADO's thrice-a-year review and summary of the documents prepared for upcoming WADA Executive Committee (ExCo) meeting. It is prepared with the NADO / RADO community in mind. Please use this summary to brief your government colleagues so that our Public Authority representatives are properly equipped to participate in the meeting September 24 in Paris fully and constructively.

Matters for Decision

- Item 3.1: WADA Headquarters
 - The ExCo is asked to decide whether to accept an offer to keep its headquarters in Montreal (including negotiating a better Canadian offer) or to open a tender process to possibly move the headquarters. One-time moving costs are estimated to be approximately US\$9.5 million.
- Item 5.1.1: Voluntary Contributions Protocol
 - A simple protocol for accepting voluntary contributions is proposed.
 - **iNADO Comment: It is silent as to any expectation of matching funds from the sport movement or public authorities depending on the source of the contribution.**
- Item 5.1.2: New Member WADA Remuneration Committee
 - A simple process is proposed for filling a vacancy on the Remuneration Committee.
- Item 5.6: Additional Funding Strategy
 - The ExCo is asked to endorse the plan to further explore opportunities to receive additional funding.
- Item 7.2: 2018 Prohibited List
 - The 2018 Prohibited List is proposed. There are no fundamental changes. The most significant modifications appear to be the removal of glycerol and of alcohol from the Prohibited List.
- Item 7.3.1: Annual Research Projects 2017
 - Twenty-nine research projects are recommended for approval, subject to ethical review between now and November 2017.
- Item 7.3.2: Special Request for Proposals
 - Approval is sought of funding recommendations for research proposals on Markers of Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESA) use and hypoxia. This is to be subject to an oral report at the meeting.

Other Important Agenda Items

- Item 3: Director General's Report: Most Significant Items
 - Page 2: It is hoped that the WADA Governance Working Group will present recommendations at the November Foundation Board meeting. If recommendations are not final by that time there will be an interim report with final recommendations for the May 2018 Foundation Board meeting.
 - **iNADO Comment: The importance of achieving real reform cannot be understated. When WADA announced the creations of the Working Group after the November 2016 Foundation Board meeting, it said "To ensure the independence of the anti-doping system from sports organizations and national governments, the Foundation**

Board approved the creation of a working group with stakeholder representation from the governments, the sport movement, National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), athletes and other experts. The working group will study strengthening WADA's governance structure and report back at the next Board meeting in May 2017." (emphasis added)

