

play true

ISSUE 1 - 2007

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Beyond the Athlete

The fight against doping arms itself against large-scale doping schemes and trafficking with new strategies and partnerships.



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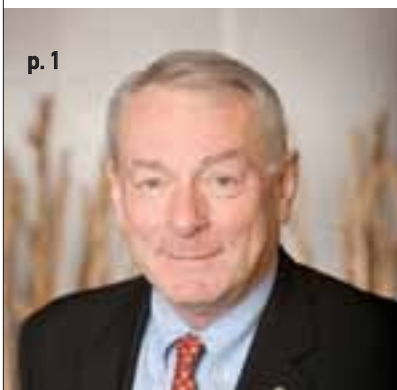
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p. 1



p. 2



R.W. Pound editorial: Beyond the Athlete

The fight against doping must arm itself against the upstream organizers and enablers of doping.

Page 1

Interpol editorial: Committed to the Fight

Interpol Director General Ronald K. Noble discusses his agency's commitment to assisting anti-doping efforts and the need for greater cooperation at all levels of enforcement.

Page 2

p. 3



Cover story and special feature: The Way Forward

WADA Director General David Howman stresses the urgent need for the anti-doping movement to evolve, combining new strategies with the old, in order to take on large-scale trafficking and doping operations.

Page 3



The Way Forward: Related Articles

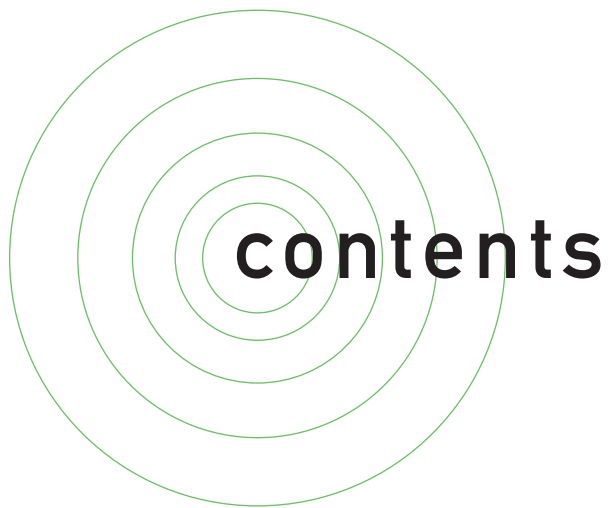
Issues and perspectives relating to the new anti-doping paradigm:

Highlights from a Study on Traffickingp.9
The Australian Modelp.10
Trafficking: What the Code and Convention Sayp.12
UNESCO Conference Updatep.12
A Parent's Perspectivep.13

Code Review & Consultation

Articles and progress reports concerning the ongoing review of the World Anti-Doping Code:

Consultation Updatep.15
IAAF Conferencep.15
WADA Athlete Committee Inputp.16



contents



Open Letter to Those Who Promote Medical Supervision of Doping

WADA Medical Director Dr. Alain Garnier comments on the myths at the heart of the pro-doping perspective.
Page 17

Athlete Profile: Rosa Mota

A pioneer in her sport and a role model for women around the world, Rosa Mota is considered one of the greatest runners of the 20th Century.
Page 19

WADA's "Level the Playing Field" DVD

WADA makes its latest tool in the fight against doping available for use by anti-doping stakeholders worldwide.
Page 23

WADA President in Beijing

A recap of Richard Pound's recent visit to the Chinese capitol and the critical messages delivered to the region.
Page 18

Partner Profile: FIBA

An overview of the basketball federation's new "No Doping Day" campaign, featuring its "Clean Game" logo, and a summary of its continuing efforts in the fight against doping.
Page 21

WADA Coach's Tool Kit

WADA's newest education tool provides anti-doping organizations with a ready-to-deliver doping prevention workshop specially-tailored for elite coaches.
Page 24

WADA Outreach

A summary of WADA's activities at the 2006 Asian Games.
Page 23

WADA Updates & Calendar Pg

RADOs	25
ADAMS	25
Staff Announcements	25, 26
2007 Prohibited List	25
New Lab Accreditation.....	26
Athlete's Passport	26
WADA Event Calendar.....	27



Beyond the Athlete:

Setting Our Sights on the Upstream Organizers and Enablers

As we go to press on our first issue of *Play True* for 2007, a major multi-state investigation is breaking in the U.S., exposing a pharmacy for illegal Internet sales of steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs, involving doctors who wrote prescriptions for patients they had never met, and allegedly implicating a number of big name athletes. The timing could not be more appropriate for us to take a hard look at the additional strategies and tools necessary in the fight against doping in sport—beyond the “traditional” model, which targets athletes through testing, research and education—to be more effective in protecting the integrity of sport and the health of athletes.

This new evolution in anti-doping requires the active participation of multiple government and law enforcement agencies, increasing their cooperation with sports, to attack

came into formal effect on February 1, 2007, and so far 47 nations have ratified the Convention. At the same time, WADA and Interpol, the world’s largest police organization, recognize the need for a stronger, more unified action against doping involving law enforcement agencies and have agreed to work closely together.

These are important steps, but more assertive and collaborative action on the part of governments is now needed for greater progress to occur.

All remaining governments must formally ratify the UNESCO Convention so that all nations’ anti-doping laws can be harmonized for global coordination. Each government must ensure that its anti-doping laws and regulations reflect these strong measures and that they are enforced as such. They must give law enforcement agencies the framework and tools needed to crackdown on

frustrated by the difficulties in obtaining timely cooperation and information from government agencies.

We are now entering into a phase of our activity where the real-time interaction between the public authorities and sport authorities may prove decisive in the future development of the effectiveness of the global fight against doping in sport. On that basis, I believe it is important for the leadership of WADA to now pass to someone proposed by the public authorities, who want to (and be required to) demonstrate their commitment to this fight by finding the necessary solutions, and I am pleased that this appears to be on the brink of happening.

When governments and sport came together in 1999 to establish WADA, they were responding to an urgent need to protect the integrity of sport and the health of athletes. They

This new evolution in anti-doping requires the active participation of multiple government and law enforcement agencies, increasing their cooperation with sports, to attack the more sinister elements in the doping underground—the traffickers, the entourages, the “upstream” organizers of doping on a broad scale.

the more sinister elements in the doping underground—the traffickers, the entourages, the “upstream” organizers of doping on a broad scale.

Some steps have been taken affirming the inherent jurisdiction and duty of government and law enforcement to limit the availability and movement of banned substances and to hold accountable those who facilitate their abuse.

The UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, giving governments the practical tool for aligning their domestic policies with the World Anti-Doping Code,

doping in sport. Government and law enforcement agencies will now be able to better coordinate their investigative work with sports authorities so that, in the case of “non-analytical” rule violations, often committed by the athlete entourage, sports can sanction those who facilitate cheating.

We have witnessed what the successful collaboration between government and sport can do to shut down large scale organized doping schemes, such as the BALCO and Festina affairs. But, sports authorities’ efforts to protect the integrity of their respective sports have often been

agreed that there needed to be a global, harmonized, strategy that combined and coordinated the resources of both sports and governments in a 50-50 partnership. This partnership has grown and evolved in the brief seven years since WADA’s establishment. What’s clear today is that this partnership will continue to require the full commitment of both partners. The fight against doping in sport has not yet been won and there are well-organized and well-financed individuals and groups who are determined to continue and to profit from cheating. ■



Interpol:

Committed to the Anti-Doping Fight

By Ronald K. Noble, Secretary General, Interpol

Tackling doping in sport has never historically been a priority for law enforcement, responsibility for attacking this problem has instead been left to regulators of sports. As Secretary General of Interpol, I believe that law enforcement must find a way to assist the regulators of sports in their fight to keep athletic competition free of cheats.

It is important to remember that doping is a problem which not only violates the very essence of fair and competitive sport, but also one which constitutes a criminal violation at both the national and international levels. Winning major events leads to large cash prizes and lucrative endorsement contracts.

Doping, as with all crimes, is not an issue which can be resolved without cooperation at many levels. Billions of dollars are spent each year to make athletes, sporting events and products more attractive to consumers, but comparatively little is devoted to ensure that the same athletes, sporting events and products remain pure.

Private industry and event organizers need to take stronger steps in order to tackle the problem. Legislators and prosecutors need to make sure the framework exists for offenders to be caught and punished. Views on the production, use and distribution of doping and anabolic substances differ greatly from country to country, and in many cases some of the chemical components which go into such substances are not viewed as illegal.

