

play true

ISSUE 1 - 2006

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Turin 2006

Olympic and Paralympic
Winter Games mark
a new era in the fight
against doping ❄️

play true

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

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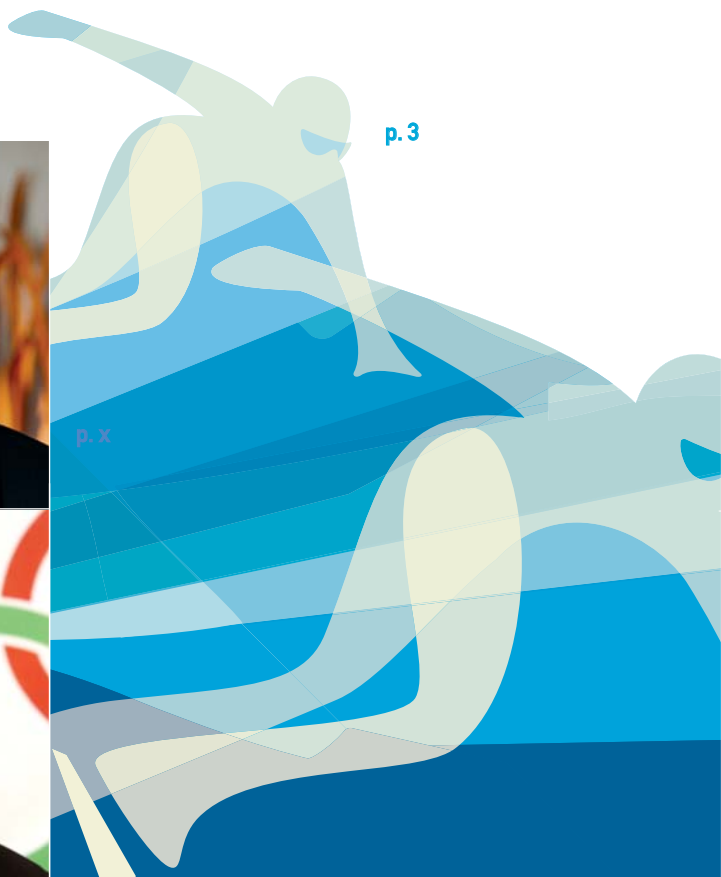
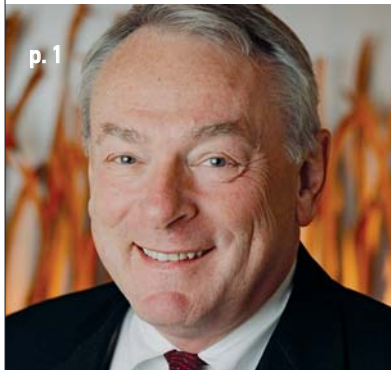
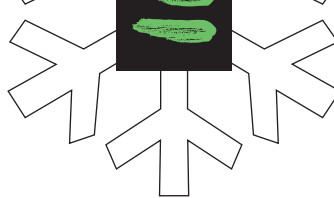
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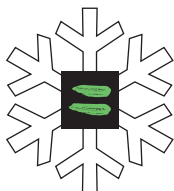
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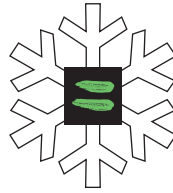
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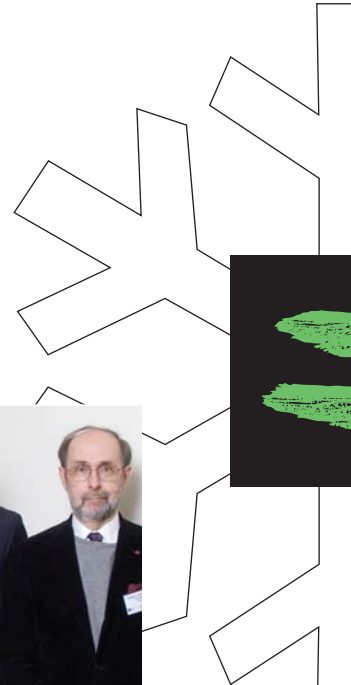
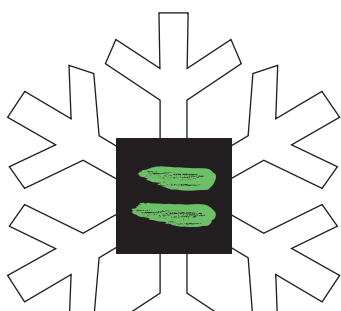
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A New Era Begins

We enter a new era in the fight against doping in sport as we celebrate our second Olympics and Paralympics under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). We renew our promise to Olympians, and all other athletes around the globe, to do all that we can to level the playing field and protect the spirit of sport. Our commitment to the fight against doping in sport has never been stronger, and we are dedicated to advancing research, monitoring and ensuring worldwide compliance with the Code, continuing the development of anti-doping programs, and facilitating the distribution of information and education for athletes and their entourage.

Our work until now has been about building the foundation, and the cumulative growth of awareness and progress in the fight against doping has been remarkable. In a short period of time—in just six years since the

commitment to the Code, of which there are now 183 signatories. The second step was the drafting of an International Convention under the auspices of UNESCO, providing Governments with the practical means of harmonizing their domestic policies with the Code. The International Convention against Doping in Sport was adopted, unanimously, in October 2005 by the 191 countries participating in the UNESCO General Conference in Paris. The fact that the Convention was crafted, negotiated, and unanimously adopted within two years is astounding.

Now we watch with anticipation as, one by one, Governments announce their individual ratifications of the Convention. According to UNESCO procedures for this Convention, it will enter into force 30 days after its ratification by at least 30 countries.

weapons and greater efficiency to combat doping in sport.

With Governments' ratification of the Convention, the final piece of the anti-doping foundation is now falling into place, heralding a new era in the fight against doping in sport. In this new era we solidify our gains and intensify our efforts on behalf of clean athletes worldwide.

The recent crackdown in the U.S. on mass-manufacturing and trafficking of steroids is a harbinger of things to come in the new era. A solid anti-doping foundation enables us to intensify efforts to put the squeeze on those who exploit the hopes and dreams of athletes for personal profit, tighten the net around athletes who cheat their peers out of fair competition, and turn up the heat on those who may only pay lip service to the fight against doping in sport.

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founding of WADA in late 1999—the Code was drafted with the consensus of stakeholders and accepted in 2003 by all major sports federations and nearly 80 governments. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) proceeded to amend its charter so that any sport wishing to be part of the Olympic program must accept and implement the Code. And this led in 2004 to the first Olympic, as well as Paralympic, Games under the Code.

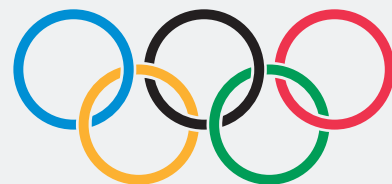
For their part, Governments in 2003 embarked upon a two-step process to harmonize domestic policy with the Code. The first step was to sign the Copenhagen Declaration, the political document indicating Governments'

Sweden and Canada, among the first to ratify the Convention, should be congratulated. We recognize that the bureaucratic process involved in taking an international treaty, putting it into a format that can be ratified (or, according to each country's internal procedures, adopted, acceded to, or approved), and implementing it into domestic policy is no simple matter. Governments will certainly surpass the 30-ratifications threshold, given that 183 nations signed the Copenhagen Declaration. In practical terms, Governments are now harmonizing their domestic policies with the Code, so that the global anti-doping foundation is solid, and the anti-doping community is armed with more

In my capacity as Chairman of WADA, I have had the honour and the privilege of meeting many young athletes from around the globe. I can tell you that more than ever before, young athletes are responding to the anti-doping message, and are glad to know that there are people, organizations, and nations doing their part for athletes' right to clean sport. In these conversations, athletes consistently remind me of two things. First, doping is rarely accidental. And second, clean athletes have nothing to hide, nothing to fear, and fully support anti-doping efforts. WADA's Athlete Committee's recent public call for stronger sanctions embodies these sentiments. >>>



Determined Partners



The XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin are expected to be the scene of great sporting performances which we all look forward to.

So that the competition is as fair as possible, the IOC, as part of its zero tolerance approach to doping, will ensure that all means are put in place to detect and sanction anti-doping rule violations as well as any other behavior that goes against the spirit of the Games.