- o **Cosmetic changes or the status quo will be a failure in the eyes of clean athletes and other WADA stakeholders. NADOs and Public Authorities must insist on substantial reform, especially more independence and reduction of structural conflicts of interest in WADA governing bodies, and more transparency in WADA decision-making.**
- o McLaren Report (page 6): Since making the Evidence Disclosure Package available setting out the evidence collected by Prof. McLaren, WADA has received ADO decisions in relation to 96 athletes from nine different sports. In only one case will an ADRV be asserted (following re-analysis of samples seized from the Moscow Laboratory by WADA that produced an Adverse Analytical Finding). With external legal counsel, WADA has reviewed each decision received to date in detail, including the evidence available for each athlete on the EDP website. For the other 95 cases, the IFs determined there was insufficient evidence to assert ADRVs and, following our individual evaluation of each case, which was confirmed by external counsel, WADA supports their assessments. The available evidence was insufficient to support the assertion of an ADRV against these 95 athletes. In addition, Dr. Grigory Rodchenkov, who is an important witness that can support the findings of the IP Report, is unavailable to testify due to circumstances beyond WADA or the McLaren team's control.
- o Unofficially, certain International Federations (IFs) have informed WADA that they intend to bring some of their cases forward and they are currently developing a strategy to determine which case to try first based on the strength of the available evidence. Determining an optimal strategy in this regard is critical given that leading with a weak case or a poorly prepared case could negatively affect the outcome of all other cases. WADA is monitoring this closely and is in regular contact with these IFs.
- o In relation to the re-analysis of samples seized by WADA from the Moscow laboratory, WADA has provided all relevant IFs with the lists of available samples for their respective sports (where available). Some IFs are planning or have already ordered the re-analysis of samples. The IOC is re-analysing all samples collected during the Sochi Olympics and will conduct three forensic analyses on each sample: scratches and marks, salt and DNA. These additional analyses are being performed at the WADA-accredited laboratory in Lausanne. IFs will be able to make requests for such analyses to be conducted at their expense once the Lausanne laboratory has the capacity to do it again (after the Sochi samples have been analysed). At least two IFs have already made such requests. This will take some time as only a few scratches and marks tests can be done every day and there are approximately 300 samples from Sochi.
- o WADA will continue to review each decision received from ADOs in order to ensure that ADRVs are declared in cases where it is appropriate and justifiable to do so.
- o **iNADO Comment: It is extremely concerning that this work continues so slowly as the next Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games approach, and as decisions are being made about Russian participation in those Games. The PyeongChang Games could begin and end without certainty about the status of dozens of individual files or potential files. Athletes may well compete there who are subsequently proven to be dopers. This hurts clean athletes whose places at the Games are taken by dirty athletes, or whose rightful medals will not be received until months or years after the 2018 Games. Every possible effort must be made to resolve individual cases, or bring new ones were retesting of samples warrants, as quickly as possible.**
- o **Moreover, as Item 6.2.1 below ("Russia") indicates, one of the key requirements of the "Roadmap" remains unfulfilled:**
 - **"The Russian Government must provide access for appropriate entities to the stored urine samples in the Moscow Laboratory, including but not limited to the electronic data for all sample analyses conducted from 2011-2015 in the Moscow Laboratory. The Laboratory is sealed off due to a Federal investigation. a. Comment: We [WADA] have not been provided a timeline when access to the laboratory will be provided."**
- o **This means that hundreds of additional samples sequestered in the former Moscow laboratory, and which are likely to indicate doping or the subversion of anti-doping, have not yet been tested according to the forensic protocols now employed by the IOC. There is no immediate prospect that they will be analysed prior to the PyeongChang Games and the results made know to relevant ADOs in time for results management before the Games.**
- o **WADA stakeholders must therefore prepare for severe media and public (and clean athlete) questioning and skepticism about the value of anti-doping for the next several years if all of this cannot be done prior to the start of the up-coming Games.**
- o Pages 8 – 10: NADO Development shows WADA's continuing support for NADO development in many key sporting nations, including: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria,

Russia, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine. In most cases, iNADO Members (ADNO, ASADA, NADA Germany, POLADO, SAIDS, UKAD, etc.) are in partnerships with the developing NADOs with WADA support. These partnerships support equality of anti-doping services and protect the athletes from the partnering countries from unfair competition.