At an international working group meeting convened at the Interpol General Secretariat in 2004, which included representatives from the

World Anti-Doping Agency and the International Olympic Committee, all agreed that a key element in addressing the problem of doping is the sharing of information and the development of a globally co-ordinated response. We commend WADA and its leadership for the extraordinary work they are doing to fight this problem.

We have a network of Interpol National Central Bureaus in each of our 186 member countries, a global

While this appears to indicate that trafficking of doping agents is a low priority crime area for Interpol member countries, it also demonstrates that the infrastructure exists, and where there is support, law enforcement can and does share investigative details.

Interpol's databases and communications system are policing tools which are in use 24-hours a day to assist countries combat crime throughout the world, but these




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secure police communications system and databases, which could be used to track individuals and networks linked with doping.

Interpol's Criminal Information System contains vast amounts of data on international drug trafficking, indeed each year more than 35,000 messages are exchanged between our member countries' police services on this subject alone. Details of suspects, types of concealment and seizures are exchanged on a daily basis, but of these thousands of messages, less than 20 deal with cases of doping.

resources which could be used to identify and break up doping networks will remain unused without the political will to act, and without the encouragement for law enforcement to take action and share information.

Despite the many challenges which are still ahead of us, I am convinced that if we find the will to make this a priority then we can collectively find effective solutions in ensuring that those involved in the illegal trafficking and use of doping substances will be exposed, investigated and appropriately punished. 



Also in This Special Section:

Highlights from a Study on Trafficking.....p.9
The Australian Model.....p.10
Trafficking: What the Code and Convention Say.....p.12
A Parent's Perspective.....p.13

The Way

The fight against doping must evolve beyond the traditional approaches of testing, education and research in order to confront the reality of large-scale doping schemes.

WADA Director General **David Howman** stresses the need for new thinking and innovative strategies in the next evolution of the fight against doping in sport.

The traditional strategy for combating doping in sport has been, essentially, a three-pronged approach relying on testing, research and education.

Testing serves to detect the presence of prohibited substances and methods in an athlete's sample. Testing also has a deterrent effect: if an athlete knows that there's a risk of being tested and caught for doping, then the athlete would be less inclined to take the risk. Research is necessary for

keeping testing programs up-to-date, as cheaters will always look for new substances and methods to circumvent the current detection strategies. Strong education programs are aimed at prevention, to reach young athletes early enough so that they may develop the values and acquire the tools to help them make appropriate decisions when faced with the question of doping.

This three-pronged approach focuses squarely on the athlete.

But recent major busts, such as the BALCO affair in the United States and Festina in France, and now the breaking U.S. investigation of Signature Pharmacy, demonstrate that doping often occurs on a broad scale and involves the participation of well-financed and well-organized members of the athlete entourage, those who profit from the athlete's success, derived from doping, while risking very little themselves.



Forward

There is a cast of characters that surrounds athletes—coaches and trainers, parents and team mates, doctors and therapists, sports administrators (including teams, clubs and federations), lawyers and agents, and sponsors. For the athlete, particularly the very young, these are often relationships of trust, and should the entourage include those who care more about breaking records and winning medals than protecting the athlete's health and well-being, then the athlete is at serious risk for doping.

Heightening the risk is the ease with which one can gain access to doping substances and information online as the Internet facilitates the clandestine buying and selling of dangerous doping substances. Suppliers use the Web to market doping substances produced in countries that lack anti-doping legislation or enforcement and to ship to purchasers anywhere in the world. Rogue operations promote the human use of steroids produced for veterinary purposes. And purchasers are easily duped into buying counterfeit drugs, often produced with toxic ingredients and containing doses so large they endanger the health of the user. The trafficking of doping substances is now understood to be linked, in many cases, with organized crime and its sophisticated distribution networks, who find it a particularly high-profit low-risk business.



The Way Forward

With the growing recognition of the power of these influences, it is imperative that additional strategies be combined with testing, research and education to ensure an efficient and effective anti-doping fight.

Already, with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), there is the ability to sanction for violations not tied to testing. These “non-analytical” violations, for which both athletes and members of the entourage can be sanctioned within the sport environment (possession, trafficking, aiding, assisting and covering up), provide an opening for an important evolution in the fight against doping, which calls for greater emphasis in two key areas: investigations and trafficking.

Investigations

Important progress in cracking down on large scale doping rings has been possible thanks to major investigations led by government agencies and law enforcement in countries committed to outlawing the manufacture, trafficking and

possession of doping substances. In addition, the information collected during these investigations is extremely valuable to sport and anti-doping authorities who are then able to follow-up on anti-doping violations committed by athletes and their entourage. The challenge put before the anti-doping movement now is, in what ways can cooperation and the sharing of information—between government agencies and law enforcement on the one hand, and sport and anti-doping authorities on the other—be improved to bring greater efficiency to the fight against doping in sport.

With this question in mind, WADA and the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA), with the U.S. Olympic Committee’s support, hosted a Symposium on November 13–14, 2006, to discuss investigatory powers in the fight for clean sport.

Representatives from national anti-doping organizations, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, and government agencies attended the symposium held in Colorado Springs (U.S.) to discuss how sport and government can best cooperate and coordinate activities, what means currently exist to optimize the sharing of information, and what powers are available to anti-doping organizations to collect proof of non-analytical doping violations.

Continued on page 7.





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Strategies that could be implemented by anti-doping organizations were discussed, including: providing a hotline that people could call to pass on information about doping in sport; incentivizing whistle-blowing; codifying incentives (e.g., lesser penalties or immunity) for co-conspirators who provide information; making it a doping offence to fail to cooperate with an investigation; and making it a doping offence to lie to an investigator.

It was stressed however that anti-doping organizations' authority can only go so far, and that certain powers, such as those of search and seizure, remain in the realm of law enforcement. Consequently, effective large scale anti-doping investigations rely on cooperation and coordination with these agencies.



BALCO demonstrates this well. In the initial phases of the investigation, non-compulsory techniques, such as Internet searches and garbage searches, were used by U.S. law enforcement agents to gather evidence that served as the basis for gaining state sanction to conduct more intrusive searches, for example of telephone and e-mail communications. The BALCO affair led to a 42-count indictment against four men—Victor Conte, BALCO executive James Valente, track coach Remi Korchemny and trainer Greg Anderson. Among the charges: conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute anabolic steroids, conspiracy to defraud through misbranded drugs, and money laundering. Information collected in the BALCO affair and shared with USADA has resulted in 15 doping cases so far.

Australia has taken this approach even further and developed a revolutionary model that solidifies cooperation between the anti-doping authority and other government agencies. In March 2006, the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) was established as a government agency by federal statute. While ASADA itself does not possess powers of compulsion or of search and seizure, other public agencies are authorized to share information with it. For example, customs officials who seize illegal substances may forward to ASADA the details of the intended recipients. With the supply of such information from other agencies, ASADA is able to identify athletes suspected of doping, and then is able to concentrate its resources on them, including targeting testing. (See related article on page 10, “Australia: Revolutionary Model Battles Doping on All Eight Fronts of the Code.”)

There is great interest in this new approach to the fight against doping, and preliminary reports are promising: on February 9, 2007, ASADA announced that its new investigatory powers, enacted last

March, have accounted for 25 percent of doping violations. WADA, for its part, will convene a follow-up symposium on investigations, to be hosted on April 16–17, 2007, by UK Sport, with the aim of further advancing this concept and facilitating coordination among sports and governments.

Trafficking

As regards the trafficking of doping substances, the anti-doping movement faces some significant challenges. To begin with, there is great inconsistency among countries in the treatment of the production, use and distribution of doping substances. In some countries, for example, the distribution of anabolic steroids is illegal, while in others no such law exists. This confounds international efforts to stem the trafficking of these substances—substances that have been banned by the international community as part of the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods. Countries with laws against the manufacture and distribution of doping substances are required to work individually, or bi-laterally, to collect and link information on doping networks in order to break them up. Interpol and WADA have determined the need for greater coordination among law enforcement, but without the legal frameworks at the domestic level, and without the sharing of information among agencies, progress will be limited, at best. (See related article on page 2, “Interpol: Committed to the Anti-Doping Fight.”)