In Turin, we intend to conduct some 1,200 tests during the entire period of the Games, from the opening of the Olympic Village end of January until the Closing Ceremony on 26 February. The number of urine tests will increase by 20 percent compared to Salt Lake City, and, as blood tests will be conducted for the first time at the Winter Games, the total number of tests will in fact increase by 71 percent. Tests will be performed on all substances present on the 2006 Prohibited List issued by WADA with priority given to unannounced pre-competition tests.

A task force involving the IOC, WADA and the Turin Organizing Committee, TOROC, has already been set up. TOROC will implement tests within Olympic venues, whereas WADA, under the authority of the IOC, will

WADA and the IOC, together with the sport movement and governments, remain steadfast in their efforts to bring us fairer, cleaner competitions.

implement tests everywhere outside the Olympic venues.

The IOC will be exclusively responsible for results management. This close collaboration has proven to be extremely efficient in Athens and we are confident that this will again be the case in Turin.

A brand new temporary laboratory with all the latest technologies will be located in the premises of the hospital in Orbassano. This laboratory will be WADA-accredited during the period of the Games and specialists from many different countries will be working there.

All these measures show our determination to fight very hard against doping, not only because doping damages the credibility and spirit of the Games, but also because it has a terrible effect on the health of the athletes. This last point is often underestimated and it is our responsibility to do everything we can to protect the athletes.

Of course, the fight against doping does not limit itself to the period of the Olympic Games. WADA plays a key role in perpetuating our efforts all year long with the support of the sport movement and governments. Since its creation back in 1999 at the proposal of the IOC, WADA has managed to bring all parties around the table which led to the adoption of the World Anti-Doping Code. The Code represents a significant step in the fight against doping and sets the foundation for a more unified and coordinated approach. The recent adoption of the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport clearly demonstrates that governments are serious about the issue and are willing to move things forward.

The IOC continues to support WADA's activities and looks forward to a fruitful and efficient cooperation during the Olympic Winter Games in Turin, so that we can all enjoy a fair and clean competition. ■

Athletes also want to know why there are still some sports that have not yet adopted or fully implemented the Code. Or why some regions of the world have no doping control programs. They are also concerned about how Sports and Governments are addressing the persistent threat of new, as-yet undetectable doping methods or substances.

For WADA's part, I can say that this new era in anti-doping, now that the foundation is laid, brings new resources and weapons to combat

doping. Athletes can rely on us to intensify efforts in monitoring compliance with the Code, expanding anti-doping development through our Regional Anti-Doping Organization (RADO) program, continuing to devote record sums to scientific research, including gene doping, to ensure that new detection methods are at the ready, and facilitating effective anti-doping information and education. I am very proud of the ground we have covered in such a brief period of time, and of the achievements of our partners committed to ridding

sport of doping, especially the IOC and International Paralympic Committee in leading the way and setting the example for others to follow. Based on this experience and these partnerships, the new era in anti-doping promises to bring about even greater rewards to protect athletes' fundamental right to clean sport, to catch cheaters, and to promote health, fairness, and equality for athletes worldwide.

Play true. This is for you. ■



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There are several distinct aspects to WADA's participation in the 2006 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games: pre-Games testing, Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), the right to appeal decisions, an Independent Observer mission, and Athlete Outreach. This broad range of activities reflects the importance of a comprehensive approach to combat doping in sport.

Pre-Games Testing

As a general rule, in-competition testing is planned and carried out by the sporting event organizer. For Turin 2006, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is responsible for doping controls which take place during the period of the Games—from the opening of the Olympic Village to the day of the Closing Ceremony. The IOC will work with the Organizing Committee for the Turin Games (TOROC) to conduct testing at Olympic venues during this period.

However, there is a well-established need for testing to occur away from Olympic venues, for example for those athletes who arrive late, leave early, or do not stay in official Olympic sites. Based on the model established at the Salt Lake City Games and refined at subsequent Olympic Games, the IOC, TOROC, and WADA have created

a working group charged with planning and coordinating pre-Games testing. This group works closely together on the test distribution plan for the Games, including the specific athletes to be selected for testing. To coordinate testing and gather information on the location of athletes, this task force has also been in regular contact with various sporting authorities responsible for testing, including International Federations (IFs), National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs), and National Olympic Committees. For the Turin Games, WADA's ongoing Out-of-Competition Testing program for 2005 and 2006 is also focused on those athletes likely to participate in the Games.

As with the Athens Games, at the request of and in cooperation with the IOC, WADA will carry out doping controls during the period of the Games on athletes worldwide who will compete in Turin, but who are not yet in the Athletes' Village or are not training at Olympic venues. WADA has been asked by the IOC to carry out these global controls on its behalf following the opening of the Olympic

Village on January 31, 2006. Of course, the Agency will continue to carry out its Out-of-Competition Testing program on athletes not participating in the Games.

In addition to testing at Olympic venues during the Games, the IOC is responsible for results management related to the Games.

WADA also works closely with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) to ensure an effective pre-Games testing program. The WADA Out-of-Competition Testing program includes a significant number of potential Paralympic athletes prior to the Paralympic Games in Turin.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). Under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), TUEs are granted by IFs and NADOs in a harmonized manner, consistent with the International Standard for TUEs.



TUEs can also be issued during the Games by the IOC. This allows athletes competing in Turin to have the opportunity to have their request for TUEs reviewed consistently and for those who do not already have one, to be able to apply for one for the Games. According to the IOC anti-doping rules, IFs must inform the IOC and WADA of any TUEs of their athletes already granted by the opening of the Athletes' Village in Turin on January 31.

It is incumbent upon IFs to grant TUEs to their athletes competing at an international level. For athletes who do not fall under the jurisdiction of an IF but who are still part of a country's registered testing pool, the responsibility for granting TUEs falls to the NADO.

For athletes who do not yet have an approved TUE, the IOC anti-doping rules for Turin state that the IOC Medical Commission will appoint a committee of physicians (TUEC) "to monitor existing TUEs and to consider new requests for TUEs. Athletes included by the IOC in its Registered Testing Pool who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the IOC (valid for the period of the Games only). The TUEC shall forthwith evaluate such new requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IOC."

WADA's role in relation to TUEs and the Turin Olympics remains consistent with its TUEs responsibilities under the Code: the Agency has the right to monitor and review any TUE granted. Athletes who requested a TUE and were denied can appeal the decision to WADA. If WADA determines that a denial of a TUE did not comply with the international standard, the Agency can reverse the decision. Equally, if an approved TUE is considered by WADA to be inappropriate, WADA may reverse the initial approval. The same applies to TUEs during the Paralympic Games.

Right To Appeal

WADA has the right to appeal decisions made by the IOC and IPC with regard to any sanctions given to athletes found guilty of committing an anti-doping violation. The Code grants WADA this right of appeal in all cases involving international level athletes.

The IOC anti-doping rules for Turin clearly spell out the procedures for management of any adverse analytical finding or other anti-doping rule violation that may arise from doping controls during the Games. The rules specify, in article 7, that "the entire disciplinary procedure shall not exceed 24 hours from (i) in the case of an adverse analytical finding, the conclusion of the sample analysis (- i.e. on the A sample) or (ii) in the case of an other anti-doping rule violation, the time the athlete or other person concerned is informed of such anti-doping rule violation." The IOC President may extend this time limit, based on the circumstances of a case. *(Continued on page 8.)*

Profile: Anti-doping Laboratory

Dr. Francesco Botrè and his team in Rome prepare for the 1,200 tests that the IOC has planned for the Turin Games—more than double the number performed in Salt Lake City.

In January 2004, WADA assumed responsibility for the accreditation of laboratories for doping control analysis, a task which was previously under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The 33 accredited laboratories worldwide have the complex task of analyzing thousands of samples each year while ensuring that they meet the rigorous international standards for quality.

During major games the focus is placed on the laboratory in the host country. The Laboratorio Antidoping in Rome which is responsible for the analysis of anti-doping samples during the Turin Olympic and Paralympic Games has been uprooted for the duration of the Games.

The IOC has 1,200 tests planned for the Olympic Games alone, which is slightly more than double the number of in-competition and out-of-competition tests conducted during the Salt Lake City Winter Games in 2002. An additional 280 samples will be collected during the Paralympic Games. In 2004, the Rome laboratory was responsible for the analysis of 8,368 samples overall.

Scientific Director Dr. Francesco Botrè will see his team grow from the current 22 staff members in the Rome Laboratory, to 45 scientists, not including support staff, which will be needed to accommodate the volume of samples that will be analyzed during the Games. The additional scientists will include visiting experts from other WADA-accredited laboratories, who will work with methods and technologies within their particular area of expertise.

The biggest change Dr. Botrè and his staff have been preparing for is the move to a temporary laboratory in Turin. In order to provide test results in a more timely fashion, all samples collected during the Olympic and Paralympic games will be analyzed at a newly built laboratory, which was provided to the Turin Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (TOROC) by the Piemontese Consortium for the Prevention and the Repression of Doping. The Consortium will regain possession of the laboratory space, which was handed over in August 2005, after the Paralympic Games at which time the accreditation will be reverted to the Rome laboratory. All activities at the Rome laboratory will be suspended as of January 2006 until the end of the Games. Samples that would normally be analyzed in Rome have been contracted to other WADA accredited laboratories during this period.

Dr. Botrè has supervised the installation of the necessary analytical instruments and equipment in the Turin laboratory. He has also ensured that the infrastructure and training of personnel of the new laboratory follows the WADA International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, which is the mandatory set of standards developed as part of the World Anti-Doping Program. WADA staff members are making several visits to the new laboratory prior to the Games to verify the successful transfer of procedures and methods.

The temporary relocation of an accredited laboratory is not unique to the Turin Games. The IOC requested that the UCLA Olympic Analytical Laboratory be temporarily relocated to Salt Lake City for the 2002 Games. ■



Dr. Francesco Botrè (left) and the members of the Rome anti-doping laboratory. In 2004 they were responsible for the analysis of 8,368 samples overall.

Building a Tradition of Excellence

WADA's History with the Olympic and Paralympic Games

The Turin Games will be the fourth time WADA, created in November 1999, will have played a role in the Olympic Games.

In 2000, the Agency sent its first team of Independent Observers (IO) to the Summer Olympic Games in Sydney, launching the program that has since expanded and participated in a number of other major international sporting events. WADA also carried out doping controls in the context of its Out-of-Competition Testing program in the lead-up to the Sydney Games.

In 2002, the IO program was present at the Winter Games in Salt Lake City—not only for the Olympic Games, but also, for the first time, for the Paralympic Games. In addition, for the first time, WADA's Athlete Outreach Program was present in the Athletes Village during the Olympics and Paralympics in order to educate athletes and their entourage about the fight against doping in sport and to respond to their questions and concerns one-on-one. Another first: WADA, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the games organizing committee put in place a working team for the Olympics in order to plan and coordinate doping controls in the lead-up to the Games.

In 2004, WADA sent IO and Athlete Outreach teams to the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in Athens—the first Games to be held since the World Anti-Doping Code went into force on January 1, 2004. The IO teams were lead by Ulrich Hass (team chair), law professor at the University of Mainz (Germany) and anti-doping expert, and Graeme Steele, executive director of the New Zealand Anti-Doping Agency, for the Olympic Games; and by

George Walker, head of the department of sport at the Council of Europe, for the Paralympic Games. The Athlete Outreach team leader was Jyri Tamm (Estonia), president of the European Olympic Committees' Athletes Commission and two-time Olympic medalist in the hammer throw.

In 2004, as in the months leading up to the 2002 Olympic Games, but in a more comprehensive manner, a working team assembled by WADA, the IOC, and the organizing committee planned and coordinated the doping controls prior to the Athens Games. This unprecedented collaboration led to a record number of doping cases.

Finally, WADA also worked in close collaboration with the International Paralympic Committee to coordinate doping controls prior to the Athens Paralympic Games. ■



Continued from page 5.

Once informed of an anti-doping rule violation, the IOC President sets up a Disciplinary Commission to review the facts of the case and allow the athlete to exercise the right to be heard. The athlete, the chef de mission, the IF concerned, a representative of the Independent Observers mission, and WADA are promptly notified of the decision of the Disciplinary Commission or of the IOC Executive Board, as the case may be. Disciplinary actions, including sanctions and disqualifications, are determined by the IOC. The decisions arising from doping rules violations during the Olympic Games may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). WADA is among those parties able to exercise this right of appeal.

Independent Observers Program

The Independent Observers (IO) program helps enhance athlete and public confidence at major events by randomly monitoring and reporting on all phases of the doping control and results management processes in a neutral and unbiased manner.

The IO program was launched at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney at the invitation of the IOC. During the Sydney Games, a 15-member IO team observed the doping control and results management processes, and following the Games, the team published a report certifying that the doping control procedure had been conducted properly and suggested areas for improvement.

This successful mission resulted in growing interest among IFs and major event organizers who began to invite WADA's IO program to monitor their events' doping control. Since 2000, WADA IO teams have participated in more than 25 major events including IAAF World Championships, Mediterranean Games, Commonwealth Games, the Tour de France, and the Olympic and Paralympic Games. IO reports for these events can be found on WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org.

Individuals chosen to serve on IO teams are experts in the various fields pertinent to anti-doping, including sample collection, legal matters, medical expertise, laboratory work, doping control, and athlete representation. To serve on an IO team, in addition to meeting a number of other requirements, members must provide a letter of recommendation from their IF, government, or NADO. The task of the IOs is to observe the different phases of the doping control process, to verify that appropriate procedures were followed, and to list their observations and recommendations in a final report. (See *related article, page 9.*)

WADA will send an IO team to Turin for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, as it did for Athens and Salt Lake City.

Athlete Outreach Program

Athlete Outreach is one the most effective vehicles for educating athletes and their support personnel about the dangers and consequences of doping and will be an important fixture at sites during the Turin Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Launched in 2001, WADA's Athlete Outreach Program is delivered at major multi-sport and other regional events. While the program has evolved over time, certain characteristics remain central to the success and effectiveness of delivering important and effective anti-doping information to athletes:

Location: WADA sets up its Athlete Outreach Booth in a high-visibility area that receives a great deal of athlete foot traffic during the sporting event. Athletes are encouraged to visit the booth when it is most convenient for them so that they feel comfortable asking questions about anti-doping issues. During the Paralympics, the Outreach program will operate in Sestriere.

One-on-one Interaction: Anti-doping experts as well as current and retired athletes are recruited from around the world to staff the Athlete Outreach Program. This format allows athletes to ask their anti-doping questions of peers and experts, enforcing the quality and credibility of the anti-doping message. (See *related article, page 22.*)

Fun: Learning about anti-doping is also designed to be fun. Athletes visiting the booth play an interactive game called "The Doping Quiz" that tests their knowledge about anti-doping. Participants are rewarded for their efforts. And, at some events, athletes can sign a "Pledge to Doping-Free Sport," a banner that is displayed at the booth throughout the event.

Educational Materials: WADA's educational materials, available in multiple languages, also provide important information about the athlete's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code and the consequences of doping. These materials include the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods and the WADA Athlete Guide.

Since its introduction in 2001, WADA's Athlete Outreach Program has been present at more than 20 multi-sport, multi-national events throughout the world and has reached thousands of athletes. ■



Independent Observer Teams:



Andrew PIPE CM, MD, LLD, DSc • Canada • Chair of Olympic Team

Director, Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre, University of Ottawa Heart Institute

Dr. Pipe served as the chief medical officer to Canada's 1992 Olympic Team and was supervising physician of the basketball competitions at the Athens Olympics. He is chief medical officer for the 2006 Commonwealth Games and was recently named president-elect of Commonwealth Games Canada. Pipe led the development of the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport and served as its first chair. He is currently chair emeritus and medical science adviser of the organization, renamed the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport.



Anne GRIPPER

Australia
General Manager, Strategy and Support,
Australian Sports Drug Agency

In her current role at the Australian Sports Drug Agency, Anne Gripper is involved in strategic planning and the provision of support services to ensure drug testing and education are conducted in a high quality manner. She also serves as the Australian representative to the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) and is an executive member of the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations (ANADO). Gripper was a member of the task force which developed the WADA International Standard for Testing.



Manikavasagam JEGATHESAN

Malaysia
Deputy President, Olympic Council of Malaysia

Dr. Jegathesan is a medical specialist in pathology with a long standing interest in doping control. He is deputy president of the Olympic Council of Malaysia and president of the Malaysian Association of Doping Control in Sports (MASDOCS), the hon. medical adviser to the Commonwealth Games Federation, and member of the Medical and Anti-doping Commissions of the IAAF and the Olympic Council of Asia. He has served as a medical and doping control delegate at numerous international sporting events at world and regional levels, and was once sprint champion at the Asian Games and semi-finalist at the Olympic Games.



Una MAY PhD

Ireland
Program Manager, Anti-Doping Unit,
Irish Sports Council

Dr. May commenced working with the Irish Sports Council in 1998 and has managed the Irish Sports Council Anti-Doping Program since 2001. She holds a PhD in Exercise Physiology (1996) from John Moores University Liverpool, and a BSc (Hons) in Sports Science (1991) also from John Moores University Liverpool. She has represented Ireland in both orienteering and mountain running.



John MILLER

Great Britain
Head of Division III (Laboratories), European Directorate
for the Quality of Medicines, Council of Europe

Dr. Miller is a chemist and pharmacist with many years of experience in pharmaceutical analysis and the establishment of pharmaceutical reference standards. He currently serves as head of Division III (Laboratories) at the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines, Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France. Miller is also a visiting Professor to the Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, in the United Kingdom.



Kate MITTELSTADT

USA
Director of Doping Control,
United States Anti-Doping Agency

Kate Mittelstadt serves as the United States Anti-Doping Agency's (USADA) director of doping control. She has been with USADA since its inception in 2000, beginning in the role of associate director of operations and seeing the agency through its start-up phases. She took over the role of director of doping control in 2002 and oversees a division staff of 10 and a network of approximately 90 Doping Control Officers. Mittelstadt has lived in Colorado Springs for the last seven years, working first with USA Badminton and then for the US Olympic Committee's training center division.



Neil MURREL

Barbados
Secretary, Barbados Anti-Doping Commission

Neil Murrel is responsible inter alia for the general management, strategic planning, and the preparation of programs for the development of the National Sports Council in Barbados. For the past six years, as secretary of the Anti-Doping Commission, he is responsible for administrative duties in addition to training, education, and the results management process.



Olympic and Paralympic Games



Paul NIOZE

Seychelles
Secretary, Seychelles National
Anti-Doping Committee

Paul Nioze serves as administrative officer to the Seychelles Amateur Athletics Federation as well as the secretary to the Seychelles National Anti-Doping Committee. Nioze has been a member of the Committee since 2003 when it was formed. He participated in the 1992 and 1996 Olympic Games and was African Champion in triple jump in 1996.



Huw ROBERTS

Great Britain
Legal Counsel, International Association
of Athletics Federations-IAAF

Huw Roberts is the legal counsel to the IAAF. He has been with the IAAF for five years and advises the Federation on all legal-related matters. Roberts has a particular involvement in anti-doping related activities and represents IAAF in cases before the Court of Arbitration for Sport. Prior to joining the IAAF, Roberts was a senior associate at the London law firm Herbert Smith, specializing in international commercial litigation and arbitration.



Jose VELOSO FERNANDEZ

Uruguay
Sport Physician, Chief Doping Control,
Ministry of Tourism and Sport

Dr. Fernandez serves as medical adviser to the Uruguayan Olympic Committee, is a member of the Medical Commission of the Pan-American Sports Organization, the Medical Commission of ODESUR (South American Sports Organization), and the Panathlon Uruguayan Club. He also serves as president of the Uruguayan Sport Medicine Society, and is an expert on the issue of drug abuse for the University of the Republic, Uruguay.



Shannan WITHERS

Australia
Senior Manager, Executive Office, WADA

Prior to joining WADA in 2001, Shannan Withers worked for the doping control program of the Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games where she coordinated the planning and conduct of doping control programs at a number of the sports venues. Although her current work with WADA is not specific to doping control, her role is a diverse one and touches on many various aspects relating to the issue. Withers' responsibilities include managing ad-hoc projects for the director general and the executive of WADA.



Pirjo KROUVILA • Finland • Chair of Paralympic Team

Director, International and Developmental Affairs, Finnish Anti-Doping Agency

As director for international and developmental affairs with the Finnish Anti-Doping Agency (FINADA), Pirjo Krouvila's tasks include international outreach, such as liaising with WADA, the Council of Europe, the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations (ANADO), and the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA); assisting in Nordic cooperation; spearheading education and research strategies; and working on developmental projects. She is a member of the WADA Ethics and Education Committee and serves as vice-chair of ANADO.



Joseph DE PENCIER

Canada
Director of Sports Services and General
Counsel, Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport

Joseph de Pencier directs Canada's national anti-doping program, which he drafted for Canada's implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code. He prosecutes domestic doping violations and served as legal counsel to the Government of Canada at the Dubin Inquiry into the Ben Johnson positive at the Seoul Olympics.



Jennifer EBERMANN

Germany
Manager, Education, WADA

Jennifer Ebermann has been a manager of the Independent Observer Program since 2001 and a manager in WADA's Education Department. Before joining WADA, she worked with the sports unit (DG Education and Culture) of the European Commission and with the International Federation of Basketball (FIBA).



Halim JEBALI

Tunisia
Doctor, National Centre of Sport Medicine

Dr. Halim Jebali has served as the International Paralympic Committee's (IPC) international classifier (athletics) since 2002, and is member of the Executive Committee of CP-ISRA (International Federation of Sport for Cerebral Palsy Persons) since 2002. Jebali is a member of the executive committee of the National Federation of Sport for Disabled, and is president of its Medical Commission. He is author of two manuals in French and Arabic about the presentation of different systems of classification concerning the categories of disabled athletes in track and field.



Keun-Youl KIM

Korea
Secretary, Medical Committee,
Olympic Council of Asia

Dr. Keun-Youl Kim is a member and secretary of the Medical Committee of the Olympic Council of Asia as well as the chair of the TUE Subcommittee of the same Council. As a representative of the Medical Subcommittee, Kim was in charge of the Olympic Solidarity Sports Medicine Courses on the Asian continent from 1986 to 2004.



Athlete Outreach Teams: Olympic and Paralympic Games



Matthias BLATT

Germany
Testing Manager,
German National Anti-Doping Agency

From 1998–2003, Matthias Blatt worked in the anti-doping department of the German Athletic Federation. Since joining the German National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) in 2003, Blatt has reorganized the whereabouts system, the database and the relationship between NADA and the national sport federations. He is currently responsible for the doping control system, Web site administration, data processing, and computer applications.



Ludmila CERMAKOVA

Czech Republic
Czech Anti-Doping Committee

Dr. Ludmila Cermakova is the assistant to the executive for doping control and specializes in genetics and biochemistry. She has a PhD in molecular genetics and is responsible for organizing both in- and out-of-competition doping control, preparing test distribution plans, and working as a doping control officer. Cermakova speaks English, German, and Spanish.



Torben HOFFELDT

Denmark
Office of Sports,
Danish Ministry of Culture

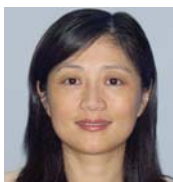
Torben Hoffeldt works for the Danish Ministry of Culture in the office of sports with special focus on the topic of anti-doping, where he is a keeping close connection to the sporting world as well as to the national anti-doping organization. Hoffeldt is a lecturer for Anti-Doping Denmark and the Danish Sports Confederation's elite coach education. Previously, Hoffeldt was the information and education coordinator for Anti-Doping Denmark.



Gunnvor Aase HOLE

Norway
Anti-Doping Norway

Gunnvor Hole is the manager of information and education at Anti-Doping Norway. Her work consists of planning and implementing lectures, campaigns, stands, hand-outs, anti-doping seminars, athlete guides, brochures, and quality systems for information and education. She was an elite athlete who played on Norway's national volleyball team.



Yuan HONG

China
Deputy Director, Chinese Olympic
Committee Anti-Doping Commission

Yuan Hong has worked for the Chinese Olympic Committee for 16 years. Hong has been with the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission (COCADC) since 2000 and is currently in charge of information and education as well as result management. Hong graduated from the Beijing Sports University and received a master degree. In addition Hong is a member of the Olympic Council of Asia.



Taekyeong JUNG

Korea
Deputy Director of International Sports,
Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
Republic of Korea

Taekyeong Jung is deputy director of the International Sports Division, Sports Bureau, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in the Republic of Korea. Fluent in Korean and English, Jung is in charge of anti-doping policy in Korea, drafting anti-doping rules and preparing to establish the national anti-doping organization.



Jennifer SCHRIER

USA
Manager, Out-of-Competition Testing
& Compliance, U.S. Anti-Doping Agency

Jennifer Schrier began work at the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) approximately five years ago, initially in the business affairs department. Schrier assumed responsibility for the missed-test program in 2001. In order to increase efficiency and athlete compliance, USADA recently combined the role of the out-of-competition manager and that of the missed-test manager under Schrier's responsibilities.



Stacy SPLETZER

USA
Manager, Outreach
and Athlete Programs, WADA

Stacy Spletzer manages WADA's outreach and athlete programs. Her start in anti-doping began with the U.S. Olympic Committee in Colorado Springs (USA). After five years she re-located to Sydney (Australia) to work in anti-doping awareness with the Australian Olympic Committee. Originally from Chicago, Stacy now resides in Montreal (Canada).



Elena TVERITINA

Russia
Information and Public Relations,
Federal Agency for
Physical Culture and Sport

Since January 2005, Elena Tveritina is head of the Information and Public Relation Division of the Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sport for the Russian Federation. She started as a journalist in the press-service of the Russian Olympic Committee. For two years Tveritina worked with the Russian Association of Sport Medicine and Rehabilitation of Patients and the Disabled, in charge of all the public and international relations, including projects connected with anti-doping issues.



Barbara WALTHER

Switzerland
Swiss Olympic Association,
Swiss Anti-Doping Commission

Barbara Walther works with the Swiss Olympic Association. She has been with the Swiss Anti-Doping Commission for four years as doping control coordinator. Her responsibilities include target testing, observing athletes, planning and organizing tests; serving as the contact for athletes, coaches, officials, and international organizations; and organizing doping control officer education. Walther speaks German, French, Italian, and English.



Kevin HAYNES

Great Britain
Logistics and Standards Manager,
UK Sport

Kevin Haynes is the logistics and standards manager at the Drug Free Sport (DFS) Directorate part of UK Sport. Haynes has worked in anti-doping for four years, managing, recruiting and training doping control officers and chaperones, managing the quality system and DFS procedures and processes, and overseeing compliance with financial and budgetary regulations.



Wanda SCHAPENDONK

Netherlands
Education Officer,
Netherlands Centre of Doping Affairs

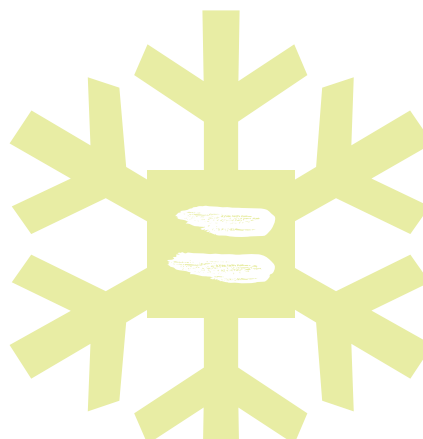
Wanda Schapendonk is an education officer working for the Netherlands Centre of Doping Affairs. Her job is to inform elite athletes of different sports associations and sports clubs on doping affairs, and to educate them about the health risks of doping abuse. She also works with elite athletes as a sport psychologist. Schapendonk speaks Dutch, English, German, Spanish, Italian, and French.



Jennifer SCLATER

Canada
Coordinator, Education, WADA

Jennifer Sclater is a coordinator in WADA's Education Department. Her first Outreach mission was at the FINA (swimming) World Championships in Montreal. As education coordinator at WADA, her primary responsibility includes the development of youth programs. Prior to joining WADA, Sclater, a native Montrealer, worked with teachers as a research coordinator at Concordia University, where she still teaches part-time.





National Hero

Winner of China's first ever winter gold medal during the Salt Lake City Olympics, short-track speedskater Yang Yang A. speaks out for clean sport as she prepares for Turin's challengers.

Chinese short-track speedskater Yang Yang (known as Yang Yang A.) was born August 24, 1976, in the northeastern Chinese province of Heilongjiang, near the Russian border. Growing up in a small town with long and cold winters, Yang was able to get her first glimpse of a skating rink as she walked to school each day. Her love of the ice started

here and, at the age of nine, Yang was selected to attend a training camp to learn how to skate. It was this experience that began her career in a sport that, years later, would give her national fame.

While it is true that the world will focus its attention on China in 2008 when the nation hosts its first

summer Olympic Games in Beijing, on February 16, 2002, all eyes were on one female Chinese athlete as she made Olympic history. On that day, Yang Yang A. won China's first Olympic gold medal at a winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. For a nation boasting of a population of well over one billion people, it was an extraordinary day of historical significance.



"I don't know how an athlete that takes drugs must feel. Would they have the same feeling of accomplishment that I have? I don't think so."

"Winning in Salt Lake City was a dream come true," Yang said. "It was over twenty years of training and it felt very special and exciting to make history for China."

Short-track speed skating was officially recognized as an Olympic event at the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, France. The sport has

often been described as the demolition derby of the Olympic Games where competitors squeeze into a tight oval track measuring just 364 feet. At full speed, they manoeuvre for position and often bump one another. Spills are frequent and sometimes vicious.

"While I was a child, my family, friends, and teachers encouraged me to explore my talents," Yang said. "My parents weren't athletes, but they always enjoyed sports and thought that sport is the best way to train a child to be brave."

Bravery is one of Yang's strongest attributes as demonstrated by her domination of the sport and World Championships for 6 years straight (1997–2002), reaching 22 of 24 possible finals and winning 15 of them.

Today Yang continues to train and has set her sights on the winter Olympics in Turin, Italy. "Sport has made me a better person," Yang said. "I enjoy competition."

She is also one of 13 athletes serving on WADA's Athlete Committee. The Committee was established as a way for WADA to receive feedback and ideas from current and retired athletes about all aspects surrounding the anti-doping issue.

"I think that drugs have the potential of ruining sport. As clean athletes we have the responsibility to save sport and help ensure that everybody can compete on a level playing field under the same rules," she said. "I also think it is important to be a role model for other athletes to follow and to show them you can still do well without drugs. Athletes need to learn more about WADA and I feel like I can be a bridge between the two."

"I enjoy crossing the finish line and I enjoy winning. I also enjoy winning fairly and equally," Yang continued. "I don't know how an athlete that takes drugs must feel. Would they have the same feeling of accomplishment that I have? I don't think so."

As a national hero, Yang Yang A. will continue to speak out for clean sport and serve as a role model for this generation of young athletes, as well as those to come.

"Sport is not just about being the best—it teaches you how to face challenges—and whether you win or lose, the most important thing is to be honest to yourself." ■



Photo Stig Medhus



antidoping.no

Anti-Doping Norway

By Andreas Hoistad, Special Advisor, Press Relations, Anti-Doping Norway

Anti-Doping Norway was founded as Norway's national anti-doping organization in June 2003 by the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederations of Sports (NIF), and by the Norwegian Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

Prior to 2003, the anti-doping work in Norway had for decades been a department within the NIF which was headed by Rune Andersen until he left Norway to join WADA in 2002 to head the Agency's Standards and Harmonization Department. Since the founding of Anti-Doping Norway, Anders Solheim has been the agency's CEO. A former

professional soccer player, Solheim previously worked in anti-doping for the Norwegian government.

"The combination of government and sport is essential for the success of a domestic anti-doping program," said Solheim. "Further, the independence of anti-doping organizations (ADOs) from sport and sport federations is essential for the credibility of the testing programs."

Financed by the government through the revenue from the State Lottery, Anti-Doping Norway's 2005 budget amounted to just below US\$ 3 million. Its headquarters is located in Oslo

Up-and-coming Norwegian soccer hopefuls proudly display their new anti-doping wristbands. During a one week soccer tournament more than 30,000 teenagers came by the Anti-Doping Norway outreach booth in the heart of the venue and were given wristbands with the label "Doping er noe dritt" (Doping stinks). Norwegian World and Olympic Champion in biathlon Ole Einar Bjordalen (below) helps spread the anti-doping message as ambassador for Anti-Doping Norway's athlete outreach program.

Anders Solheim (right) has been the agency's CEO since the founding of Anti-Doping Norway. The agency's main areas of focus are information and education, research, international collaboration and doping controls.



with a staff of 12. In addition, Anti-Doping Norway employs 50 certified doping control officers across the country as well as a pool of 12 trained outreach officers.

"The main focus areas for us, as for any NADO, are doping controls, information and education, research, and international collaboration," continued Solheim.

With the authority to test any of the 1.5 million athletes in Norway, the organization conducts doping controls at all levels of sport. The primary focus is on athletes included in registered testing pools, but tests are also carried out in amateur and youth sports.

Norway is known for its rigorous testing program. In 2005 Anti-Doping Norway collected nearly 3,000

samples in the national doping control program. The majority of these tests were done as no-notice tests, and nearly two-thirds were out-of-competition tests.

Anti-Doping Norway also has a strong commitment to education, which plays a key role in the fight against doping. Throughout the year, as part of a comprehensive outreach program, the organization gives several hundred lectures across the country, for amateur athletes as well as for Olympic athletes. The outreach team is also present at major sporting events in Norway every year.

A new outreach concept aimed at teenagers was launched last summer. During a one-week soccer tournament more than 30,000 teenagers came by the outreach booth in the heart of the venue and were given wristbands

with the label "Doping er noe dritt" (translated: Doping stinks). A group of Norway's most famous athletes joined as ambassadors and came to the tournament to meet the teenagers and sign autographs.

Anti-Doping Norway is proud to have one of its outreach staff members as part of WADA's outreach team to the Olympic Winter Games in Turin.

Contributing to the international fight against doping in sports is important to Anti-Doping Norway. As a founding member of the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations (ANADO), the administration is currently with Anti-Doping Norway.

Read more about Anti-Doping Norway at www.antidoping.no. 

Athlete Committee Speaks Out on Sanctions

On November 7, 2005, in Toronto (Canada), WADA's Athlete Committee met for the second time to continue the work it began at its inaugural meeting in May.

This select group of 13 athletes, both retired and competing, is especially concerned about keeping sport clean and recognizes that the clean athlete is the most powerful icon in the fight against doping in sport.

By providing their input and constructive advice regarding anti-doping programs and policies developed by WADA, members of the Athlete Committee are ensuring that the voice of the clean athlete is heard as the fight against doping advances.

At the November 7 meeting, the Committee discussed a number of issues currently in the spotlight. One of the key outcomes of the Committee's discussions was an even tougher position on sanctions for cheaters. The Committee believes that

Another key policy issue Committee members discussed relates to the storage of samples. They support samples being kept for eight years for re-testing, asserting that clean athletes have nothing to hide. They recommend that this policy be applied to other major international events, in addition to the Olympic Games.

Committee members were also in full support of samples being used for research. They stressed that anti-doping organizations should ensure that their doping control forms provide an opportunity for informed consent. Involving clean athletes can only help advance the fight against doping in sport, expressed Committee members, and they recommend that athletes be provided more education about what consent means and how making samples available for research helps to combat doping.

The practical advice provided to WADA on some of its activities was extremely helpful to the Agency.

Committee members were also in full support of samples being used for research. They stressed that anti-doping organizations should ensure that their doping control forms provide an opportunity for informed consent.

sanctions need to be tougher in order to deter cheating and take cheaters out of competition. It recommended that, at the next appropriate opportunity, the sanction for the first doping offense should be increased. (See full statement, page 18.)

For example, relating to athlete whereabouts information, the Committee stressed that any whereabouts system adopted by anti-doping organizations should be easy and economical for athletes, and that athletes must be allowed to nominate a representative to update their information. Committee members were pleased to see that this function is incorporated into ADAMS, the web-based database



WADA Athlete Committee Chairman, Vyacheslav Fetisov

management system that has been developed by WADA for stakeholders to manage their anti-doping activities.

Outcomes from the meeting were presented by Committee Chairman, Vyacheslav Fetisov, Russian Minister of Sport, to WADA's Executive and Foundation Boards in Montreal on November 20–21, 2005.

There is a strong momentum behind the Athlete Committee and its work with WADA. Plans are already underway for the Committee's next meeting, to be hosted by Fetisov in Moscow in April 2006.

On a final note, WADA extends enthusiastic wishes for great success to its Committee members competing in the coming months, including Yang Yang A., Jacqui Cooper, and Beckie Scott in the Olympic Games in Turin, and Sarah Ulmer in the Commonwealth Games in Australia. ■

WADA Athlete Committee Position on Sanctions

We, as members of the World Anti-Doping Agency's (WADA) Athlete Committee, acknowledge that the best part about being an athlete is rising to the challenge, doing your best under the circumstances, and enjoying the process.

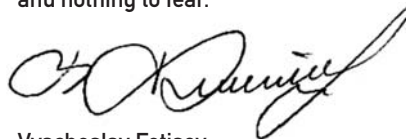
A primary objective of the WADA Athlete Committee is working to ensure that athletes are involved in all aspects of promoting the "Spirit of Sport," characterized by health, fair play, honesty, respect for others, courage, and dedication. We are therefore committed to serving as the voice of clean athletes, who should feel empowered to speak out against doping in sport. We also emphasize the importance of athlete leadership in the development of anti-doping policy which impacts athletes' ability to compete on a level playing field worldwide.

We recognize that the quest to create global harmonization in anti-doping policy has been a long, thorough, and at times difficult process. With the approval of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) in 2003, a greater level playing field was achieved. Adoption and implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code and all that it symbolizes have begun to establish greater harmonization within sport.

Athletes who cheat, as well as members of the athlete entourage that encourage and facilitate cheating, should be adequately punished in order to protect clean athletes and the integrity of sport. The current two-year sanction for a first doping offense is only a minimum standard. We call for the global implementation of this minimum standard by all stakeholders in the fight against doping in sport as an important first step in the harmonization of anti-doping.

Notwithstanding, it is our view that sanctions need to be tougher in order to deter cheating and take cheaters out of competition. We call for increasing the penalties for cheaters, such as lengthening the sanction period for a first doping offense.

The harmonized fight against doping in sport has just begun, and we are united in our support so that, throughout the world, cheating athletes are caught and clean athletes may be confident that they are competing on a level playing field. Clean athletes have nothing to hide and nothing to fear.



Vyacheslav Fetisov
Chairman, WADA Athlete Committee

WADA Athlete Committee

<p>Vyacheslav Fetisov (Chair of the Committee) Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (Minister of Sport) Olympic and World Champion in ice hockey Russian Federation</p>	<p>Anis Lounifi World Champion in judo Tunisia</p>
<p>Jacqui Cooper Deputy Chair of the Athletes Commission of the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC) World Champion in freestyle skiing Australia</p>	<p>Rosa Mota Member of the Superior Council of Sports of Portugal, Portuguese ambassador for fair play at the Council of Europe, Olympic and World Champion in marathon Portugal</p>
<p>Marcus De Freire Technical Director of the Brazilian Olympic Committee Member of the Athletes Commission of the Sports Ministry of Brazil Olympic Medalist in volleyball Brazil</p>	<p>Beckie Scott Spokesperson for "Sport for Life," an anti-tobacco and drug program Anti-doping campaign advocate Olympic Champion in cross-country skiing Canada</p>
<p>Stéphane Diagana Member of the Athletes Commission of the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) World Champion in athletics France</p>	<p>Yoko Tanabe Director of the Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) Olympic and World Medalist in judo Japan</p>
<p>Rania Elwani Member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Member of the IOC Athletes Commission Three-time Olympian in swimming Egypt</p>	<p>Sarah Ulmer New Zealand Sports Drug Agency role model Olympic and World Champion in cycling New Zealand</p>
<p>Janet Evans Chairman of the Athletes Commission of the International Swimming Federation (FINA) Olympic and World Champion in swimming USA</p>	<p>Yang Yang A. Member of the Athletes Committee of the International Skating Union (ISU) Member of the Chinese Olympic Committee Olympic and World Champion in short track speed skating China</p>
<p>Tanja Kari Member of the Athletes Committee of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Paralympic and World Champion in cross-country skiing Finland</p>	

A Customized Solution

New Athlete Outreach Model gives stakeholders the tools they need to mount effective anti-doping educational programs.

WADA is pleased to launch the Athlete Outreach Model, a program developed to assist the sporting community in the fight against doping in sport. By adopting the WADA Athlete Outreach Model, anti-doping organizations, national Olympic committees, international federations, and national federations can easily and efficiently deliver athlete outreach and education, in their own country or their own sport.

“The Athlete Outreach Model is an exciting next step in global efforts to educate elite athletes about the dangers and consequences of doping,” said Tim Ricketts, International Rugby Board’s Anti-Doping Manager. “The more organizations that commit to outreach

activities, the greater the awareness about anti-doping. We found the WADA tools and support extremely beneficial and well worth the dedicated resources.”

The Athlete Outreach Model is a simple program to adopt and is based on the expertise developed since 2001 when WADA first launched its outreach program. Raising awareness and delivering information directly to athletes and their entourage at major sporting events including the Olympic Games and many world championships, the program engages elite athletes around the world with a booth incorporating an interactive educational computer game, one-on-one interaction with anti-doping experts,

and multi-language anti-doping educational materials and banners.

It is a comprehensive and turn-key program, offering all of the elements needed for a soup-to-nuts outreach program, including an interactive computer game, a banner and booth set, multi-lingual anti-doping educational publications, and prizes for athletes. The modular design also allows stakeholders to pick and choose the elements that best fit their outreach needs and resources. Developed for customization, stakeholders can co-brand their materials with their logo and the WADA partnership logo. To help ensure stakeholder outreach success, the program comes with a “How To” guide.

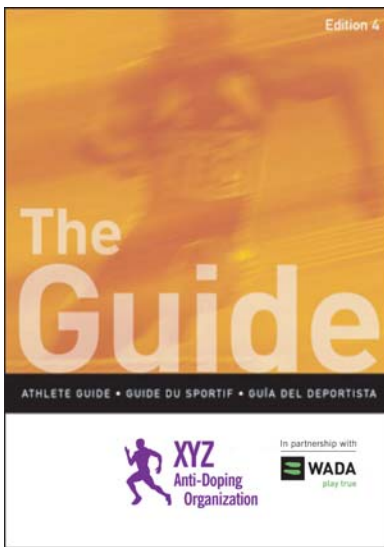
Co-branded Banners

The modular design of the outreach setup allows stakeholders to pick and choose the elements that best fit their outreach needs and resources. To help ensure stakeholder outreach success, the program comes with a “How To” guide.



Co-branded Educational Materials

Co-branded Doping Quiz



WADA has produced a new Partner Logo as well as easy-to-follow guidelines that allow stakeholders to co-brand certain WADA publications (such as the Prohibited List and Athlete Guide above), posters, the WADA Doping Quiz, and promotional items that NADOs may wish to use at their outreach events.

One of the key elements of the outreach program is the Doping Quiz, the interactive computer game that tests athletes' knowledge about doping. The Doping Quiz is now available to partners at no cost for use in their awareness activities. WADA devoted considerable resources to the development of the interactive computer game which has been showcased at major events including the Olympic and Paralympic Games. It is currently available in 13 languages and can now be customized with a partner's logo.

"As an elite athlete, there is plenty to know related to anti-doping," said World Champion Freestyle Skier, Jacqui Cooper. "WADA's Outreach materials, especially the Doping Quiz, help make learning about athlete responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code fun and challenging."

Because of the recent overwhelming demand from stakeholders for WADA to send its Outreach Program to their major events, WADA developed the

model to enable partners to deliver their own athlete outreach within their own sport or country. The model was piloted recently by the International Rugby Board and the Chinese Olympic Committee Anti-Doping Commission.

Get Started

The process to adopt the WADA Athlete Outreach Model is very simple. First, stakeholders complete and submit the Athlete Outreach Model Information form that is posted on WADA's Web site (www.wada-ama.org). Upon receipt of the information form, WADA outreach staff will follow-up to provide advice and guidance on next steps. Stakeholders may choose to adopt the ready-to-use artwork and lay-outs. Or, the templates may serve simply as guidelines, allowing stakeholders to incorporate their own athlete role models and design elements. Stakeholders then work with their own production companies to produce and deliver their outreach

materials. WADA has covered the costs of developing the content, design, and layout. Stakeholders are responsible for any additional design costs as well as the production and delivery. WADA outreach staff is available throughout the process to provide advice and guidance.

"Planning and organizing an outreach activity is both straightforward and fun," said Stacy Spletzer, WADA Manager of WADA's Athlete and Outreach Programs. "We hope that the lasting effect of the Athlete Outreach Model will be that more and more athletes worldwide understand the dangers and consequences of doping and will make a commitment to clean sport."

The Athlete Outreach Model helps partners in initiating awareness activities at national events or international sport specific events, while giving them the freedom to personalize their program to fit within their needs and resources. ■



WADA's second Gene Doping Symposium gathered more than 50 experts from 15 countries at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute on December 4–5, 2005.

Gene Doping—WADA makes progress at Stockholm Symposium

Impossible to overlook when considering the future of the fight against doping in sport, gene doping poses without question the next serious threat to sport.

“There can be little doubt that sport will have to deal with genetic doping,” said WADA President Richard Pound. “I do not know how far this may be in the future, but it appears to be inevitable.”


In follow-up to the first workshop held in 2002 at the Banbury Center in New York, WADA organized, in collaboration with the Karolinska Institute and the Swedish Sports Confederation, an international workshop in Stockholm in December 2005. More than 50 participants from 15 countries attended, including geneticists and other biomedical scientists, ethicists, public policy experts, representatives of the International Olympic Committee, and the broad international sports community.

Prof. Arne Ljungqvist, chair of WADA's Health, Medical & Research Committee, and Prof. Theodore Friedmann, chair of WADA's Gene Doping Panel, played a key role in the organization of the symposium. WADA President Richard Pound welcomed participants with introductory remarks. Present on the second day were also Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden and International Olympic Committee President, Dr. Jacques Rogge, who both addressed the audience.

“In gathering top experts in various fields related to gene transfer, this symposium has helped us measure the progress of gene therapy and of detection methods for the potential misuse of gene doping by athletes,” said Dr. Olivier Rabin, WADA science director. “WADA takes this very seriously, and the workshop helped us to broaden our perspective of the global issue.”

After two days of presentations and fruitful discussions regarding the current scientific, ethical and public policy issues related to the possibility of gene transfer for the purpose of enhancing athletic performance, participants reached agreement on a number of important principles and conclusions. (*See list, page 22.*)

WADA, having already invested more than US\$ 3 million to gene doping research since 2002, will continue to dedicate important resources to the issue and to the development of detection methods so that gene doping never becomes a serious threat to sport.

For more information about gene doping and the Stockholm symposium, visit WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org. 

Her Majesty the Queen of Sweden (center) accompanied (from left to right) by Dr. Olivier Rabin, WADA's science director; Prof. Arne Ljungqvist, chair of WADA's Health, Medical and Research Committee; Prof. Henriette Wallberg-Henriksson, president of the Karolinska Institute; Dr. Jacques Rogge, president of the IOC; Prof. Theodore Friedmann, chair of WADA's Gene Doping Panel; and his wife.



The Stockholm Declaration

Recommendations and statements agreed upon during the Stockholm Symposium on gene doping

1. At the present time, a few human genetic diseases have been effectively treated by gene transfer. Gene transfer for the purpose of therapy remains a very immature and experimental field of human medicine.
2. Extensive and rigorous regulatory mechanisms are needed to ensure safety of research subjects and patients. Gene transfer procedures in human beings must:
 - a) follow accepted national and international codes and principles governing experimentation and clinical research in human subjects; and
 - b) be performed strictly in accordance with local and national rules and regulations for gene transfer into human subjects. Lack of compliance with standards and rules of clinical research and gene transfer procedures must be considered as medical malpractice and/or professional misconduct.
3. Appropriate sanction mechanisms for illegal and/or unethical application of gene transfer in sport should be developed.
4. Public discussions and education programs on the prospect of gene-based enhancement should be promoted.
5. Scientific progress made through research projects supported by WADA and others suggests that new detection methods are likely to emerge, which will help to keep sport untainted by gene doping methods.
6. Research programs instituted by WADA and other anti-doping organizations should be supported. Academic, government, and private research organizations should be encouraged to improve knowledge and deter gene doping.
7. The use of genetic information to select for or discriminate against athletes should be strongly discouraged. This principle does not apply to legitimate medical screening or research.
8. Awareness of potential illicit use of gene transfer techniques in sport should be enhanced. Knowledge about potential dangers associated with gene doping should be promoted.



WADA Board Selects Madrid to Host 2007 World Conference



Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur also placed formal bids to host the November 2007 conference that will now officially be held in Madrid (above).

At its meeting in November 2005, WADA's Foundation Board selected Madrid (Spain) to host the Third World Conference on Doping in Sport in November 2007. The Conference will be an important opportunity to measure the progress of the Sport Movement's implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and Governments' implementation of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, and at the same time see what more can be done to combat doping in sports.

The First World Conference, held in Lausanne (Switzerland) in February 1999, conceived of the idea of an

independent international agency to be responsible for coordinating and monitoring the fight against doping in sport and led to the birth of WADA in November 1999. At the Second World Conference, held in Copenhagen (Denmark) in 2003, the final draft of the Code, the document harmonizing anti-doping rules in all sports and all regions of the world, was unanimously approved by representatives from governments and the sports movement.

WADA also received formal bids from Bangkok (Thailand) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) to host the 2007 Conference.

Anti-Doping Development Success

WADA's anti-doping development program is advancing rapidly, coordinating the creation of regional anti-doping organizations (RADOs) that will assume responsibility for testing, education, and other anti-doping activities in under-served regions of the world, combining the resources of several countries.

The first RADO—Oceania RADO—was established in 2005 in Suva (Fiji). Others are underway in Zone V of Africa, the Caribbean, Central America and the Gulf States. A similar project is underway to combine the resources of the smaller sports federations. By the close of 2006, WADA plans to engage 70 countries in the development of RADOs in 10 regions.

ADAMS Progresses

In November 2005, WADA officially launched ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration & Management System), the web-based database management system that coordinates anti-doping activities worldwide under the World Anti-Doping Code (Code).

ADAMS first went online in mid-2005 for the initial pilot phase. The system has since been introduced to 30 anti-doping organizations (ADOs) and 10

anti-doping laboratories with extensive training. Over the coming months, more partners will be trained and added to the ADAMS system, with a vision of bringing 85 ADOs and all anti-doping laboratories online in 2006.

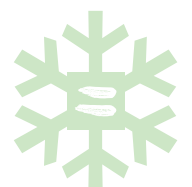
For more information about ADAMS, visit the ADAMS section of WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org, or consult the ADAMS issue of Play True, also posted online.



WADA at the 2006 Commonwealth Games

WADA will be present at the Commonwealth Games, on 15–26 March 2006 in Melbourne (Australia), through its Independent Observers and Athlete Outreach Programs.

Leading the team of Independent Observers will be Professor Ichiro Kono, president of the Japanese Anti-Doping Agency. World champion aerial skier and member of WADA's Athlete Committee Jacqui Cooper (Australia) will be among representatives of the WADA Athlete Outreach Team.



Latin American Regional Office Begins Activities

WADA officially launched its Latin American regional office in Montevideo, Uruguay, at the end of November 2005, during the meeting of ministers of the MERCOSUR (Mercado Común del Sur), involving the participation of ten South American countries. WADA will now be able to work more closely with government and sport stakeholders in the region to develop and disseminate effective education about the dangers and consequences of doping in sport, and to facilitate implementation and compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.

Managed by Diego Torres Villegas, the Latin American office will be housed in the World Trade Center in Montevideo and will physically open in the coming weeks. It is WADA's fourth regional office, joining those serving Europe (Lausanne, Switzerland), Asia/Oceania (Tokyo, Japan), and Africa (Cape Town, South Africa).



The WADA Latin American office is located in Montevideo (above).

WADA Reaches Out to French-Speaking Athletes

WADA's Athlete Outreach Program participated in the Francophone Games, December 7–14, 2005, in Niamey (Niger). A team from the Agency, including Janie Soublière, manager of legal and results management, and Frédéric Donzé, manager of media relations, and supported by several volunteers from Africa, hosted an Outreach booth to interact one-on-one with athletes and their entourage and respond to their questions about anti-doping. At the WADA booth, located in the Francophone Village cafeteria, participants were able to

test their knowledge about anti-doping by playing the Doping Quiz, receive informational materials, and demonstrate their support of clean sport by signing a large "Play True" banner.

The Fifth Francophone Games, hosted every four years and combining athletic competition and cultural activities, is designed after the model of the Games held in the ancient Olympics. Approximately 3,000 youth from more than 50 countries participated in this year's Games.

Mikkelsen Re-elected Vice-Chair of WADA

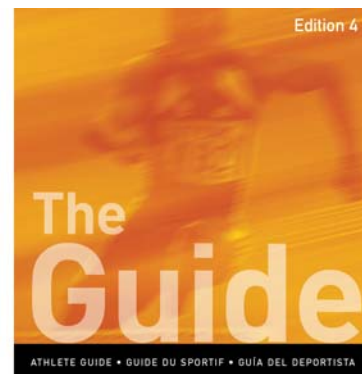
Brian Mikkelsen, minister of sport for Denmark, was unanimously re-elected to the position of WADA vice-chair to serve through the end of 2006. Mikkelsen was first elected to this post in November 2004.

WADA's Foundation Board unanimously renewed the membership of its Executive Committee for the 2006 calendar year. With regard to Foundation Board membership, Korea retired its seat and is replaced by Jordan as the Asia representative. Finland also joins the Foundation Board as part of the troika system from European governments.

2006 List and Athlete Guide Now Available

WADA has published the 2006 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods as well as the 4th edition of the Athlete Guide in brochure format. The Athlete Guide describes the doping control process, the analysis of samples and the management of results, as well as the athlete's rights and responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code.

For the first time, these publications include the information translated into three languages under one cover: English, French, and Spanish. They may be downloaded from WADA's Web site at www.wada-ama.org. To request copies of the printed brochures, send an e-mail to info@wada-ama.org.



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THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE CURRENTLY SCHEDULED. FOR FREQUENT UPDATES AND ADDITIONS, VISIT WWW.WADA-AMA.ORG

EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM

Symposium to broaden the reach of anti-doping education messages to athletes, coaches, and other key support personnel in developing regions of the world. *May 26–28, 2006. Greece.*

IF/NADO ANTI-DOPING SYMPOSIUM

Symposium for IFs and NADOs to discuss anti-doping issues and coordination. *March 30–31, 2006. Lausanne, Switzerland.*

LEGAL SYMPOSIUM

WADA, in collaboration with the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency, is co-organizing an experts meeting on the topic of anti-doping organizations and investigatory issues. *June 4–6, 2006. Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

ATHLETE OUTREACH

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

February 2006	Olympic Games	Turin, Italy
March 2006	Paralympic Games	Turin, Italy
March 2006	Commonwealth Games	Melbourne, Australia
December 2006	Asian Games	Doha, Qatar

INDEPENDENT OBSERVERS

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

February 2006	Olympic Games	Turin, Italy
March 2006	Paralympic Games	Turin, Italy
March 2006	Commonwealth Games	Melbourne, Australia
December 2006	Asian Games	Doha, Qatar

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. The following sessions (by invitation only) are scheduled at the training facility in the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland. The schedule of additional sessions, to be hosted every three months, will be published online at www.wada-ama.org. For more information about participation, contact ADAMS@wada-ama.org.

February 2–3	Training Session 1
February 6–7	Training Session 2
February 8–9	Training Session 3

ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Through the Anti-Doping Program Development, WADA works with stakeholders in regions throughout the world to facilitate the establishment of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs). The following are meetings of various RADO project teams for the development of these programs.

February 2006	Central American RADO—project team meeting involving 8 countries, <i>Panama City, Panama</i>
February 2006	Caribbean RADO—project team meeting, board meeting and doping control officer training from 11 countries, <i>Granada</i>
March 2006	Gulf States RADO—project team meeting involving 6 countries
April 2006	Central American RADO—board meeting and doping control officer training involving 11 countries, <i>Bogota, Colombia</i>
April 2006	Africa Zone V RADO—board meeting involving 6 countries
May 2006 (TBC)	South America RADO—project team meeting involving 8 countries
June 2006 (TBC)	Central Asia RADO—project team meeting involving 5 countries
July 2006 (TBC)	South East Asia RADO—project team meeting involving 8 countries
Sept. 2006 (TBC)	West Africa RADO—project team meeting involving 9 countries