- Pages 13 – 14: The report on ADAMS suggests recovery after the service provider failures of 2016. Note the mention of development of a paperless doping control function in 2018. But some NADOs have had such paperless systems for coming on ten years and it is curious that WADA is not making use of them to speed development and reduce its costs.
- **iNADO Comment: There is no mention of an interface allowing ADAMS to work with established anti-doping systems of leading NADOs, some of which pre-date ADAMS by many years and have greater functionality. This is a puzzling omission. In the absence of that interface, which WADA has been promising for years, leading NADOs have to duplicate work at public expense using their own systems and ADAMS. Such an interface was meant to be a priority for the “New ADAMS.”**
- Page 15: The PyeongChang Pre-Games Task Force involves WADA, the GAISF Drug-Free Sport Unit and five NADOs (of Canada, Denmark, Japan, U.K. and U.S.). It will be responsible for reviewing all available intelligence and information on athletes who may compete in the Games and will provide testing recommendations to the IFs and NADOs. The aim is to ensure that effective testing programs are implemented on those athletes that may or will participate in the Games to maximise both detection and deterrence in the lead up to the Games.
- Item 3: Director General’s Report: Other Items
 - Pages 2-3: The PyeongChang WADA Independent Observer Teams are chaired by former NADO CEOs (Ben McDevitt of ASADA for the Olympic Games and Pirjo Ruutu of FINCIS for the Paralympic Games). Ben is joined by Zhiyu Chen of CHINADA, and Pirjo is joined by Gobi Nair of SEARADO/AD Singapore. The PyeongChang Athlete Outreach Teams include a number of NADO experts: Lala Hajiyeva (ANADA), Tammy Hanson (USADA), Nina Makud (SLOADO), Dominic Müser (NADA Germany), Yuka Morokoshi (JADA) and Sai Fie (CHINADA).
- Item 3.2: Independent Testing Authority Update
 - The report describes the work on the Foundation Statutes of the ITA and of WADA’s role in establishing a selection committee for the Board of Directors of the new Foundation. Further information will be presented at the ExCo meeting.
 - **iNADO Comment: There is no information about the future mandate, clientele or operations of the ITA. There is no information on the role it might play at future Olympic or Paralympic Games, including how it might support or supplant local organising committees (LOCs) or NADOs in providing an anti-doping programme. Introducing a new player in the provision of anti-doping at the PyeongChang and at the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games would be disruptive at best of the planning and operations of those Games LOCs and of KADA and JADA.**
 - **A recent IOC letter updating International Federations on the status of the ITA is annexed to this summary. It notes that the ITA would not be a Code Signatory nor an “anti-doping organisation” for the purposes of the Code. Rather, it would have the same status as a private sample collection company. Therefore, the ITA would result in significant anti-doping activity being removed from direct WADA oversight. ITA client sport organisations would however remain responsible as Code Signatories for the failings of the ITA as their service provider and could be found non-compliant with the Code as a result of any ITA failures. This has profound implications on WADA’s ability to directly regulate anti-doping programmes.**
- Item 5.2: Additional Contributions from Governments
 - Since 2002, WADA has received over US\$4.6 million in additional contributions from governments. This does not include subsidies from three levels of Canadian government for the WADA headquarters. There is no indication that the Sport Movement has matched these contributions.
- Item 5.5: 2018 – 2021 Draft Budget
 - The draft is premised on an 8% budget increase in 2018, a further 15% increase in 2019, a further 15% increase in 2020 and a further 5% increase in 2021. This would result in WADA’s overall budget increasing from US\$32.6 million in 2017 to US\$46.1 million in 2021.
 - The 2018 – 2021 Budget also supported by a 31-page document titled “Core Activities – Four Year Plan.”
 - An even more detailed 39-page “Budget Notes” sets out the thinking behind 2018 expenditures. It begins by recalling that at the November 2016 Foundation Board meeting, a series of recommendations were approved intended to equip the Agency to be fit for the future. As a consequence of these recommendations, WADA management undertook a planning exercise early in 2017 to identify what it believed the recommendations entailed in practice and accordingly outlined 10 top priorities for the immediate period, this being 2017 and 2018. These priorities are:
 1. Develop and implement a strong WADA-led compliance program that includes meaningful, proportionate sanctions for non-compliance through a new International Standard
 2. Increase commitments and financial support from government, sport and other sources to ensure ongoing