Indicative of the difficulties—the lack of national laws in many countries and the failure to enforce existing laws in others, as well as the dearth of reliable information to accurately describe the problem and develop solutions—is the recent report produced by Alessandro Donati. Having served most recently as head of research and development for the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), Donati is widely known as an outspoken critic of doping in sport and has committed

much of his career to combat the use of performance-enhancing drugs. To our knowledge, Donati’s report is the only attempt at quantifying the problem and identifying trends on an international level by compiling in one report the recent history of the international trafficking of doping substances. The picture painted by this ambitious study should sound the alarm to the international community, and particularly to those governments that have yet to commit to outlawing the manufacture, supply and possession of doping substances. (See related article on page 9, “The International Trafficking of Doping Substances.”)

While the challenges are significant, it is encouraging that the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport went into formal effect on February 1, 2007, and that the 186 governments who made the political commitment to anti-doping by signing the Copenhagen Declaration are now following through on that commitment by ratifying the Convention. Individual countries’ ratification of the UNESCO Convention should make way for the harmonization of domestic laws against the manufacture, trafficking and possession of doping substances, since the Convention lists specific measures for governments to take in this regard. (See related article on page 12, “Trafficking: What the Code and the UNESCO Convention Say.”)

The public, for its part, is becoming less tolerant of doping and is more aware and concerned about its dangers and consequences. Parents are beginning to understand that what happens at the elite level of sport has a trickle-down effect on their children, who want to emulate the sports stars. Doping in sport is an issue of public health, therefore requiring the active participation of governments to lead, especially in the areas of investigations and trafficking. (See related article on page 13, “Attacking Source and Supply: A Parent’s Perspective.”) ■



The International Trafficking of Doping Substances:

Highlights from a Research Study by Alessandro Donati

A worldwide research study, performed by Alessandro Donati and published in February 2007, assembled information and data that may be used as the basis for an estimate of the total volume of traffic of doping substances on a world scale.

The report is indicative of the challenges facing the anti-doping movement—the lack of national laws in many countries and the failure to enforce existing laws in others, as well as the dearth of reliable information to accurately describe the problem and develop solutions. To our knowledge, Donati's study is the only attempt at quantifying the problem and identifying

trends on an international level by pulling together into one report the information available on the recent history of the international trafficking of doping substances. The picture painted by this ambitious study should sound the alarm to the international community, and particularly to those governments that have yet to commit to outlawing the manufacture, supply and possession of doping substances.

A few highlights from the study are provided below. To read the complete report, visit: www.wada-ama.org.

Is the trafficking of doping substances a new phenomenon?

No. As early as 1993, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (U.S. DEA) reported that many steroid traffickers were involved with drugs other than steroids, especially cocaine, and that traffickers were well organized at the highest level. They also stated that the abuse of anabolic agents was no longer confined to Olympic and professional sport, and had become a problem in a number of countries affecting the broader society, especially adolescents and young adults.

At the International Conference on Abuse and Trafficking of Anabolic Steroids, hosted in Prague in 1993 by the U.S. DEA, conference attendees (representatives of 19 countries as well as Interpol, the International Olympic Committee, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration) concluded that governments should examine their national laws and strengthen controls over anabolic agents in order to curb their diversion into illicit traffic, as well as identify manufacturers, and quantities produced, imported and exported.

Is there a difference between doping and drugs?

According to Donati, the tables which are used in several countries as the basis for anti-drugs legislation and for anti-doping regulations in the sports system show significant overlaps: amphetamines, stimulants, cocaine, heroin, and cannabis are listed often on both tables. In nearly all countries, amphetamines, stimulants, cocaine and heroin are classified as those with the greatest health hazard not only on account of their toxic effects but also because they are addictive. But for drug dealers, there is no difference between doping substances and drugs.

Are public authorities tracking doping substance use?

No. For the most part, countries only document data concerning seizures of narcotic drugs, and there is no mention of the abuse of pharmaceutical substances for doping.

What is the estimated number of users worldwide?

Donati estimates that if the twenty countries in which the seizures of doping substances have been realized (and made known) have a population of 790 million, then there are about 15.5 million users of doping substances in these countries (about 1.9 percent). If the same percentage is applied to another six countries with a total population of 220 million, Donati estimates that about 4.5 million users are in these countries. He further calculates the percentage to be less than 0.2 percent in the rest of the world (approximately 11 million users). Donati's estimate of users worldwide comes to 31 million.

Estimated World Total: 31 Million

Who are the users?

Inside the black market, there is a close connection among the five categories of users:

1. professional and common sport practitioners
2. professional and common body builders
3. healthy or ill subjects improperly using, or abusing, pharmaceuticals
4. military or paramilitary corps
5. show business milieu

According to Donati, the professional and common sport practitioners make up only a small percentage of the overall consumption of doping substances.



Australian Government

Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority

Australia: Revolutionary Model Battles Doping on All Eight Fronts of the Code



By Richard Ings

CEO, Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA)

In the past five to ten years, those involved in finding new and harder-to-detect methods of doping have been busy. Those who commit sporting fraud are an entrepreneurial group that includes not just athletes but affiliated support personnel in the form of coaches, trainers, administrators, doctors and even parents.

While those who seek to commit sporting fraud have been busy developing revolutionary ways to cheat, the response of the anti-doping community has been largely evolutionary. Indeed, excepting the introduction of some new analytical techniques, a greater focus on athlete whereabouts, and the important introduction of the World Anti-Doping

Code (Code), in the past five to ten years the strategy applied by anti-doping organizations towards detecting doping offences has continued to focus on testing athletes.

In recent years, anti-doping organizations around the globe have conducted in the vicinity of 180,000 tests per annum through a network of thousands of doping control officers. That represents a huge and important investment of funds to detect the presence of prohibited substances in athletes' bodies. However presence of a prohibited substance is not the only doping offence under the Code. The

most serious offences, with first time sanctions ranging up to a life time ban, are reserved for non-analytical anti-doping rule violations such as trafficking, use and possession. These offences apply not just to athletes but to their support personnel.

While significant resources are being directed at testing, focus by anti-doping organizations on building detection capability for serious non-analytical anti-doping rule violations has been less of a priority. If we hope to win the war on doping in sport, then this has to change.





Sample feedback that ASADA has received thus far:

“Probably the most significant presentation presenting a new direction. We always need to look for new solutions and this is exciting.”

“Congratulations to Australia. It's really the right way.”

“Nice to hear a new approach to answer the questions we all have.”

“Very interesting approach.”

“Extremely interesting and well explained.”

“Very interesting move that they did in Australia. It's not possible in (Country) but it was very good to know this kind of thing is possible in another country.”

In March 2006 the Australian Government launched the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority (ASADA) to assertively tackle each of the eight anti-doping rule violations of the Code.

Supported by an extensive range of new powers including an ability to investigate all allegations of doping and to seamlessly share information between Government agencies, ASADA is designed to make the Australian Government's 'Tough on Drugs' message even tougher. ASADA is applying its new powers in close working cooperation with other Australian Federal and State Government partners such as the Australian Customs Service and the Therapeutic Goods Administration on coordinated investigations of doping allegations in Australian sports. These collaborations across Government agencies are beginning to show significant results.

ASADA has the capability to investigate the trafficking side of the drugs in sport issue, where penalties

for a first offence can range up to a life time ban from sport. ASADA also has the ability to identify customers of traffickers and determine if those customers are covered by anti-doping rules. Those who traffic prohibited substances, and athletes or their support personnel who do business with traffickers now face a coordinated and determined response with ASADA as the driving force.

The launch of ASADA and our intention to fight doping on all fronts is receiving strong encouragement from our international anti-doping partners. ASADA has been involved in two key international stakeholder forums in recent months. The first was the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations (ANADO) annual conference in Cape Town. The second was the WADA Symposium on Investigatory Powers of Anti-Doping Organizations in Colorado Springs. At each conference, ASADA presented its vision for a single anti-doping organization tackling all eight anti-doping rule violations.

Attempting something new presents its challenges and risks. I want to express my gratitude to the Australian Government, Australian sport and ASADA's dedicated team for the hard work involved in building our new vision for drug free sport. While ASADA does not have all the answers and indeed has only identified half the questions, we can confidently say that never before has an Australian athlete or their support personnel involved in doping stood a greater chance of being detected and sanctioned than they do today. And that is a good place to start. ■

The Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority is Australia's only national anti-doping organization, assuming the roles and functions of the Australian Sports Drug Agency as of 14 March 2006.

For more information, visit ASADA's Web site at: www.asada.gov.au



Trafficking:

What the Code and the UNESCO Convention Say

The International Convention against Doping in Sport (Convention), unanimously accepted in October 2005 by the 191 countries present at the UNESCO General Conference and currently being individually ratified by each government, formalizes the responsibilities of governments in the fight against the trafficking of doping substances.

This universal treaty, the practical instrument through which governments align their domestic policies with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), clearly specifies that governments have the responsibility to

adopt measures to limit the availability of prohibited substances and methods in order to reduce their use by athletes (Article 8). In ratifying the Convention, public authorities commit themselves to the fight against the trafficking of doping substances, and to this end, take “measures to control production, movement, importation, distribution and sale.” Further, governments undertake to “encourage cooperation between anti-doping organizations, public authorities and sports organizations” in the global harmonization of the fight against doping (Article 13).

As for the Code, the issue of trafficking is addressed in several articles. Among the possible “non-analytical” anti-doping rule violations, the Code lists “trafficking of all prohibited substances and methods” (Article 2.7), which calls for a sanction of a minimum of two years and a maximum of life from sports activity (Article 10.4.2). The Code also stresses that measures should be taken by governments in several domains, including against the availability of prohibited substances and methods (Article 22.1). ■

WADA Calls on Governments to Intensify Efforts at the UNESCO Conference of Parties

WADA called on governments to further intensify their efforts and fulfil their responsibilities in the fight against doping in sport during the first session of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport (Convention), held February 5–7 at UNESCO’s headquarters in Paris (France).

“Governments have a key role in the fight against doping in sport,” said WADA President Richard W. Pound in a statement issued prior to the meeting. “By adopting the Convention in just two years and ratifying it within under a year, they set a world record for UNESCO and signalled their strong commitment to clean sport. But this milestone is also a crossroads. Governments which haven’t ratified the treaty now need to move forward without delay. The recent rash of high-profile doping cases and investigations underscores the fact that public and sports authorities need to increase coordination of their anti-doping activities in order to further gain efficiency in this fight.”

At the conference, WADA Vice President and French Minister of Sport Jean-François Lamour and WADA Director General David Howman reiterated the call to act without delay, especially to those governments that have not yet ratified the UNESCO Convention.

During the session, Russian Minister of Sport Vyacheslav Fetisov was elected President of the Conference of Parties, responsible for monitoring the Convention. Fetisov, who is also a member of WADA’s Foundation Board and Chairman of WADA’s Athlete Committee, will be assisted by four Vice Presidents: Ms. Renee Anne Shirley (Jamaica), Senior Adviser to the Hon. Prime Minister; Mr. Jaime Lissavetsky Diez (Spain), Secretary of State for Sport; Mr. Zhixue Jiang (China), Director General, General Administration of Sport; and Mr. Carlos Sousa (Mozambique), Vice-Minister for Youth and Sport.

The Conference of Parties also adopted the 2007 Prohibited List and discussed the administration of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport. These funds, currently estimated at US\$300,000, will be used by UNESCO to help States Parties in three areas: developing education projects targeting youth and sports organizations, education of policy-makers in the anti-doping domain, and the establishment of mentoring programs and anti-doping capacity building around the world. Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Luxemburg, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, and Sweden have already announced their voluntary contributions to this fund.

The Convention entered into formal effect on February 1, 2007, and so far has been ratified by 47 countries. ■



Attacking Source and Supply: A Parent's Perspective

In December 2005, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) announced the biggest crackdown in U.S. history on performance-enhancing drugs. "Operation Gear Grinder," a two-year investigation lead by the DEA and involving the collaborative effort of a number of U.S. state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the Mexican Federal Agency of Investigation, resulted in 6 indictments, charging 8 anabolic steroid manufacturers in Mexico and 23 individuals with federal drug trafficking and money laundering.

Operating in Mexico, the companies marketed their products over the Internet as steroids for horse and cattle. The drugs were smuggled into the U.S. and then shipped to customers. The eight companies' combined sales in the U.S. per annum are estimated at \$56 million. Over 2,000 individuals were identified as having ordered illegal steroids from these companies.

Present at the December 15, 2005, press conference announcing the indictment of Alberto Saltiel-Cohen, a key figure in Mexico's steroid industry, was Don Hooton, whose son Taylor, a baseball player at Plano (Texas, U.S.) West Senior High School, took his own life at 17 as a result of the abuse of anabolic steroids—steroids manufactured by one of the companies owned by Saltiel-Cohen. Since his son's tragic death in July 2003, Hooton has testified before the U.S. Congress on steroid use in pro sports and created the Taylor Hooton Foundation to raise public awareness, especially among youth, about the dangers of steroids. Hooton shares his perspective with *Play True* about the need to crackdown on source and supply of doping substances.

Play True: What do you see as the most challenging barrier to the crackdown on the manufacture and distribution of the performance enhancing drugs?

Don Hooton: I hate it when the term "performance enhancing" is used in front of the word "drug" because it dilutes the fact that we are talking about *drugs*—chemicals and compounds that can do serious harm to the user if they are not used under the care and control of a physician. Anabolic steroids have been proven to be very dangerous—causing long-term damage to many parts of the body and having serious effects on

the mind—and most experts agree that these damages are serious enough that overall life expectancy is shortened. A number of deaths have been attributed to the use of these *drugs*. These physical and emotional effects can be compounded dramatically when these drugs are used in uncontrolled quantities and under less-than-controlled circumstances.

But, most people in the general public don't think about steroids and other "performance enhancing drugs" as *drugs*. They think about them as one step up from the protein or creatine shake that they can purchase at their local health food

store! Just ask any athlete or young person if substances like steroids are akin to cocaine or methamphetamine and they will look at you like you're insane. (How can a substance that "enhances performance" be a *drug*?)

What can governments do to counter this misperception?

Hooton: Based on objective medical information, the United States has stepped up to the plate and has made anabolic steroids a "controlled substance." These substances are not illegal to use as long as a legitimate doctor has issued a



The Taylor Hooton Foundation was formed in memory of Taylor E. Hooton, a 17-year old high school athlete from Plano, Texas (U.S.). Taylor took his own life on July 15, 2003, as a result of the abuse of anabolic steroids. This foundation was established by the parents, family and friends of Taylor after his death when they became aware of the magnitude of the growing problem among high school athletes in the illegal use and abuse of anabolic steroids for performance enhancement. They discovered that this is a serious problem among young athletes and that young people and their parents are generally ignorant of the real dangers of this powerful drug.

legitimate prescription for legitimate medical purposes.

It is my strong opinion, based on our personal experience and the knowledge that we've gained since our tragedy, that all countries should include anabolic steroids within their countries' laws relating to controlled substances. These substances are simply too dangerous to be sold over the counter with no controls.

Why do all countries need to act?

Hooton: Because when these drugs are not controlled in some countries, it makes it very difficult to manage in others. For example, children can cross the border from the United States into Mexico and purchase drugs over-the-counter that are illegal to possess without a prescription in the U.S. And, with access to the Internet, purchasers can locate suppliers anywhere in the world and make their purchases. As we know, Mexico is not the only country where these drugs are readily available. Many countries including in Eastern Europe, Russia, and China have reputations for being places where these drugs can be easily obtained.

A uniform approach to control performance enhancing drugs by all countries will help us gain control of this problem. Only when all law enforcement agencies on all continents are enforcing similar anti-drug laws will the effort to control these substances stand a chance of success.

What else needs to be done?

Hooton: To win a battle like this requires the battle to be waged on a number of fronts.

Control of demand is critical. We must work to generate awareness among potential users such that they make the decision not to use. Potential users need to know the dangers of these drugs, and that the dangers are *real*.

Local law enforcement agencies need to take meaningful steps to enforce laws that are already on the books so that users know that there is a real chance of being punished if they are caught.

Coaches and other sports officials need to make it clear to their athletes that they will not tolerate the use of performance enhancing drugs of any type. They cannot continue to close their eyes to this problem assuming that this is someone else's problem to deal with. Athletes need to be given the clear message that the coach deciding who makes the team and who doesn't (life or death decisions from an athlete's perspective) won't put up with this behaviour!

We need to show athletes that there are healthy ways to achieve their performance objectives, that they do not need to resort to using drugs in order to win. And, that education needs to start when our athletes are very young. ■



Code Review & Consultation Progresses on Schedule

Stakeholders Actively Contribute to Draft Revisions

Article 23.6 of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) assigns WADA the responsibility of overseeing the evolution and improvement of the Code. With three years of practical experience since the Code's coming into force in 2004, WADA has undertaken an extensive review of the Code in consultation with its many stakeholders to fine-tune the Code's provisions.