- sustainability of WADA in light of expanded role
3. Strengthen WADA's capability for investigations through such measures as the creation of a strong anti-doping investigation network among Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) and a robust Whistleblower Program
 4. Further develop the Athlete Biological Passport Program through increased monitoring analysis and research into new biomarkers
 5. Review the Laboratory Model and strengthen the laboratory accreditation process to ensure high quality results and a high-performing anti-doping system
 6. Ensure that the new ADAMS works technically and securely to support the global antidoping system
 7. Manage the outcomes of the McLaren Report
 8. Further develop scientific-based knowledge in areas including the Prohibited List and the assessment of the prevalence of doping
 9. Increase and enhance research-led anti-doping education including the development of an International Standard
 10. Work with National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs)/Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs)/International Federations (IFs) to enhance anti-doping capacity including through the organization of WADA's Annual Symposium.
- o The document states that the budget allocations for the 2018 draft budget reflect the work the Agency plans to execute on these priorities. They also reflect the nine main objectives of WADA's Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019. The "Budget Notes" address in great detail the Strategic Priorities and Operational Activities of each WADA department. But it is not clear how staff salary and benefit costs are accounted for in the "Budget Notes," if at all.
 - o **iNADO Comment: There has not been sufficient time to properly review and digest the voluminous content of the "Core Activities" and "Budget Notes" documents. iNADO will attempt to do so before the ExCo meeting and provide a further written analysis**
 - Item 6.1 Compliance Review Committee Chair Report
 - o Key information includes that the CRC will hold a special meeting October 24 to consider RUSADA compliance with the WADA "Roadmap" to prepare recommendations for the November Foundation Board meeting. This will take place after an on-site WADA audit of RUSADA's Code compliance.
 - o By September 12, WADA plans to have issued 80 Corrective Action Reports to Code Signatories (NADOs, IFs and NOCs acting as NADOs) identifying issues requiring attention. The next batch of 80 will be issued later in September and into October.
 - Item 6.2.1: [Compliance Monitoring] Russia Update
 - o The report states that twenty RUSADA reinstatement criteria have been met.
 - o Eleven reinstatement criteria are still to be met. The most significant are:
 - "The responsible authorities for anti-doping in Russia must publically [sic] accept the reported outcomes of the McLaren Investigation (a.k.a. Independent Person Investigation). This includes: RUSADA, the Ministry of Sport and the National Olympic Committee.
 - "[WADA] Comment: We have not been provided a timeline of when to expect this acceptance."
 - "The Russian Government must provide access for appropriate entities to the stored urine samples in the Moscow Laboratory, including but not limited to the electronic data for all sample analyses conducted from 2011-2015 in the Moscow Laboratory. The Laboratory is sealed off due to a Federal investigation.
 - "[WADA] Comment: We have not been provided a timeline when access to the laboratory will be provided."
 - o **iNADO Comment: See above concerning the McLaren Report in the Director General's report.**
 - Item 6.3: International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories (ISCCS)
 - o The release of Draft 2.0 on September 1 marked the launch of the second phase of public consultation. Stakeholders have now until October 14 2017 to provide WADA with specific comments on the new versions. Representatives of WADA Management and the CRC will also continue to meet and speak individually with stakeholders or groups of stakeholders that wish to discuss the proposed documents in more detail.
 - o If, following meetings and review of comments received during the second phase of consultation, it appears that there is sufficient consensus to proceed without a further round of formal consultation, third drafts of the proposed Code amendments and the ISCCS will be developed. They would be circulated to WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation Board on 31 October 2017 prior to being presented to the Committee and Board for approval at their November meetings. If so approved, the Code changes and the new ISCCS could enter into effect in the first part of 2018.
 - o Major changes from draft version 1.0:
 - Distinguishing Signatories acting in good faith from Signatories acting in bad faith. In response to many comments from stakeholders, draft version 2.0 of the ISCCS seeks to draw a clear distinction between (a) Signatories who are trying in good faith to comply with the requirements applicable to them; and (b) Signatories

whose non-compliance is serious and deliberate or who are otherwise acting in bad faith.