The Review and Consultation is being held over the course of three

consultation phases resulting in three subsequent draft revisions and will culminate with a final draft revision being approved at the World Conference on Doping in Sport, in Madrid (Spain) on November 15–17, 2007.

On January 15, 2007, the First Draft Revision of the 2007 Amended Code—the result of 11 months of direct input from and face-to-face meetings with stakeholders—was

sent to 4,381 stakeholders and interested parties with a request that all feedback be submitted to WADA by March 30, 2007. A Second Draft Revision of the Code, incorporating comments received during the second consultation phase, will be circulated for review in June 2007.

For more information about the Code Review and Consultation, and to download the draft revisions, visit www.wada-ama.org. ■

IAAF Hosts Symposium: Ideas to Strengthen the Fight Against Doping

Doping control strategies, scientific challenges, sanctions against cheaters, practical improvements, increased collaboration among the different stakeholders in the fight against doping—the symposium hosted by the IAAF from September 30–October 2, 2006, in Lausanne (Switzerland), addressed an array of questions and provided a forum for constructive discussion to help strengthen the fight against doping, one year prior to the Third World Conference on Doping in Sport.

Over the course of 3 days, some 400 participants from around the globe heard the perspective of clean athletes. Paula Radcliffe, holder of the world record in women's marathon, insisted on the need for anti-doping organizations to be given access to all countries in order to test athletes, in addition to stressing the need to improve testing and analysis procedures. Stéphane Diagana, member of IAAF's Athlete's Commission and WADA's Athlete Committee, urged consideration of financial sanctions and the ability to

claim damages and interest from athletes caught for deliberately doping.

As relates to sanctions, many IAAF representatives expressed their support of stronger sanctions (four years) for a first serious doping violation. Several participants also supported the concept of the "Athlete's Passport," or "the athlete's longitudinal profile"—a concept under development by WADA for several years that would permit anti-doping authorities to identify abnormalities in athletes' physiological parameters and target for testing.

Many of the questions and recommendations brought forward at the symposium are in fact being addressed in the context of the current Review and Consultation of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), which will conclude at the World Conference next November. Other elements that were raised are currently under consideration by WADA or will be integrated by WADA into different collaborative projects with the IAAF and other stakeholders.



WADA Director General David Howman highlights key opportunities and strategies for optimizing the fight against doping at the IAAF Symposium in Lausanne.

WADA was represented at the symposium by its Director General David Howman, Science Director Dr. Olivier Rabin, Medical Director Dr. Alain Garnier, and Director of Standards & Harmonization Rune Andersen. In addition, Prof. Arne Ljungqvist, Chairman of WADA's Health, Medical and Research Committee and Vice-President of IAAF, played an important role throughout the symposium.

For more information on the symposium, please visit the 'Anti-Doping' section of IAAF's Web site, www.iaaf.org. ■

WADA's Athlete Committee Consults on Code Revisions

The Athlete Committee of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) met on November 21 in Montreal (Canada). Chaired by Vyacheslav Fetisov, Head of the Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sport (Russian Federation), the Committee consists of 13 elite international athletes especially concerned about the prevalence of doping in sport. In working with WADA and providing input on anti-doping programs and initiatives, WADA Athlete Committee members represent the voice of clean athletes and work to help level the

The Committee spent several hours in consultation with the Code Review and Consultation team as part of the Code Review and Consultation that is currently underway, providing valuable and constructive feedback on provisions of the Code that can be improved to combat doping, especially in the area of sanctions for doping violations. (See related article on page 15, "Code Review & Consultation Progresses on Schedule.")

Following a report from WADA Director General David Howman on

testing, scientific research and education play vital roles in combating doping, great advances are made through investigatory work that often involves the cooperation among multiple government agencies and sport. When the upstream of doping and the entourage that encourages athletes to dope are brought to justice and held accountable for their actions, then there will be significant progress in the fight for clean sport.

In the area of promoting clean sport, committee members encouraged athletes of all ages, sports and nationalities to make a Clean Athlete pledge. Committee members agreed that there is a great need for sports and anti-doping authorities to promote clean athlete campaigns and pledges. They felt that there is not enough public attention focused on clean athletes, and that clean, elite athletes should be more vocal about the importance of keeping sport clean especially because of the influence they can have on youth. Committee members agreed to work within their own countries and sports to ensure that more athletes have the opportunity to make a pledge to Clean Sport and receive important information supporting their pledge, and WADA agreed to facilitate in promoting best practices in Clean Athlete pledges and campaigns via its Web site.

Committee members also suggested that there be consideration of financial penalties for those who offend against anti-doping rules, including penalties on those responsible for teams, federations, or organizations in which doping cheats participate.

The next Athlete Committee meeting will be hosted by the government of Portugal on April 12-14, 2007. ■



Members of WADA's Athlete Committee. *Top from left:* Marcus De Freire, Yoko Tanabe, Vyacheslav Fetisov, Jacqui Cooper and Stéphane Diagana. *Bottom from left:* Rosa Mota, Beckie Scott, Yang Yang A., Rania Elwani, Sarah Ulmer and Tanja Kari (Not pictured: Kalusha Bwalya and Janet Evans.)

playing field for athletes worldwide. Former professional cyclist Greg LeMond, three-time Tour de France champion and a proponent of clean sport, joined the committee's discussion as a guest.

the current state of the fight against doping, the Committee strongly supported the Agency's focus on the new frontier in anti-doping which involves investigations. Committee members recognized that while



An Open Letter to Those Promoting the Medical Supervision of Doping



By Dr. Alain Garnier, Medical Director, World Anti-Doping Agency

Following recent declarations of certain doctors who consider that doping is necessary and even healthy for athletes, it is time to reaffirm, once again and without equivocation, some very basic principles in medical practice and deontology.

If one is considering, in one's role as a sports physician, that elite sport is not healthy, then it means that this kind of practice is not well adapted to human physiology. If this is true, then it is difficult to justify the support and involvement of physicians in sports. After all, medical doctors have the obligation to protect the health of the athletes.

If a particular situation in sports is not compatible with human physiology and may be detrimental to the health of the athlete, one has in fact only two options: to change the sport or the rules that govern that sport to make it more compatible with the human

Always and without exception, a medical doctor should follow the principles of medical practice and defend the health of the athlete, independent of the level of competition or the potential economic consequences. In turn, sport organizations should always ensure this right to physicians, guaranteeing physicians independence in their medical decisions and protecting them from conflicts of interest. When faced with a situation that poses a threat to the athlete's health, a physician should neither accept the situation, nor act to render it bearable. Not following these basic principles of medical ethics leads to very serious consequences. Should a physician confronted with torture propose medical support in order to make it less detrimental to the individual? Certainly not, but those who propose medical supervision for doping are following exactly the same distorted logic.

time, perform faster, tolerate higher workloads, or better withstand pain—but these are certainly far from beneficial to health. To illustrate this point, one should consider a question frequently asked of physicians: in case of injury or fever, what should the legitimate medical attitude be? In general medical practice, the answer is always clear. Why should it be any different in sport? Can one imagine a doctor prescribing amphetamines to a truck driver because he or she is too tired to continue driving?

The use of even the most common drugs is associated with risks and potential side effects. Given this basic fact of pharmacology, any physician must understand the risk/benefit ratio before writing any prescription. Promoting doping for all athletes contradicts this basic principle of medicine. To argue that medically supervised doping is safer because a doctor is in charge misses the point

Contrary to what the physicians defending doping pretend, accepting the idea of medical supervision of doping would immediately and irremediably lead to a generalization of doping and an exclusion from sport of all clean athletes who are opposed to using unnecessary drugs and want to defend the spirit of sport.

condition, or to adapt athletes to the sport. The former is the action supported by the scientific literature in physiology, public health, and occupational medicine. The latter, regrettably chosen by certain doctors, leads one to justify doping as "indispensable."

To change sport or to change humans? That is the question. Given the imminence of gene therapy, we must not delay in addressing this question once and for all.

In addition to the ethical reasons presented above, many other medical arguments oppose the acceptance of medically supervised doping.

Regardless of whether drugs or methods used for doping purposes can effectively enhance performance, there exists no scientific evidence that such practices are healthy, particularly in the mid- and long-term. Depending on the nature of the substance used for doping, the athlete may be able to compete for a longer

entirely. There exists no credible data indicating that a drug is less dangerous when prescribed by a doctor. Everyday, in hospitals and clinics worldwide, patients experience the side effects of drugs despite strict monitoring by highly experienced doctors.