- Distinguishing between different types of non-compliance: The different requirements of the Code and International Standards are now classified as Critical, High Priority, or Other.
- Prioritising WADA's monitoring and enforcement efforts on the most important types of non-compliance. In response to stakeholder concerns, and also given WADA's limited resources, draft version 2.0 gives WADA express power to prioritise its monitoring and enforcement efforts by focusing on certain priority Signatories (determined by reference to objective factors) and also on Critical and High Priority requirements.
- WADA Management has developed a prioritization policy that it intends to submit for approval to the Compliance Review Committee (CRC) in September 2017 and subsequently to WADA's Executive Committee for endorsement in November 2017. That policy would categorize Signatories into three tiers, based on the factors identified in ISCCS Article 8.2.2, and prioritize the Signatories within each of those tiers based on their current level of Code compliance, evaluated in light of their responses to the recent Code Compliance Questionnaire and other relevant information and data available to WADA.
- In addition, various timeframes for complying with WADA requests/correcting non-conformities/responding to WADA notices have been extended, and it has been clarified that references to days are calendar days not business days unless otherwise specified.
- Roles of the CRC and the WADA Executive Committee (ExCo). Many stakeholders expressed a clear preference for the WADA ExCo, rather than the WADA Foundation Board, to consider recommendations by the CRC that WADA take formal action against a Signatory for non-compliance. Given the greater specialization of the ExCo, its higher number of meetings per year, as well as ongoing discussions within the Working Group that is currently reviewing WADA's governance in relation to the addition of independent members to the Executive Committee, draft version 2.0 includes this preference by transferring this responsibility from the Foundation Board to the ExCo.
- To ensure transparency, ISCCS Article 10.2.1 provides that the CRC recommendation and WADA ExCo's decision in respect of that recommendation will be made public (e.g., by publication of the minutes of the relevant part of the ExCo meeting) no more than 14 days after the decision is made.
- In addition, any formal notice issued by WADA asserting non-compliance by a Signatory will be published by WADA, as will the final decision on non-compliance and consequences, whether that decision is accepted by the Signatory or made by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
- CAS to determine any dispute as to non-compliance, consequences and reinstatement conditions. Many stakeholders suggested that disputes should be referred straight to CAS to determine (rather than first to another independent tribunal, with an appeal to CAS).
- Consequences of non-compliance. In response to many adverse stakeholder comments, fines have been removed as a potential sanction except in the most extreme cases involving breach of Critical requirements and aggravating factors (i.e., deliberate breach, concealment, bad faith, etc). In addition, if a Signatory is required to pay any costs or expenses as a condition of reinstatement, provision has been made for an instalment plan so that it can be reinstated even if it still has some monies still to repay.
- Following written and verbal comments from International Federations, the current obligation to do everything possible not to award event hosting rights to a non-compliant country has been replaced with the clearer and more certain obligation not to accept bids for event hosting rights from a non-compliant country.
- Amendments have been made to clarify when and how a non-compliant Signatory's functions may be supervised or taken over by a third party, to try to minimize the risks of creating a gap in the global anti-doping coverage when a National Anti-Doping Organization or an International Federation is not authorized to conduct all or parts of its anti-doping activities as a result of non-compliance.
- Unresolved issues include how to properly oversee third party service providers which are not themselves Code Signatories nor "anti-doping organisations." This would include private companies like PWC and IDTM. But it also includes independent bodies such as the Cycling Anti-Doping Foundation (CADF), the Athletics Integrity Unit (AIU) and the Independent Testing Authority (ITA).
- **iNADO Comment: should international sport organisations be able to "contract out" their anti-doping responsibilities to such third parties which are not subject to direct WADA regulation? Should there not be some way that the ISCCS extends WADA oversight to such bodies directly?**
 - **iNADO Comment: This is a critical initiative. Relatively few WADA stakeholders (only 19 NADOs, 8 governments and 8 IFs) commented on Draft 1. The majority of organisations represented on the Foundation Board failed to contribute. That, frankly, is appalling. Every Anti-Doping Organisation and other WADA stakeholder has an obligation to participate in the development of the ISCCS (or state why it should not go ahead).**

- Item 7.1: Health, Medicine and Research Committee Report

Notes the creation of a new expert group. The Prevalence Working Group was recently re-established by WADA and a first meeting under the chairmanship of Prof. Andrea Petroczi will be held in Lausanne on 15 September. The objectives of this meeting will be to review the current situation of prevalence of doping in sports and define future strategies and tools to assess prevalence of doping in various sports and countries.

- Item 8.1: Athlete Committee Report

- Among the outcomes of the WADA Athlete Committee Meeting of August 9 2017:
 - The Committee will work with partners to develop a Charter of Athletes Rights, which it first proposed during WADA's Annual Symposium in March 2017. Under the leadership of FairSport, an independent foundation dedicated to eradicating cheating in sport, the Committee will focus on the anti-doping elements of the Charter involving partners such as: the Athlete Committees of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC); National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs); International Federations (IFs); and Governments.
 - The Committee will continue contributing to WADA's governance review – a review that was endorsed by the Agency's Foundation Board in November 2016.
 - The Committee requested that, for the purposes of transparency, RUSADA's testing statistics be made public, including how access to closed cities is being managed.
 - The Committee requested that the IOC and IPC report, in a transparent manner, on the results of the Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Games retesting program.
 - The Committee welcomed the accelerated development of the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, which was endorsed by WADA's Foundation Board in May 2017.
 - The Committee requested that the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) improve and strengthen its independence and continually strive to increase the quality of its arbitrators.

- Item 9.1 Education Committee Report

- Among new initiatives reported:
 - Parents' Guide to Support Clean Sport: In August 2017, a WADA education tool to inform parents about the best ways to support their children's athletic development in clean sport and avoid doping was launched and is now available in English, French and Spanish. It is an online and print resource designed to refer parents to sources of additional information and provide basics on the following topics:
 - Promoting good values;
 - Identifying a healthy sport culture, seeking balance;
 - Optimizing nutrition and recognizing the risks of supplements;
 - Identifying doping risk factors and periods of vulnerability;
 - Protecting the clean athlete and preventing doping; and
 - Reacting if you think your child is using performance enhancing drugs.
 - The Second Global Education Conference: In 2018, WADA is scheduled to hold its second Global Education Conference. This conference is a follow up to the one held on 2-3 October 2015 in Ottawa, Canada. The 2018 Conference will be hosted in Beijing, China by the Chinese Anti-Doping Agency in cooperation with the United States Anti-Doping Agency.
 - International Standard for Information and Education: As approved at the WADA Foundation Board in May 2017 we are now in the process of exploring the development of an International Standard for Information and Education (ISIE). Discussions on the ISIE have already commenced with the Council of Europe and a working group has been established. The composition working group consist of Dominic Muser (NADA German), Ya-Ya Yamamoto Okeya (JADA), Karri Dawson (CCES), Rob Donovan (Australia) and a member from the Council of Europe. The first meeting of the working group will take place on 4-5 October 2017 in Montreal.
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Annex: IOC Letter on the ITA
(see page 5, above)

To Presidents and Secretaries General of International Federations

Office of the Director General

Lausanne, 7 September 2017

Independent Testing Authority (ITA)

Dear Presidents,
Dear Secretaries General,

On behalf of the IOC President, I am pleased to provide you with the following update and information on the Independent Testing Authority (ITA) and on the evolution of its creation since the various discussions during your institutional meetings during the last SportAccord Convention in Aarhus, Denmark

In 2015 and 2016, the Olympic Summit, which brings together the leading representatives of the Olympic Movement, called for the creation of a new anti-doping testing unit. This new ITA would be created to eliminate either perceived or real conflicts of interests for International Federations (IFs) and Major Event Organisers (MEOs), such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC), in fulfilling their obligations under the World Anti-Doping Code (the Code). At the same time, the ITA would be specifically designed to strengthen the worldwide fight against doping, and the anti-doping system itself.

The creation of the ITA was first studied by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), which commissioned PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) to conduct a feasibility study. WADA also established a working group, which included the IOC and IF representatives, and which reviewed the PwC feasibility study. In addition, WADA also set up the ITA steering group, composed of representatives from the public authorities and the Olympic Movement. The conclusion of this ITA steering group was that, as the global regulator in the field of anti-doping, and for reasons related to conflicts of interests, WADA could not lead the creation of such an organisation itself. However, the steering group supported the concept of the ITA and made a recommendation accordingly to WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation Board, which approved its creation at their May 2017 meetings.

For this reason, since May this year, the IOC has taken the lead in creating the ITA, which will assist IFs and MEOs to achieve compliance by providing "not-for-profit" doping controls and other related services. In this regard, the IOC further commissioned PwC to refine the feasibility study by developing a business model, a summary of which you will find enclosed. The IOC is also working in close cooperation with ASOIF, AIOWF, GAISF and WADA in the creation and development of the ITA. GAISF is playing a key role in the creation of this new organisation by providing its Doping Free Sport Unit (DFSU) as the nucleus of the ITA, and the DFSU's activities related to doping controls will be transferred to the new organisation.

Corporate structure and establishment

The ITA is being established as a Swiss foundation with the purpose of contributing to the protection of clean athletes as well as the integrity of sport, as well as contributing to the fight against doping in sport worldwide. For those joining the ITA, this will not only mark a clear commitment to fight doping and to protect sport and athletes, but it will also be a contribution to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-doping testing as well as enhancing the use of intelligence across sports and countries. The ITA will also be a means to consolidate IFs' efforts and resources by further uniting the world of sport in the fight against doping and by leveraging our collective power. To that end, the ITA will provide independent, comprehensive, "at cost" doping control and other related services, including doping controls as defined in the Code, and which are detailed in the enclosed ITA Business Model summary. It must be noted, however, that for the time being, the ITA will not become a signatory to the WADA Code. Accordingly, IFs and MEOs using the services provided by the ITA will remain Code Signatories and therefore responsible for their respective compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

The ITA Business Model has been built on the "pay-per-use" principle to avoid an increase in costs for IFs compared to the current operations and context. The Portfolio of the ITA's Services is also included in the document, and use of the ITA will facilitate economies of scale. In addition, in July, while approving the Business Model, the IOC Executive Board also agreed to cover the start-up costs, so that these would not be borne by the IFs and MEOs joining the ITA. Earlier this month, the IOC Executive Board also reviewed and approved the ITA's statutes, which the IOC will submit to the Swiss Foundations Supervisory Authority for review before carrying out the formal incorporation of the ITA. This will be done in the course of September.

Appointment of ITA staff

As mentioned above, the ITA is being created from the nucleus of the GAISF DFSU, which currently provides doping control and other related services to many IFs and MEOs. The IOC is also in the process of selecting an executive recruitment agency, on behalf of the ITA and in accordance with its statutes, to identify candidates for the position of ITA Director General. The candidates identified will be submitted for a decision by the ITA Foundation Board once this has been officially established.

The IOC is currently drafting the job description for the Director General position, which will be submitted to ASOIF, AIOWF, GAISF and WADA for their review. The first task of the Director General will be to implement the business model.

Governance

To guarantee the independence as well as the effectiveness of the organisation, and for good governance purposes, the ITA steering group, set up by WADA and which had its last meeting in May this year, supported the proposal that the ITA Foundation Board be composed of five voting members (one independent Chair, one IOC representative, one IF representative, one athlete representative and one independent member) and as well as one ex-officio, non-voting member, representing WADA.

To ensure good governance best practices, the ITA steering group also agreed that the five voting members would be proposed by the sports movement and submitted, following a review process defined in the ITA Statutes, to the WADA Executive Committee for final approval.

Respecting the above, the five potential first members have been identified and discussed amongst the Olympic Movement leadership, and will now be reviewed by a Nominations Panel before being submitted to the WADA Executive Committee. The names will be made public once all the members have been agreed upon.

Timeline and establishment

The IOC, with the strong cooperation of the Olympic Movement and WADA, is working so that the ITA can be formally incorporated before the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. In the meantime, the IOC is also working with the DFSU to ensure that there is an independent overview of the anti-doping programme at the Games in PyeongChang. Once the ITA is created, and after the Games in PyeongChang, the ITA will be able to start working with those IFs which have already expressed their willingness to delegate their anti-doping programmes. For those IFs which are currently clients of the DFSU, a smooth transition plan is being established with the objective of these IFs becoming official ITA clients by 1 January 2019. For 2018, and as soon as the DFSU activities are integrated within the ITA, the current DFSU contract will be subcontracted by GAISF to the ITA. GAISF DFSU clients will be directly contacted in this regard.

With the ITA, we are committed to creating an efficient anti-doping service provider dedicated to sports organisations but operating independently from sports. Greater efficiency will also be achieved by the sharing of experience centralised through the ITA. In this regard, we strongly encourage those amongst you who are interested in joining the ITA to contact us through my office (hannah.grossenbacher@olympic.org) or for any questions you may have. An update on the ITA will also be given at the IOC Session in Lima, and Dr Richard Budgett, IOC Medical and Scientific Director, together with Mr Kit McConnell, IOC Sports Director, will be available there to discuss and answer any of your questions. Joining the ITA is a confirmation of our mutual commitment to fight doping in sport and to offer a level playing field to our athletes.

I look forward to strengthening our partnership in the protection of clean sport and clean athletes and remain,

Yours sincerely,
Christophe De Kepper
Director General

iNADO is the Institute of National Anti-Doping Organisations. It promotes best practices by NADOs and RADOs, and is their collective voice.



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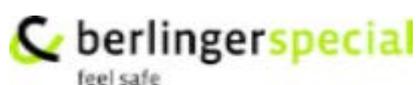


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