In medical practice the use of drugs is very strictly codified with indications and contra-indications. There is no evidence that competing in sports or exhausting exercise is an indication

WADA President Stresses China's Responsibility to Advance Anti-Doping

Receives Honorary Degree from Beijing Sports University

WADA President Richard W. Pound made an official visit to Beijing in October 2006 to meet with government and sports authorities regarding China's responsibilities in the fight against doping in sport. Pound was warmly received by Mr. Liu Peng, China's Sport Minister, President of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Executive President of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games, and by Mr. Duan Shijie, Vice Minister and Chairman of Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission, who serves on WADA's Foundation Board. During the three-day program, Mr. Pound's hosts presented China's recent progress for an effective anti-doping program and announced the central government's approval of an independent anti-doping agency, which would be developed over the coming months. Pound expressed his support for China's efforts and stressed that the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing are an important opportunity for China to demonstrate its commitment to anti-doping.

Pound was honoured by the Beijing Sports University (BSU) with an honorary doctoral degree, and during a speech he delivered to the BSU

faculty and students, he underlined the importance of China's role in the global fight against doping:

"An Olympic host country has a special responsibility, both at home and around the world, to demonstrate its commitment to doping-free sport and to ensure that its efforts are well organized and well funded. It must lead by example.

"Active commitment to WADA, discharging funding obligations to WADA, adoption and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code and ratification, followed by implementation, of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport are all important demonstrations of such leadership. So, too, is encouraging other governments in the area to act in

the same manner. With leadership comes responsibility.

"These international commitments should be supported by a vigorous testing program supervised by an independent national anti-doping agency that is properly funded and able to carry out unannounced out-of-competition tests and to follow-up on all results. Laboratory expertise needs to remain at the highest level, since the doping methods used today are increasingly sophisticated. One of the purposes of my visit is to offer the assistance of WADA in the development and implementation of effective and comprehensive anti-doping programs and activities."

Pound's entire speech to the BSU may be downloaded from WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org.



Mr. Liu Peng, China's Sport Minister (right), welcomes WADA President Richard Pound to Beijing in October 2006 and expresses China's commitment to combating doping and contributing to global anti-doping efforts.

for the use of EPO or blood transfusions. Accepting this use (or misuse) of pharmacological agents is equivalent to defining sports medicine as the experimental practice of medicine in athletes and to use athletes as research subjects without their consent, therefore denying the rules of such a "medicine."

Contrary to what the physicians defending doping pretend, accepting the idea of medical supervision of doping would immediately and

irremediably lead to a generalization of doping and an exclusion from sport of all clean athletes who are opposed to using unnecessary drugs and want to defend the spirit of sport. To encourage doping may be beneficial for their promoters, but not for sport and athlete health.

To pretend that allowing doping would induce an equal playing field is not simply absurd; it is morally wrong and irresponsible. To accept doping would allow the use of

economic resources and scientific expertise to decide competition, and only those with access to those resources and expertise would win. Can one imagine a wider inequity in this world than that of scientific knowledge and availability of medicines? Certainly not. It would mean the end of merit for athletes. It would mean that prizes and medals would no longer be awarded to athletes but to pharmaceutical companies and research teams.

“It is better to be last and be honest, than to win a race by cheating.”



Rosa Mota

A Nossa Rosinha (Our Little Rose)

A pioneer in her sport and a role model for women around the world, Rosa Mota is considered one of the best runners of the 20th Century. She is also one of the most popular athletes Portugal has ever produced and today is devoted to promoting health, solidarity and exercise.

Born on 29 June 1958 Rosa began running cross-country at the age of 14 after an active childhood of practicing many different sports. She was forever impacted after winning her first marathon at the 1982 European Championships. It was the first time the women's marathon was on the program at this major championship and, although not favoured for the gold, Rosa went on to win this historic event. Quite simply, Rosa did not pick the sport of distance running, the sport chose her.

Her win was the start of an impressive career which included

winning Olympic gold, a World Championship, three European Championships and prestigious marathons such as Chicago, London and Boston.

Rosa's courageous spirit, fierce determination and love for sport have expanded to all areas of her life especially since retiring in 1994. Today she serves as Portugal's Ambassador for Fair Play and continues to give back to sport as a member of WADA's Athlete Committee. Rosa shares her thoughts on running and anti-doping with *Play True*.

Play True: When you look back on your career, what has the sport of marathon running given you?

Rosa Mota: Running has given me almost everything I am today. It has given me many of the friends that I have in the world and it has taught me how to understand my body and know my limits. It has also given me great happiness.

Play True: How important is it for athletes like you to be role models for younger athletes?

Rosa: I think we can help young athletes to do good things in sport. If you love sport and if you work hard and with pleasure, you can achieve great things. You must always be honest, clean and not take drugs.

Play True: What is the message you want to get out to young athletes?

Rosa: Have sport ethics both inside and outside of competition. Learn to win, learn to lose and learn to live with fame.

Play True: What would you tell an athlete considering the use of performance enhancing substances?

Rosa: It is better to be last and be honest, than to win a race by cheating. 🚫



Quick Stats:

Name:
Rosa Mota

Nationality:
Portuguese

Date of Birth:
29 June 1958

Sport:
Athletics/Marathon

Major Achievements:
Olympic Champion (1988 Seoul)
World Champion
3-time European Champion
2-time Chicago Marathon Champion
3-time Boston Marathon Champion
London Marathon Champion

Rosa's Ten Words of Wisdom

Athletes ...

1. Only do what you enjoy doing
2. When you find what you enjoy doing, do it to its fullest capacity
3. Be professional and have total dedication, remembering that life goes beyond competitive sport
4. Learn to know and value the athletes that precede you
5. Treat your adversaries as you would like to be treated
6. Never forget your origins, including who introduced you to sport, your first club and your first friends
7. Define your goals, be ambitious and dream a bit, but know that without hard work, you will achieve nothing or very little
8. Take advantage of your international sports career to make as many friends as possible
9. Never abdicate your ethical principles
10. Always fight against doping



**CLEAN
GAME**



Basketball's Clean Message

By Florian Wanninger, Head of Communications, FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) launched a new logo as part of its continuing fight against doping last summer on the occasion of its World Championships.

The launch witnessed huge support from all the players of the 2006 FIBA World Championships for Men and Women in Japan and Brazil. All players from each of the quarter-final teams at both events participated in a show of support to keep basketball a drug-free game.

The players wore orange t-shirts with the new logo for the "No Doping Day" campaign, which features the "Clean Game" slogan. The logo was designed by a French designer company and presents the shape of a basketball embedded in a fingerprint composed by lines which read the slogan in 15 different languages.

our game will be much stronger to kids and other players than any educational material from FIBA. In any case, informing and educating our young players at schools and clubs as well as testing will remain our priorities."

The players wore the "Clean Game" t-shirts during the warm-ups of their quarter-final games. A similar initiative was carried out during the FIBA World Championship for Men in Japan, where the players also showed tremendous support for the project.

Due to the impact and popularity observed during and after the launching of the logo, FIBA has decided to produce and present on the FIBA Store Web page in the near future "Clean Game" FIBA articles such as t-shirts and other commercial items.

and U21 championships. Educational posters are placed in the locker rooms of all teams and, in addition, anti-doping leaflets are distributed in five languages so as to warn the young players of the abuse of drugs.

"One of the biggest problems we face today is the abusive use of food supplements, which can be bought in regular drugstores without prescription," stated Dr. Jacques Huguet from the FIBA Medical Commission. "We need to warn athletes of the traps which come along."

Testing at the main FIBA events is another focus of FIBA's effort in the area. Some 100 tests were carried out in Japan and Brazil, all of which were negative.

"This is a splendid result for basketball, but it should not lead us to



Members of the men's and women's teams who took part in the FIBA launch of its new 'No Doping Day' logo at the 2006 FIBA World Championships for Men and Women, held last year in Japan and Brazil. Featuring FIBA's new 'Clean Game' slogan, the campaign is part of the next stage in FIBA's education effort against doping in sport.

The campaign is part of the next stage of FIBA's educational effort in the fight against doping and focuses on sending a positive message to all of the young persons playing basketball around the world.

"All of the players at our World Championships have been brilliant. Their cooperation and support of this campaign have been outstanding," said FIBA President Bob Elphinston. "A message from the star players of

The support of athletes in drug-free basketball campaigns has a long tradition. During the 2002 FIBA World Championship in Indianapolis some of the most famous basketball players in the world, such as China's Yao Ming and Argentina's Manu Ginobili, participated in a video clip campaign which was aired on television during the event.

FIBA also focuses on campaigns at youth events such as the U16, U19

believe that our sport is free of dishonest attempts to enhance performance," stated Patrick Baumann, Secretary General of FIBA.

"In cooperation with the athletes, our members and partners, we have to intensify education and testing on all levels." ■



WADA engaged both media and athletes in anti-doping outreach programs at the 2006 Asian Games in Doha, Qatar, this past December.

WADA Programs Support Anti-Doping at the Asian Games

WADA brought a number of its key programs to support anti-doping at the 2006 Asian Games, held December 1–15 in Doha, Qatar. WADA's Independent Observers (IO) monitored doping control and results management, while an Athlete Outreach team interacted with athletes and informed them about anti-doping in the Athletes Village. A Media Information booth was also on hand during the first days of the Games in the Main Media Center. And ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration & Management System), the web-based database management system developed by WADA, was used by the Asian Games organizers to manage their doping control activities. The Asian Games, the largest sporting event on the continent, take place every four

years. The 15th Asian Games gathered 11,000 athletes from 45 countries for competition in 39 sports and disciplines.

The IO team was led by Graeme Steel, Executive Director of New Zealand Anti-Doping Agency. Other team members included Adrian Lorde, President of the Barbados National Anti-Doping Commission, Nicole Sapstead, Anti-Doping Manager for UK Sport; Swiss lawyer Alexandre Kamerzin, and Tom May, WADA Doping Control Manager.

The Outreach team included Elena Tveritina of the Russian Federal Agency for Culture and Sport, Xinzhai Wang of China's Anti-Doping Commission, Natasha Prudente of Brunei's Ministry of Youth and

Sports, and Stacy Spletzer, Shannan Withers et Frédéric Donzé of WADA.

In addition, WADA hosted a press conference and piloted a Media Outreach program in Doha in order to educate media from the region about the fight against doping in sport. An information booth was set up in the Media Center by WADA Media Relations Manager Frédéric Donzé who was able to interact with hundreds of journalists and provide important information about WADA, the Code, and global efforts to combat doping.

WADA expresses its deep appreciation to the Olympic Council of Asia for its assistance in facilitating WADA's role at the Asian Games. ■

WADA Shares "Level the Playing Field" Video with Stakeholders

Two-Minute Video Captures the Voice of the Clean Athlete



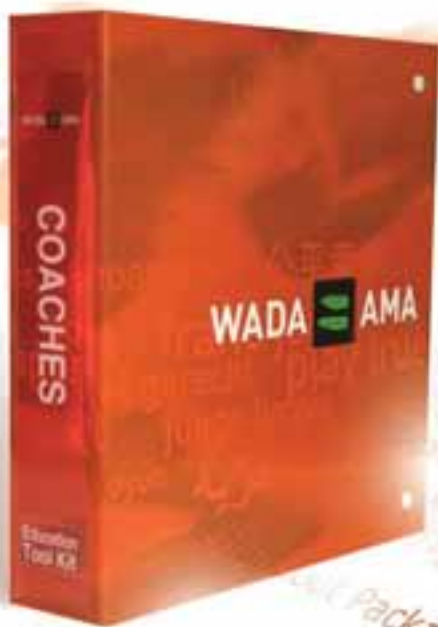
With the support of TAM-TAM TBWA, the Montreal-based partner of TBWA, one of the world's leading advertising agencies, WADA has produced a two-minute video promoting the virtues of Clean Sport from the perspective of the Clean Athlete. The video gets to the heart of the topic—that Clean Athletes are the real heroes who make brave choices everyday by not doping. They deserve competition that is safe and fair. They deserve a level playing field.

The video is available in DVD, free of charge, to all stakeholders and may be used at conferences and meetings to introduce the fight against doping in sport, remind audiences of the significance of anti-doping efforts, and inspire them to support the fight for clean sport.

The DVD provides the video in three languages: English, French and Spanish. Reproduction of the video, without alteration, is encouraged provided it is not used for economic gain.

Designed to be universal, using the "voice" (and not "image") of the Clean Athlete, the DVD facilitates translation into other languages by requiring only a re-recording of the voice over.

To receive a free copy of the DVD, or for permission to reproduce or translate the DVD, please send your written request to the WADA Communications Department at media@wada-ama.org. To watch the brief video (low resolution), visit WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org. ■



WADA Launches Coaches' Tool Kit

Ready-to-deliver doping prevention workshop for elite coaches gives anti-doping organizations a head start in anti-doping education duties.

WADA's newest education tool provides anti-doping organizations with a ready-to-deliver doping prevention workshop specially-tailored for elite coaches. Because coaches have so much influence over athletes, educating them is an effective means of getting doping-free sport messages to competitors and their entourages.


The Coaches' Tool Kit, elaborated by WADA in collaboration with a Working Group made up of various stakeholder representatives, contains a ready-to-deliver doping prevention workshop for elite coaches. The modular format of the workshop offers a core three-hour training program that can be extended up to a full day with the inclusion of 'à la carte' optional modules.

The workshop is designed so that most of its content is delivered interactively, through scenario analyses, problem-solving and small

group discussions. Workshop participants hone their awareness of an elite coach's roles and responsibilities with respect to doping-free sport, increase their knowledge of applicable regulations and of issues relevant to their context and athletes, and benefit from useful reference materials for doping prevention. "The workshop was fantastic, and I highly recommend it for other coaches," declared a participant at a session held at the Institute of Coaching and Sport Education in Hungary.

The Tool Kit provides all the necessary elements to stage the workshop, from its promotion to its evaluation, including an Organizer Guide, Facilitator Guidelines, a slide presentation with speaking notes, audiovisual material, a Participant Workbook as well as numerous reference documents and practical handouts. Already produced in English, French and Spanish, several National Anti-Doping Organizations

are now translating the Tool Kit into other languages. Users are also welcome to tailor the program by adding sport- or country-specific content. Jocelyn East, from the Canadian Centre for Ethics in sport (CCES), recently led a trial workshop and was impressed with the program: "This workshop constitutes a solid foundation for the development of education programs for coaches." The Coaching Association of Canada also hopes to work closely with CCES to implement this program throughout Canada.

A second section of the Tool Kit, currently under development, will more specifically target youth coaches. For information regarding the Coaches' Tool Kit, please contact the WADA Education Team at info@wada-ama.org, or visit the Education section of WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org. 

Jean-François Lamour Elected Vice President of WADA



Jean-François Lamour

WADA's Foundation Board unanimously elected Jean-François Lamour, French Minister of Youth, Sport and Voluntary Work, as the Agency's new vice president. Minister Lamour, representing governments and whose one-year term began on January 1, 2007, replaces Brian Mikkelsen, Danish Minister of Sport, who has just completed his second of two consecutive one-year terms. WADA's Foundation Board will elect a new president and vice-president for a term of one year at its meeting in November 2007. (For more information about the election

procedure, visit WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org.)

Lamour (51) has won several Olympic medals and world championships in Fencing, notably two Olympic titles (Los Angeles in 1984 and Seoul in 1988). Holding degrees in chemistry and physiotherapy, Lamour served as Adviser on Youth and Sport to the Office of the Mayor of Paris (1993–1995), Adviser on Youth and Sport to the President of the Republic (1993–1995), and became Minister of Sport in 2002.

New RADOs Established

Several new Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs) have been launched over the past several months, specifically in West Africa (Zone II & III) and in Central Asia. The goal of the RADO program, whose creation is facilitated by WADA, is to combine resources in regions where there currently exists little or no anti-doping activities to

establish anti-doping programs that can be shared across borders. (For an in-depth look at RADOs, please consult *Play True*, Issue 2-2006.) Thanks to this program, 91 countries previously without anti-doping programs are now active in the fight against doping in sport. The objective is for all countries of the world to be engaged in anti-doping by 2010.

More Stakeholders Adopt ADAMS

Several new partners have adopted ADAMS, the web-based database management system developed by WADA to help stakeholders worldwide coordinate their anti-doping activities.

On 18–19 January, at the IBU (Biathlon) World Cup hosted in Pokljuka (Slovenia), 25 of the world's 60 highest ranking biathletes attended a workshop presented by WADA's Director of International Federation Relations Jean Pierre Moser on ADAMS. Following the workshop, IBU announced that athletes registered in its testing pool

will report their Whereabouts information using the ADAMS system starting April 1, 2007.

Virtually all anti-doping laboratories and 22 anti-doping organizations have implemented ADAMS. The 2006 Asian Games organizers used the system to manage the event's doping control. The 2007 PanAmerican Games are also planning to use ADAMS for this purpose. In addition, ADAMS training sessions are being hosted by WADA in many regions of the world.



2007 Prohibited List Available in Booklet Format

As is its annual custom, WADA has published this year's Prohibited List in a tri-lingual (English, French and Spanish) booklet. Through WADA's Content Sharing Program, stakeholders are able to co-brand WADA publications, including the List and the Athlete Guide, with their own logo for dissemination to athletes and the athlete entourage. For more information, and to download the List from WADA's Web site, visit "*Resources for Anti-Doping Organizations*" at www.wada-ama.org.



WADA Advances Athlete's Passport

On January 29, 2007, WADA announced its support of Athletes for Transparency (AFT), a pilot research study launched in France for the longitudinal follow-up of athlete biological parameters. The AFT project advances the concept of the Athlete's Passport which WADA has been developing since 2002 and whose objective is to track biological data from athletes over a period of time in order to identify abnormal profiles in the context of the fight against doping.

Momentum for this area of research has picked up recently, in large part due to questions raised during the 2006 Olympic Winter Games surrounding "no start" suspensions of athletes by their federations following health checks that reported high



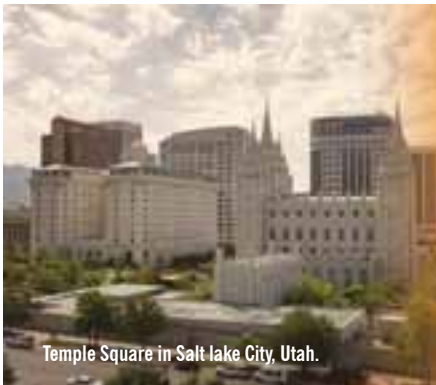
Athletes For Transparency

haemoglobin levels. (While high haemoglobin levels may result from high altitude training, some have questioned whether the large number of athletes returning high haemoglobin levels might indicate doping.)

Since the 2006 Turin Games, WADA has convened several meetings of sports and anti-doping experts to explore and develop the concept. The consensus of these expert meetings is that the analysis of blood parameters should be considered as part of the anti-doping process itself as it can

help to identify suspicious profiles. It has also been agreed that longitudinal analysis of athlete blood parameters should be registered in a database, to be used in target testing and sanctioning when abnormal values are observed.

WADA decided to support the AFT pilot because it will help to study the technical, scientific and legal feasibility of the Athlete's Passport concept, as well as provide the opportunity to test and develop the most appropriate models for decision-making in relation to abnormal profiles.



Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah.

34th Anti-Doping Laboratory Accredited

In November 2006, WADA announced the accreditation of a new laboratory in Salt Lake City, USA. The Sport Medicine Research and Testing Laboratory (SMRTL) successfully completed the requirements of the

WADA accreditation process monitored by the Agency's Laboratory Committee and was subsequently accredited by WADA's Executive Committee. There are now 34 WADA-accredited laboratories in the world.

WADA Appoints New Senior Manager for Science

WADA is pleased to announce the appointment of Osquel M. Barroso, as the Agency's new Senior Manager, Science. Barroso will be in charge of the day-to-day management of some of the key projects in the Science Department.

A naturalized Italian since September 2006, Barroso was born in Havana, Cuba. He studied radiochemistry at Moscow State University (1987-1992), finishing with a Master degree in Chemistry with Distinction. In 1996-1997, he was awarded a British Chevening Scholarship by the British Council to study an MSc in Immunology at the former Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London. He finished top of the course, with Distinction, and was awarded the ICI Prize for Best Student of the Year.

Barroso was also awarded a studentship by GlaxoWellcome for a PhD Project in 1998-2002. After finishing the PhD he worked as a post-doc at the same lab, Imperial College until March 2004. He then joined GlaxoSmithKline as a Senior Scientist and was promoted to Principal Scientist, responsible for the leadership of pre-clinical therapeutic projects for autoimmune indications. Barroso was granted the Exceptional Science Award for the contributions to project progression.



Osquel Barroso

WADA Program Calendar. For the most current updates, visit www.wada-ama.org**IF SYMPOSIUM**

WADA holds this annual symposium to discuss anti-doping issues and coordination with International Federations (IFs) anti-doping experts.
March 27–28, 2007. *Lausanne, Switzerland.*

LEGAL SYMPOSIUM

WADA, in collaboration with UK Sport, is co-organizing an experts meeting on the topic of anti-doping investigations, jurisdictions and powers.
April 16–17, 2007. *London, UK.*

CODE REVIEW & CONSULTATION

The World Anti-Doping Code (Code) represents one of the most important achievements to date in the fight against doping in sport. The Code is the core document that provides a framework for harmonized anti-doping policies, rules and regulations among sports organizations and public authorities. Building on the experience gained to date and to further advance anti-doping efforts, WADA has initiated a Code consultation period, similar to that used in its development, for a practical review of its provisions and fine-tuning them to enhance anti-doping programs. The Code consultation process commenced in April 2006 and has now entered its second of three stages of consultation. The first draft of the revised Code was sent out to all stakeholders for their feedback in January 2007. Consultation includes the following meetings.

April 9–10	Code Project Team to review comments	Montreal, Canada
April 22–27	Sport Accord - Meeting with stakeholders and commencement of drafting of 2nd draft	Beijing, China
May 12–13	Presentation of 2nd draft to WADA Executive Committee and Foundation Board	Montreal, Canada

CID AND CADE MEETINGS

The Americas Council of Sport (CADE) and the Ibero-American Council of Sport (CID) host meetings during which WADA presents global and regional progress in the fight against doping in sport and strategies to address future challenges. **April 16–21, 2007.** *San Juan, Puerto Rico.*

4TH ASIAN REGION INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING

Representatives from governments in the Asian Region and WADA meet to discuss anti-doping progress in the region and support for WADA and its programs. **May 28–29, 2007.** *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.*

ATHLETE OUTREACH

WADA's Athlete Outreach program raises awareness and encourages doping-free sport through direct interaction with athletes at major sporting events worldwide.

March 11–13	FIS Nordic Junior World Ski Championships + U 23 Cross-Country	Tarvisio, Italy
July 11–23	All Africa Games	Algiers, Algeria
July 13–29	Pan American Games	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
August 8–18	World University Games	Bangkok, Thailand

INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS

The Independent Observer (IO) program helps enhance athlete and public confidence at major events by randomly monitoring, auditing and reporting on all phases of the doping control and results management processes.

July 11–23	All Africa Games	Algiers, Algeria
July 13–29	Pan American Games	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

EDUCATION TRAVELING SEMINAR

WADA's Traveling Seminars raise understanding about anti-doping efforts, disseminate general information about anti-doping in sport and offer guidance and practical tools for initiating or enhancing anti-doping education programs among WADA stakeholders throughout the world.

March 12–13	Seychelles
March 16–17	Mauritius
March 23–24	Madagascar

ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

WADA works with stakeholders to facilitate the establishment of strong anti-doping programs in sports and regions throughout the world. The following are meetings of various development programs, including those of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs).

March 2–3	Oceania RADO Board Meeting	Nadi, Fiji
March 15–16	Eastern Europe RADO Project Team Meeting	Minsk, Belarus
March 27–30	Southeast Asia Board Meeting and DCO Training	Singapore
April 12–13	Africa Zone V RADO Board Meeting	Nairobi, Kenya
April 17–18	Africa Zone IV RADO Project Team Meeting	Sao Tome and Principe
May 6–9	Gulf States and Yemen RADO Board Meeting and DCO Training / Education	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
May 16–17	South Asia RADO Project Team Meeting	Maldives
May 24–25	International Doping Control Seminar	Tromsø, Norway
June 2–3	Africa Zone II & III RADO Meeting	Niger
June 15–16	Caribbean RADO Board Meeting	Barbados
June	Central Asia RADO Board Meeting and DCO Training	Tehran, Iran
June	West Asia RADO Project Team Meeting	Jordan

ADAMS TRAINING

ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration & Management System) is the web-based database management system that coordinates anti-doping activities worldwide. WADA hosts training sessions for stakeholders adopting the ADAMS system.

March 29–30	Lausanne, Switzerland
April 2–3	Cape Town, South Africa
May 2–5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil