



The real meaning of play true



Mr Harri Syväsalmi, WADA Director General

As 2002 comes to a close, and WADA nears the end of its third year of existence, I would like to have us all reflect a bit on the essence of what our logo "Play True" really means. It is often too easy to get involved in our daily work, in the details of research or testing that need to be taken care of to rid sports of doping. Sometimes, maybe we should step back and look at why WADA was created in the first place and what its role is and should be.

At the heart of WADA's mission is the concept of honour. Playing true means honouring the spirit of competition and of what sports is really all about. To play true is to respect the sport, respect our competitors and, above all, to respect ourselves as athletes. Perhaps we forget sometimes in the world of international sports and television audiences in the billions what competition was all about when we were younger. We played sports for the sake of the sport itself and we competed for the honour to win fairly. Nobody tolerated cheaters back then and there's no reason to tolerate them as adults playing in the big leagues now.

We must not forget how important it is that the governments of the world and the Olympic Movement have come together for the first time through WADA to fight the scourge of doping in sport. By creating WADA, those most concerned with doping in sport made it clear that from now

on, those who cheat won't get to play. It's that simple. And every interested party, from the governments to the sports federations to the athletes themselves, has agreed to take on a role in this fight. Each group and each person has a responsibility in this battle and an obligation to fulfill. The governments and the Olympic Movement have to support WADA through a no-tolerance policy regarding doping. Coaches, trainers and physicians have to help the athletes learn right from wrong when it comes to doping. The athletes have to honour themselves and their colleagues by competing cleanly.

We at WADA are working hard to fulfill our obligations too. We continue to work on the World Anti-Doping Code, which will be presented and adopted at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen in March 2003. The Code will serve as a clear roadmap, outlining the rules regarding doping for all athletes regardless of where they come from and what sport they practice, and the sanctions they face if they break those rules. We continue with our research efforts, our testing of athletes, and most importantly, our education and outreach programs. We believe that with each athlete that turns his or her back on doping, we have come one step closer to a world in which "Play True" is a reality we can take for granted.

Harri Syväsalmi, WADA Director General

Inside:

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Editorial | 1 |
| Inside WAMA | 2 |
| Glossary | 5 |
| World Anti-Doping Code | 6 |
| Doping control/Science | 8 |
| Interview | 10 |
| Athletes | 13 |
| Communication/Education | 14 |
| National Anti-Doping | 16 |
| Organisations | 19 |
| Sport Movement | 21 |
| Viewpoint | 21 |
| Dear Readers | 23 |





Inside WADA

Over the past few months, WADA's operational structures continued to be put into place, additional staff was hired at the Montreal headquarters and the project of establishing regional offices moved ahead. Guaranteeing the Agency's financing in the long-term remains a crucial issue.

Staff update

■ Welcome to:

- Farnaz Khadem, Director, Communications
- Olivier Rabin, Director, Science
- Emma Barnett, Manager, Finance
- Andrew Belton, Financial Controller
- Frédéric Donzé, Manager, Media Relations
- Anne Jansen, Manager, Governments Relations
- Fred Comeau, IT Coordinator
- Nathalie Trépanier, Project Assistants, Standards and Harmonisation
- Kenza Bouhaddi, Assistant, Legal, Finance and Administration
- Mara Cornejo, Assistant, Finance
- Violet Maziar, Assistant, Science
- Sarah Halpin, Receptionist/Translator (part-time)

■ Internal changes:

- Rob Koehler, Deputy Director, Standards and Harmonisation
- Jennifer Ebermann, Manager, Special Projects
- Angela Iannantuono, Manager, Human Resources and Legal
- Shannan Withers, Manager, Special Projects
- Carolyn Riddle, Assistant, Communications

Good luck to Isabelle Tornare (Manager, Communications) and Chloé Christopoulos (Assistant, Standards and Harmonisation). Both have left WADA for new ventures elsewhere.

Lastly, WADA conveys its sincerest congratulations and wishes of happiness to Christine Guéissaz, Manager, European Regional Office, who married Marcel Hauselmann October 18.



Executive positions

Two news directors have joined WADA headquarters. They briefly outline their reasons for having accepted their position at WADA as well as the main duties and projects of their respective departments.



Dr Olivier Rabin,
Director, Science

Olivier, a 37-year old Frenchman, has spent his professional life so far working for the following academic institutions: INSERM in France, the NIH in the USA, the UCL in the UK and for the Beaufour Ipsen Group, a company in the pharmaceutical industry.

He holds degrees in Science and in Biomedical Engineering, has conducted research in the field of neurobiology and was in charge of the international development of new drugs and of scientific evaluation. For several years now he has been involved in teaching aspects of Biomedical Engineering at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris.

"I have the pleasure of combining my knowledge in the field of science, and in particular in the field of pharmacology and pharmaceuticals, and my managerial experience with my personal ideas of ethical sports practice.

The Health, Medical and Research Department will soon have the responsibility of accrediting the analytical laboratories and of updating the list of prohibited substances. My first priority will be the scientific evaluation of the research projects submitted for financial support to WADA and then to set up a follow-up system which will monitor these projects to ensure that the results benefit the entire anti-doping community. I would also like to create synergies with the pharmaceutical industry to tap into the very advanced knowledge of products being developed at the earliest possible stage, products which may very well be used for doping."



Farnaz Khadem,
Director, Communications

Farnaz is a 33-year-old American who has worked in the communications field for many years. Prior to joining WADA, she served as Communications Director for The Vaccine Fund, the US\$1 billion initiative initially funded by Bill Gates to vaccinate children in the poorest countries in the world. Prior to that, she served as a diplomat for the United States Government and as a journalist.

"I accepted this position because I truly believe in the ideals that WADA represents. I also believe proper and effective communications is crucial in getting out the message of fair play to athletes around the world. The priorities of the Communications Department will be to better inform all our stakeholders, from athletes to governments to the media, of the steps WADA is taking to promote doping-free sport. We will also work hand-in-hand with our Education Department to make sure that athletes continue to be aware of all the dangers that doping represents."



Committee update

Foundation Board

Mr Roland Baar, Ms Charmaine Crooks,
Ms Rania Amr Elwani, Ms Susie O'Neill
(IOC Athletes' Commission, following its renewal)
Mr Brian Mikkelsen, Minister of Sports, Denmark,
(Member States of the European Union)
Prof. Ryszard Grucza, Chair of the Monitoring
Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (Council
of Europe)
The Honourable Steven Ibn Akiga, Minister of Sports
and Social Development (Nigeria)
Dr Andrea Barthwell, Office of National Drug
Control Policy (USA)
Mr L.M. Mehta, Secretary of the Department
of Youth Affairs and Sports (India)
Mr Tae-Whan Jung, Deputy Minister of Culture
and Tourism (Korea)
Mr Kisaburo Tokai, Senior Vice Minister of
Education, Culture, Sports, Science and
Technology (Japan)

Executive Committee

Mr Brian Mikkelsen and Ms Rania Amr Elwani

Ethics and Education Committee

Dr Andrew Pipe, Acting Chairman

Regional Offices

On recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee, the Foundation Board meeting on November 25, 2002, will examine the schedule for the establishment of two regional offices in Cape Town, South Africa, and Tokyo, Japan, in view of the budgetary constraints looming over the Agency.

Funding

With less than two months remaining before the end of 2002, WADA has yet to receive a large percentage of its funding for this year. As of the end of October, WADA had received US\$ 5,018,640, approximately 60 percent of the contributions promised by world governments to the organization for 2002. The International Olympic Committee (IOC), which funds the other 50 percent of WADA's budget, will match government contributions dollar for dollar. IOC's contribution at the end of October stood at US \$5,150,000.

Although many countries and regions have made their contributions, there is still funding to be received from a number of countries (the amount contributed by each government to date can be found on the WADA website at www.wada-ama.org).

As 2003 approaches, it is imperative that governments fulfill their obligations and pay their shares for both 2002 and 2003. Otherwise, funding for some important ongoing projects, including research and out-of-competition testing, may be interrupted.



AGENCE
MONDIALE
ANTIDOPAGE
franc jeu
www.wada-ama.org
WORLD
ANTI-DOPING
AGENCY
play true
WORLD
ANTI-DOPING

Glossary

CAFDIS, Concerted Action in the Fight against Doping in Sport

CAFDIS will create a network for collecting information on actions undertaken in the field of doping in sport. The final goal of **CAFDIS** is to have a consistent source of information on anti-doping in sport available to various actors via easy electronic access.

This project, financed by the European Commission, was launched in March 2001. It consists of creating and then supplying a website with anti-doping information. It will take form over three years due notably to the help from the European Olympic Committees.

CAFDIS brings together the following principal partners:

- International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission
- Olympic Council of Ireland (OCI)
- Olympic and Sporting Council of France (CNOSF)
- Italian Olympic Committee (CONI)
- International Cycling Union (UCI)
- International Rugby Board (IRB)
- IOC Accredited Anti-doping Laboratory in Athens, Greece

Objectives of the project :

- Inform via the latest mediums of communication (website) a wider audience of the fight against doping in sport.
- Offer easy access for all (information on new banned substances for athletes, update for journalists or latest news...)
- Harmonize ways and means of measurement to facilitate the management of anti-doping problems between laboratories.

- Anticipate the new trends in doping by creating a worldwide network of partners continually supplying the website with the latest finding in the fight against doping in sport.
- Do an inventory of and make available the different scientific research projects undertaken in the fight against doping in sport, in order to avoid allocation of funds for the same research.

The work will be divided into 6 work packages and will be carried out by the European Olympic Committees and International Sports Federations.

1. Project management
2. Future trends in doping
3. Research and development
4. Laboratories
5. Education and Ethics
6. Software management

Contact

website:

www.cafdis-antidoping.net

Coordinator:

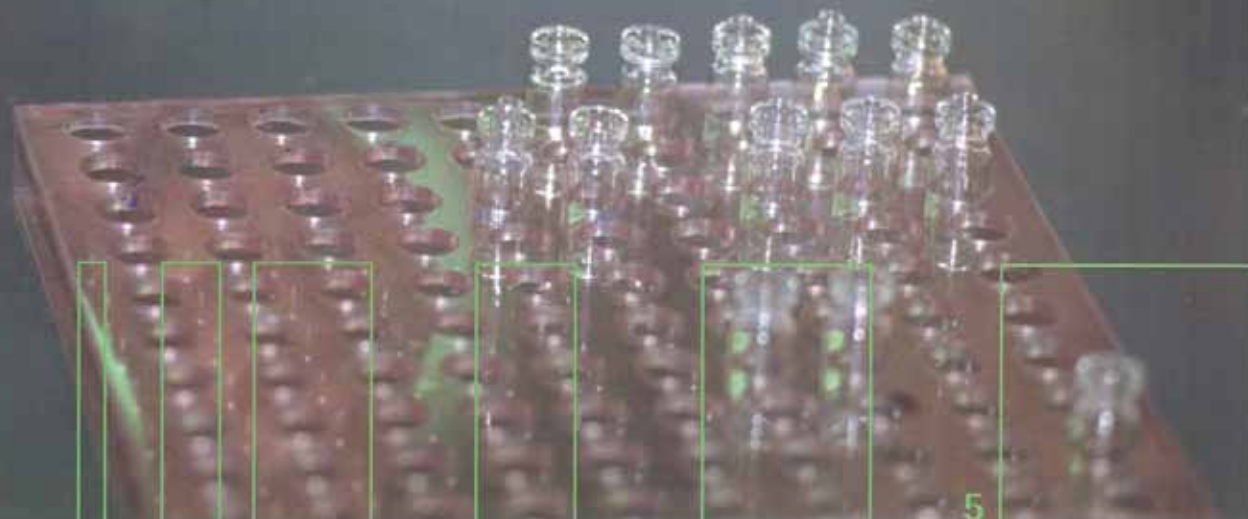
Dr Joseph Cummiskey MD,
BSc (Pharmacology)

Suite 35 Blackrock Clinic
Dublin, Ireland

+353 1 206 4256 phone

+353 1 278 3018 fax

joecummiskey@cafdis-antidoping.net





World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards

First Draft of the Code (version 1.0)

On June 10th the WADA Foundation Board endorsed the first draft version of the Code for circulation to all stakeholders. The draft Code (version 1.0) was distributed to over 1,000 recipients who were given three months to review and comment on this first draft.

By September 10th WADA had received comments from more than 120 different entities. The comments came from the following categories:

1. IOC and IOC Members: 5
2. International Federations: 39
3. National Olympic Committees: 14
4. Governments: 39
5. National Anti-Doping Agencies: 11
6. Others: 19

The comments from stakeholders reflect the different opinions and positions among the different stakeholders about the Code both among sport organisations and public authorities. From an overall perspective the comments represented substantial and valuable input to the revision process of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC). It is clear that stakeholders made considerable efforts to provide WADA with comments and proposals that reflect the views and opinions of different organizations and entities within their sphere of responsibility.

All of the comments are in general very supportive of the WADC as an instrument to achieve universal harmonisation of the anti-doping efforts and they underline the strong need to have this in place as soon as possible. Many stakeholders also express their appreciation of the efforts and work of WADA in developing the first draft of the WADC in a relatively short time.

Many stakeholders provided WADA with alternative proposals for general approaches and specific wording on various articles and sub-articles. Some of the comments represent contrasts on a principal level on key issues.

All comments have been analysed systematically for their relevance to specific articles in the WADC and structured and stored in a separate database. The original comments made by all stakeholders have been published on the WADA website.

Second Draft of the Code (version 2.0)

The second draft of the Code was presented for the WADA Executive Committee on October 1st, which then endorsed the circulation of the revised draft Code (version 2.0) to all stakeholders for further review and comments.

Based on the many valuable comments received in response to the first draft (version 1.0), the Code has been substantially revised. The rationale for most of these changes is described in greater detail in the "Comments" following individual Articles of the Code, which can be downloaded on the WADA website at www.wada-ama.org. In many instances, the comments have also been amplified to respond to questions raised in stakeholder responses.

International Standards

Mandatory International Standards stipulated by the Code have been circulated for review November 10th. This includes the following

- standards;
- WADC Testing Standards
- WADC Laboratory Accreditation Requirements
- and Operating Standards



World Conference on Doping in Sport

Copenhagen, Denmark, 3-5 March 2003

The World Anti-Doping Agency will convene a World Conference on Doping in Sport to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 3-5 March 2003.

The Conference is being conducted to enable the world to fully and properly consider, accept and agree to adopt the World Anti-Doping Code so that it will be applicable for the Athens Summer Olympic Games in August 2004.

The Conference will bring together the Olympic Movement and sporting bodies, as well as representatives from Governments and Public Authorities, who will be responsible for implementing the Code once it is in place.

Registration information will be available at the end of November 2002 and can be accessed via the WADA website – www.wada-ama.org.

Questions that cannot be answered via the information contained on the website can be emailed to wadiconf@wada-ama.org.

WADC Standards for Therapeutic Use Exemptions

In addition a paper addressing the rationale and approach in developing the WADA List of Prohibited Substances and Methods for 2004 will be circulated to all stakeholders.

Next Steps in the Code process

The next steps in the Code process are as follows:

1. Review of the Code (version 2.0) by stakeholders and provision of comments to WADA, **December 10th**
2. Review of the Standards (version 1.0) by stakeholders and provision of comments to WADA, **January 10th 2003**
3. Review of received comments and revision of draft Code and Standards by WADA, **February 10th**
4. Circulation of final drafts of the Code (version 3.0) and Standards (version 2.0) to all stakeholders, **February 20th**
5. World Conference on Anti-Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, Denmark, **March 3rd to 5th**
6. Final approval by the WADA Foundation Board of the Code and Standards, **March 5th**
7. Circulation of final approved Code and Standards to all stakeholders for acceptance and implementation, **March 20th**

Contact: Rune Andersen,
Director, Standards and Harmonisation,
rune.andersen@wada-ama.org

In brief

Legal Essay Competition

Last year WADA gave law students and young lawyers under 35 years of age the opportunity to contribute to the fight against doping by organizing an essay competition on the following topic: the legal requirements in conducting blood testing in doping control. The Judging Committee (Justice Lauri Tarasti from Finland, Chairman, Lecturer Hayden Opie from Australia, and Professor Margareta Baddeley from Switzerland), has reached an unanimous decision on the US\$ 1,000 prizes in the competition, which have been awarded to Gary Dukeshire (Canada) and Catherine Ordway (Australia).

Contact: Angela Iannantuono,
Manager, Human Resources and Legal
angela.iannantuono@wada-ama.org



Mr Rob Koehler,
Deputy Director,
Standards and Harmonisation,
supervises the WADA tests

Doping Control Science

Testing update

From January to 1 November 2002, 3,000 tests (approximately) have been conducted across 87 nationalities in 48 countries

22 adverse analytical results, of which :

- 3 tests resulted in no sanctions
- 3 tests resulted in a warning by the federation (no sanction)
- 4 tests require follow-up testing (T/E)
- 7 results are still in the management phase by the International Federation (s)
- 5 tests resulted in sanctions

Of the 3,000 tests, WADA has conducted approximately 300 EPO tests across seven International Federations (FINA-Swimming, UCI-Cycling, FISA-Rowing, FIS-Skiing, IBU-Biathlon, ISU-Skating, IAAF-Track and Field).

All the results are sent simultaneously to both WADA and the Federation. WADA's result management protocol requires the federations to report all aspects of an adverse analytical finding until the final determination has been received.

Athlete whereabouts information continues to be a major challenge. In order to better understand the federations and their ability to obtain whereabouts information a taskforce was formed with representation from WADA, Canada and Norway. While the taskforce is in the initial phase of providing assistance with the federation, they are confident that the project will ease the transition for the introduction of the World Anti-Doping Code and the provisions outlined for Mandatory whereabouts information.

Contact : Rob Koehler,
Deputy Director, Standards and Harmonisation
rob.koehler@wada-ama.org

Laboratory Accreditation

One of WADA's key programme priorities is the establishment of a WADA Laboratory Accreditation Programme. This programme involves the development of Specific WADA Laboratory Accreditation and Operating Requirements (LAROS), including a Proficiency Testing Programme, and a WADA management system.

Within the World Anti-Doping Programme standards for anti-doping laboratories are defined as a mandatory level 2 document, as one of the international standards linked to the World Anti-Doping Code.

The working title of the document is "Laboratory Accreditation and Operating Requirements (LAROS)". The main elements in LAROS are the following :

- WADA Requirements for Accreditation of Doping laboratories
- Application of ISO 17 025 to Analysis of Doping Control Samples
- WADA Accreditation Process

A small Project Team has been established to coordinate and ensure the development of the LAROS. A bigger Project Group with representatives from laboratories and an accreditation body supports the Project Team (e.g. responsible for reviewing and commenting draft sections), whereas the WADA Laboratory Accreditation Committee gives guidance and input in the process.

IOC Sub-Commission on Doping and Biochemistry in Sport and all laboratories have been involved in an initial review of the first complete draft of LAROS in mid-October, in order to provide comments and feedback. Based on these comments a final draft version of LAROS have been completed and circulated for formal review and comments to all stakeholders, together with the other international standards (List of Prohibited Substances and Methods and Standards for Sample Collection).

Contact : Olivier Rabin, Director, Science
olivier.rabin@wada-ama.org

Independent Observers

The independent observation of anti-doping control procedures programme, co-financed by the European Commission, continues. During recent months, the following events have been observed :

- Commonwealth Games, (Manchester, England): Raymond Hack, from South Africa chaired a team of ten observers.
 - FIBA World Basket-Ball Championships:
 - for men in Indianapolis (USA): Eduardo de Rose, Brazil, chaired a team of four Observers
 - for women in China: Pirjo Krouvila, (Finland), was accompanied by Anne Gripper, (Norway).
- Reports published regarding the above mentioned events are or will be available soon on the WADA website at www.wada-ama.org

Contact: Jennifer Ebermann,
Manager, Special Projects
jennifer.ebermann@wada-ama.org

2003 List of prohibited substances and methods

On 30 September 2002, WADA and the IOC published the new list of prohibited substances and methods, which will help guide doping control within the world of sports in 2003. The current list is applicable until 31 December 2002.

For the first time, the list of prohibited methods includes a reference to genetic doping, defined as *"the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance"*.

The new IOC/WADA list and its explanatory note can be found on both the WADA (www.wada-ama.org) and IOC (www.olympic.org) websites.

The 2004 list, which is to be approved in 2003, will be part of the World Anti-Doping Code, which will go into effect in 2004.

Contact: Olivier Rabin, Director, Science
olivier.rabin@wada-ama.org

Research grants

With regard to the 2002 programme 31 applications were received in the priority areas encouraged by WADA, as detailed in WADAnews No.2. WADA is currently conducting a scientific and ethical review of all the projects to be recommended for financial support on the occasion of the WADA Executive Committee meeting on 24 November 2002.

Contact: Olivier Rabin, Director, Science
olivier.rabin@wada-ama.org

MASDOCS

The Malaysian Association of Doping Control in Sports

We received this contribution from the Malaysian Association of Doping Control in Sports. It is a testimony to the importance of the initial and ongoing creation of the network of anti-doping agents, who perform their duties worldwide.

Contact: Dr M. Jegathesan, President MASDOCS
dmjega@pcjaring.my

MASDOCS was created following the successful implementation of the doping control programme of the 1998 Commonwealth Games. This has been the largest exercise conducted in the country to date and involved the systematic training of nearly 150 personnel over a period of almost two years. The personnel, whilst mainly from the Ministry of Health, was to a large extent also drawn from sister government institutions and universities as well as from the private sector and the public at large.

At the completion of the training programme, and in conjunction with their duties at the Commonwealth Games, the Ministry of Health awarded the successful participants with a certificate for their competence in their respective fields of doping control.

The Commonwealth Games had thus helped generate a critical mass of a well-trained, motivated and dedicated work force that is able to undertake all aspects of doping control at the highest levels. It was felt that this represented a national legacy that should be sustained and strengthened.

The formation of a professional society MASDOCS was considered the most reliable method of ensuring this sustainability. It was decided at the valedictory gathering of the Commonwealth Games doping control team at the conclusion of the

Games that such a body be formed and that all those, who had been certified as doping control personnel by the Ministry of Health, be eligible as charter members. A pro-tem Committee was duly constituted to carry through this proposal. The pro-tem Committee set about its task and the association, MASDOCS, was duly registered by the Register of Societies on September 15, 2001; the first AGM was held on February 17, 2001. The rest, as they say is history.

40 of the original 150 who qualified have been fully inducted as members. Many others are still undergoing the induction process. It was also decided that in addition to the charter members, any person who had completed an acceptable training course considered equivalent to the Ministry of Health's training programme would also be eligible as member. Such courses would include the training conducted in preparation of the South East Asian Games and other courses organized by international bodies such as IDTM. Anyone interested in participating and contributing to the activities of MASDOCS is welcome as associate member. Opportunities for appropriate training courses will be created for them.

*Our thanks go to Dr M. Jegathesan
President MASDOCS*



Interview

Dr Martial Saugy,

Director of the Swiss Doping Analysis Laboratory, Lausanne, Switzerland

The Swiss Doping Analysis Laboratory is one of the 28 laboratories accredited by the IOC to perform the analyses of doping controls. The director of the laboratory talked to us about a few key issues these laboratories have to deal with, in this time of transition from IOC to WADA accreditation.

How does the Lausanne laboratory compare with the other accredited laboratories in terms of activities?

In number of analysed samples, between 4,000 and 4,500 a year, the Swiss laboratory counts as a medium-sized institution. Some laboratories analyse fewer than 1,000 samples. Others, such as the one in Los Angeles for example, analyse 30,000 samples. There are 4-5 large laboratories, which handle a flow of more than 10,000 samples, and a whole group of laboratories which process 3,000 to 5,000 samples. The IOC and WADA have fixed the minimum at 1,500 samples to guarantee the laboratories' competence. This will force the governments to guarantee that a minimum of 1,500 sample analyses be conducted at the national level for a laboratory to operate properly. Half of the 4,000 samples analysed by the Lausanne laboratory are guaranteed by Switzerland, the other half is conducted under contract with WADA, the IFs or groups that collect the samples on behalf of other organisations. So, these contracts are not guaranteed, or then only on an annual basis or for special events.

Looking beyond national priorities, there must be a certain amount of competition between the laboratories?

This is one of the crucial aspects in the organisation of the anti-doping laboratories. WADA and the IOC promote this: a guaranteed minimum number of samples analysed in the course of 3 years is part of the accreditation procedure. For the Swiss laboratory this assurance can only be provided at the national level, which means that the Swiss sports governing bodies must guarantee the supply of required samples for these 3 years. After that, it's the "free market". The advent of WADA and the introduction of many out-of-

competition controls have revealed, although it was already implied, a market which will have to be distributed, in my opinion, according to rules which still have to be agreed. It is a competitive market, which can lead to dumping for an activity, which is not profitable. In order to survive, the Swiss laboratory is under the wings of a university and public health institution; a large majority of laboratories is in the same situation. Although the laboratories may not like it, this market is controlled by service providers. The laboratories would prefer to deal directly with WADA rather than with intermediaries, which are purely commercial undertakings. We develop tests, we invest a lot of time and energy, develop technical and scientific know-how, and then we have to compete to perform the largest number of analyses at the lowest possible cost. What may well happen is that this commercial approach will make the scientific and technical expertise and the know-how disappear.

But the accredited laboratories must also act in unison vis-à-vis WADA and the IOC. How are you organised to act as a pressure group?

We have some difficulty at times, cooperating between laboratories, there's talk of academic competition. Of course it's stimulating, but it may go against in particular the objectives of WADA, which wants us all to go in the same direction.

The accredited laboratories do have a representative at the IOC; currently it is Ray Kazlauskas from Sydney. A few years ago the IOC introduced this possibility of nominating and then electing the laboratories' representative, whose mandate is to cooperate with the IOC Medical Commission's Anti-Doping, Biochemistry and Sports Sub-Committee to correct the re-accreditation tests. This activity will be passed on to WADA

either next year or in 2004. The laboratories are in transition at present. Also, the accredited laboratories were obliged previously to obtain ISO certification for 2000-2001, something I think is perfectly reasonable.

So this means that a lot of import standardisation work has been accomplished and does not have to be done over again now?

A certain number of discussions are underway. WADA will put in place an accreditation system with performance tests, which have to be conducted at certain intervals during the year, as well as maybe the re-accreditation procedures, which already exist, with a single examination each autumn, which the laboratory has to pass with zero error otherwise it is demoted. The laboratories met recently to discuss all these matters. They concluded that these proficiency tests of WADA would really have to be harmonised, as would the ISO accreditations systems, which are national, to avoid duplicating all this work. Hence the importance of WAADS (World Association of Anti-Doping Scientists), founded about four years ago with David Cowan from London as its chairman. The association's structures are not clearly defined and do not enable clearly established lines of communication or discussion. The only, but positive, aspect is precisely the implementation of these inter-laboratory proficiency tests which are helping us increasingly in professional terms, allowing us to ensure that at the national level the laboratory's performance is comparable and of good quality.

Does this mean that a test could have produced a different result from one laboratory to another?

I will be very careful about how I answer this question! In any case, in quantitative terms and from the scientific point of view, it is impossible to obtain exactly the same result from one laboratory to the other, simply because we are dealing with biological material which by its very nature presents a variability of more or less 10%. So, yes, the results will vary, but will they do so significantly? Does the difference make the result significantly different and thus make the interpretation different? The laboratories' work is to ensure that the difference in the analytical result of two identical samples not be significant.

Is there a trend towards "judicialising" the procedures of the fight against doping? Doesn't the introduction of more and more standards of quality, of proficiency tests have its drawbacks, in a court of law, for example?

Indeed, there is a very strong trend here, which scares us a lot. In fact, most of our reactions to the new Code and above all to the laboratory operating directives have been to point out that the more directives there are to follow the more a laboratory may fail to comply with these directives. We would like to remain within reasonable limits in this regard, i.e.: guarantee a level of performance, which fits the purpose.



Does WADA support your approach in this context of the development of the new Code and of the new standards and procedures?

We are still in the process of responding to WADA's proposals, which we feel are precisely too procedural in some cases. All my colleagues, and myself, who have appeared in court have noticed this "judicialising" trend. Increasingly the professionalism of people with vast experience is being questioned, and this is becoming increasingly difficult to accept. There are lawyers, who for the sake of oratory, insult the Heads of laboratories, claiming that our only aim in life is to ruin the careers of athletes, that we are using the athletes to advertise for ourselves. This shows clearly which way the wind's blowing!

I believe that the majority of my colleagues believe in the benefits of the anti-doping fight and continue to believe in the results they will defend in court, but if it becomes too difficult, if the slightest legal error throws a case out of court and ultimately drives the federations to not follow through, this may take the wind out of the sails. On the other hand, I agree that laboratories should not be allowed to "make a career" out of positive results they were able to defend. This is definitely not a trend to be encouraged, in no circumstances. We must stand up for our work, our cases, but I think it would be indecent to brag about it.

We should be allowed to remain levelheaded, so as not to fall into this primitive legalism, which is beginning to swamp us. We need to have a thorough debate on this with WADA. We would like to see the WAADS, this association of laboratories, recognised as a pressure group. It is true that some laboratory representatives sit on WADA's Standards and Harmonisation Committee, but our association as such is not represented. It should be possible to have representatives at WADA who have the official duty to report back to the laboratories.

Is there any coordination or cooperation between the laboratories with regard to the subject areas and implementation of research work?

Indeed, that is the role of WADA. That doesn't exclude coordination for example between a laboratory possessing certain know-how, on the one hand, and a laboratory with certain samples, on the other hand. One has to promote smart coordination. It is perfectly appropriate that

WADA should decide on the priority research subjects it subsidises, but the federations should be able to endorse and finance studies and research of subjects which are relevant to them, without being obliged to get WADA's blessing. One could of course ask the whether this money should not be added to the WADA's research fund and discussed, but I believe that one should complement the other. WADA will not be able to manage everything; in any case, this is one of the conditions of our academic independence. We will look for funding elsewhere, understandably.

To conclude, what are the main prospects for the Swiss Doping Analysis Laboratory?

Our aim is not to increase the number of samples, but rather to increase the number of our academic research teams.

Of course our objective is to go on providing organisers, federations, WADA, etc. with excellent doping analysis services, but we would also like to continue working on the development of analyses, doing applied research, for example with the financial help of the federations – in fact this is mandatory in order to obtain ISO accreditation. Lastly, we want to invest in a more fundamental, academic-oriented research, in biotechnology (peptides) and in genetic engineering. This is the only way to justify financing in a University setting; moreover it is one of the requirements laid down in the new Code.

Key data

Swiss Doping Analysis Laboratory, Institute of Forensic Medicine – University of Lausanne

Date of creation: 1990

Date of accreditation by the IOC: 1992

Staff: 12, plus about 6 full-time trainees (technicians, university students)

Number of samples analysed p.a.: about 4,500



Athletes International Athletes' Forum

Representatives of Athletes' Commissions from International Federations (IFs), Continental Associations of National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and the IOC Athletes' Commission, attended the first International Athletes' Forum, which was held on 19 and 20 October 2002 at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne (Switzerland). IFs which do not have an Athletes' Commission were also given the opportunity to send an athlete representative, and there was a total of 56 participants from 30 out of the 35 Olympic International Federations and all five Continental NOC Associations. The Athletes discussed different subjects concerning their future, including the fight against doping, on which they agreed on the following final recommendations:

- The Olympic Movement and all its partners should be encouraged to give full support to the acceptance and implementation of the WADA Anti-Doping Code.
- In order to show their full support for the fight against doping, all athletes should sign up for the WADA Anti-Doping Passport.

Special emphasis should be put on education and distribution of the new Code to the athletes.

We encourage WADA to work through the NOCs and IFs to facilitate the further implementation and communication of the athlete's passport.

- The athletes assume total responsibility for the intake of any substance, including food supplements, that may result in a positive doping sample.
- The athletes encourage the IOC to increase communication with the NOCs and IFs in regard to providing proper documentation for asthmatic conditions, in order to prevent the unnecessary testing of athletes prior to their competitions.

Additionally, the athletes accept the principle of influences such as coaches, agents, doctors, and governments being held responsible for their actions.

The athletes endorse the position of not allowing the use of oxygen tents within or outside the Olympic Village.

We strongly request all members of the Olympic Family to work with their respective governments to implement stricter regulations for the labelling of food supplements, and the Olympic Movement to implement an educational programme.

Contact at the IOC: Florence Lethier, Project Officer
florence.letthier@olympic.org

4





Among WADA's visitors in Manchester:
the Queen of England...

Communication Education

Communications Plan

During its October first meeting, WADA's Executive Committee adopted its Communications Plan for the coming year. It rests on five "pillars", or areas of focus, which will serve to further the organization's goals and objectives:

- Media outreach
- Website/internet-based outreach
- Internal Communications
- Athlete outreach
- Major events (Particularly, the World Conference on Doping in Sport in 2003)

This plan is intended to serve as a tool of the overall WADA strategic and business plan and to help promote the goals identified by the organization as being key targets in the coming years. Chief among these goals is the completion and adoption by key stakeholders of the World Anti-Doping Code.

Contact: Farnaz Khadem,
Director, Communications
farnaz.khadem@wada-ama.org

Athlete Outreach Programme

The previous name for the Athlete Outreach Programme was the Youth Awareness Programme. This name change better reflects the aim of the programme and the fact that athletes of all ages can benefit from outreach initiatives and activities.

The Athlete Outreach Programme targets multi-sport and multi-national events with the goal of

showcasing WADA, while also creating an awareness amongst athletes around prohibited substances and the values of competing free of doping.

It includes :

- Exhibits, new media and personal interactions with athletes and their entourage.
- Promotion of WADA website as a valid source of anti-doping information.
- Promotion of other WADA initiatives such as the Athlete Passport or the World Anti-Doping Code.
- Empowerment of retired Olympians as role models.
- Encouragement for media outlets to write positive, pro-active stories around doping free athletes and the anti-doping issue.

From 25 July to 4 August 2002 an Athlete Outreach Programme was successfully held at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, UK, with more than 1,200 athletes having signed up to the Athlete Passport there. A guiding factor of success was when top athlete Ian Thorpe congratulated WADA on the work achieved.

For the rest of 2002, and 2003, the following events have been planned :

- Central American (San Salvador, El Salvador): 15 November-1 December 2002
- Australian Youth Olympic Festival (Sydney): 8-13 January 2003
- European Youth Olympic Festival (Bled, Slovenia): 25 January-1 February 2003
- The Pan American Games (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic): 1-17 August 2003
- The All African Games (Abuja, Nigeria): 4-18 October 2003



Other events

Last summer WADA was also involved in the following one-sport international events:

- The Tour de France cycling race
- The World Basketball Championships for Men (Indianapolis, USA)
- The World Equestrian Games (Jerez, Spain)

Contact: Stacy Spletzer, Outreach Manager
stacy.spletzer@wada-ama.org

Athlete Passport news

The first issue of "Athlete's Passport" a monthly 2-page newsletter specifically designed for athletes who have signed up for the Athlete Passport Programme, has been sent to its recipients by mid-November. Through this newsletter, WADA plans to address the topics, questions and concerns that are specific to athletes in relation to doping in sport.

Contact: passport@wada-ama.org

E-learning

WADA's e-learning programme, co-financed by the European Commission, is now on-line at the following address www.truegame.org. After logging in with your user name and password you can choose one of the many different options - for example a trip to the planet *Tellus Athletica*, where you can discover its four continents, learn more, think about or test your knowledge by playing an interactive game (in English, plus depending on the module, in one of the other languages mentioned below):

- *Regulae*, the Doping Control Process (in French)
- *Ludus Veritas*, the Spirit of Sport, Play True (in Spanish)
- *Ethicus*, Values, Doping and ethical Dilemmas (in German)
- *Intellego*, Definition and Anti-Doping Violations (in Portuguese)

Contact: Jennifer Ebermann,
Manager, Special Projects
jennifer.ebermann@wada-ama.org



... and Australia's famous swimmer Ian Thorpe

New Swiss educational material

As a consequence of new articles about doping in the Federal Act on the Promotion of Gymnastics and Sports being in effect since 1st January of this year, the Swiss Federal Office of Sports has recently launched a set of new educational materials, in order to update and improve its existing tools. This material includes:

- a new booklet for athlete (in German and French)
- a new folder with basic information aimed towards the general public (in German, French and Italian)
- a magazine describing the fight against doping in Switzerland, and especially the role and tasks of the government (in German, French, Italian and English)
- a CD-ROM with background information on doping (in German and French)
- two DVDs with films about doping, one being published by the Federal Office of Sport, the other by the Swiss national television, sports sector. (in German and French)
- two products published in cooperation with a publishing house for school books ("Zur Zeit-Doping" for young students and teachers, and two brochures for the German classes).

Further information can also be found on
www.dopinginfo.ch

Contact: Federal Office for Sport,
CH-2532 Magglingen
Dr. Matthias Kamber,
Head of Doping Prevention Service
matthias.kamber@baspo.admin.ch



National Anti-Doping Organisations

The Netherlands Centre for Doping Affairs (NeCeDo)

The Netherlands Centre for Doping Affairs (NeCeDo) is the national anti-doping agency responsible for the co-ordination of policies and the provision of information and education concerning doping in the widest sense of the word.

Composition

In the late eighties there appeared to be a clear need in the Netherlands to combine the available knowledge and expertise with regard to doping in order to establish a meaningful national approach to the national anti-doping policy. This led to the foundation of NeCeDo in 1989. In order to obtain widespread support the following main players in the anti-doping field are represented on the board:

The Netherlands Olympic Committee * Netherlands Sports Confederation (NOC*NSF),

The Netherlands Association of Sports Medicine (VSG),

The Royal Dutch Medical Association (KNMG)

The NOC*NSF Athletes' Commission.

Representatives of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) and the National Institute of Public Health and Environment (RIVM) were appointed to advise the board. Mr Jan Loorbach, former Chef de Mission of the Netherlands delegation at the Sydney Olympic Games, chairs the board. The NeCeDo staff currently counts nine members. NeCeDo is certified for ISO 9001:2000.

Core activities

Policy advice and information

The implementation of an adequate anti-doping policy includes giving advice on various doping issues such as blood samples, minors, international standards etc. NeCeDo advises the government and the national organisations involved in sports and anti-doping on these issues to help them develop their policies further. NeCeDo provides accessible and reliable information for an even broader target group stretching from general practitioners and students to journalists. In this context, NeCeDo's web sites www.necedo.nl and www.lijfsportenmiddelen.nl and the information hotline are of crucial importance.

Rules and Regulations

Anti-doping regulations provide the foundation of anti-doping policy. To avoid having their budgets cut, every autonomous national sports organisation in the Netherlands is obliged to have proper anti-doping regulations in place. NeCeDo provides

assistance for this purpose. NeCeDo has developed a model anti-doping regulation that can be customised to the needs and requirements of national sport organisations. These regulations set out the latest international developments.

International participation

NeCeDo is actively involved in the international anti-doping scene.

The Dutch government ratified the Anti-Doping Convention of the Council of Europe in 1995. As the national coordinating body, NeCeDo has attended the meetings of the Monitoring Group ever since and participates actively in the various advisory groups. NeCeDo is currently chairing the advisory group on education. The Netherlands has been a member of the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) since 1997 with NeCeDo in the role of implementing authority. NeCeDo actively supports various WADA initiatives.

Education aimed at elite athletes and athletes in fitness centres

The educational activities of NeCeDo target elite athletes and athletes in fitness centres. Education programs with integrated educational activities aimed at the aforementioned target groups have been developed, implemented and evaluated on a structural base since 1993. Emphasis is currently being put on the promotion of attitude and behaviour through educational work and the athletes' passport.

Doping Control Policy

A mathematical model has been developed for the distribution of doping controls among the national sport organisations using objective criteria primarily; doping control officials are being trained and guidelines for conducting doping controls have been developed. The conduct of doping controls is the primary responsibility of Doping Control Netherlands (DoCoNed).

Scientific research

Scientific research of various doping issues, such as trafficking, doping and mind sports, prevalence studies and various studies of the health consequences of steroid use, has either been conducted or coordinated by NeCeDo. Currently NeCeDo is conducting research of the determinants of doping amongst elite athletes, the prevalence of doping in organised sports at a non-elite level and of the determinants of doping amongst athletes in fitness centres.

Roles and responsibilities

As "Partner in Clean Sport", NeCeDo works alongside the National Sports Organisations (NSOs) and four other main organisations, which are active in the field of anti-doping in the Netherlands, each with its respective roles and responsibilities:

Doping Control Netherlands (DoCoNed)

DoCoNed is the national anti-doping organisation with principal responsibility for conducting doping controls in the Netherlands. It periodically reports on its findings to all national sport organisations and international partners. DoCoNed is a contracting party of the Drug Free Sport Consortium and as such conducts anti-doping controls within the context of WADA doping control program. It is also been awarded the ISO International Standard for Doping Control (ISDC) certification.

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS)

The ministry of VWS is the principal governmental body responsible for anti-doping policy in the Netherlands. The role of the government is based on a) self regulation of national sports organisations, b) legal action against illegal trafficking in doping substances and c) international cooperation and agreements. The ministry requires national sports organisations to have proper regulations in place, conduct a sufficient amount of doping controls and inform their elite athletes properly. This is supported by funding both NeCeDo and DoCoNed.



Netherlands Olympic Committee* Netherlands Sports Confederation (NOC*NSF)

NOC*NSF is the principal sports governing body responsible for the overall anti-doping policy in the Netherlands. NOC*NSF Elite Sport aims to create optimum conditions for (future) elite athletes to enable them to perform to the best of their ability.

Audit Commission Doping

The Audit Commission Doping evaluates the enforcement of the regulations by national sport organisations. The commission reports its findings twice a year to the General Meeting of NOC*NSF, the State Secretary of Health, Welfare and Sport and the Board of NeCeDo.

NeCeDo Vision: a doping free sports culture in the Netherlands

NeCeDo Mission: prevention and reduction of doping use for the purpose of health and fair play

Contact

NeCeDo - P.O. Box 5014 - 2900 EA Capelle a/d IJssel - The Netherlands

tel.: + 31 10 201 01 50 - fax: + 31 10 201 01 59
www.necedo.nl - www.lijfspportenmiddelen.nl
info@necedo.nl - Doping Info line 0900 2001 000





Sport Movement

The International Rowing Federation (FISA)

- the oldest international sports federation in the Olympic Movement, founded in 1892 in Turin (Italy)
- 115 affiliated national rowing Federations
- 8 permanent staff at headquarters in Lausanne (Switzerland)

FISA has a long history of anti-doping initiatives and is very involved in the anti-doping battle and in supporting the work of WADA. Why is this? Is rowing a sport with a huge doping problem? Or is it a matter of principle within this old sports federation? Why does rowing have the hardest penalty of all sports – a life ban for the first offence for drugs like anabolic steroids and EPO?

What are the characteristics of this sport which touch upon the doping question?

Rowing is a "strength endurance" sport, with the endurance factor the main aspect of the sport. International events are over 2,000 metres and take between 5'30" (in a men's eight) and 7'30" (lightweight women's single sculls). Strength and power are of course important, but not as much as in other sports. Up until 1985 women rowed over 1,000 metres only, and at that time women's events were largely sprint/strength events over 3 minutes. It is true to say that in the eighties there were some incidents of doping in women's events with anabolic steroids. In 1985 the women's events became 2,000 metres events and the type of athlete changed somewhat to reflect the greater importance of endurance in the women's events. These days, with the advent of EPO and other blood related doping, the threat to endurance events is as strong as the threat to sprint events were in the eighties.

Nonetheless, FISA in fact does not have a great history of positive doping cases over the years, but all the same it has been vigilant in the fight against doping. Consistent with being the oldest international sports federation, it is also the first to have started its own testing at competitions in 1983 and was amongst the first to commence out-of-competition testing in 1990. Then last year, it was a pioneer in introducing unannounced blood testing for EPO out-of-competition.

Out-of-competition testing

The move into out-of-competition testing was interesting. Such testing was not well established at the time. FISA took the initiative to do such testing throughout the world, and trained volunteers to visit countries (the volunteers were not permitted to test in their own countries) and carry out doping tests without notice. National federations were required to submit details of their national training camps to FISA, and a pair of volunteers might appear at any time. This had its practical difficulties, but in principle, meant that doping was being controlled throughout the world and throughout the year. These days the out of competition testing goes on, but without rowing volunteers undertaking the work. The testing is done by WADA, and by national testing authorities.

Last year, rowers arriving in Lucerne to train for and compete in the World Championships Regatta that was being held there, were subjected to unannounced blood and urine testing for EPO. A large number of rowers were tested, and again, FISA was one of the first federations to undertake such unannounced testing of its athletes.

Sanctions

The life ban that FISA imposes for a first offence in serious doping raises some discussion from time to time. Of course it is a harder penalty than any other federation, and has been

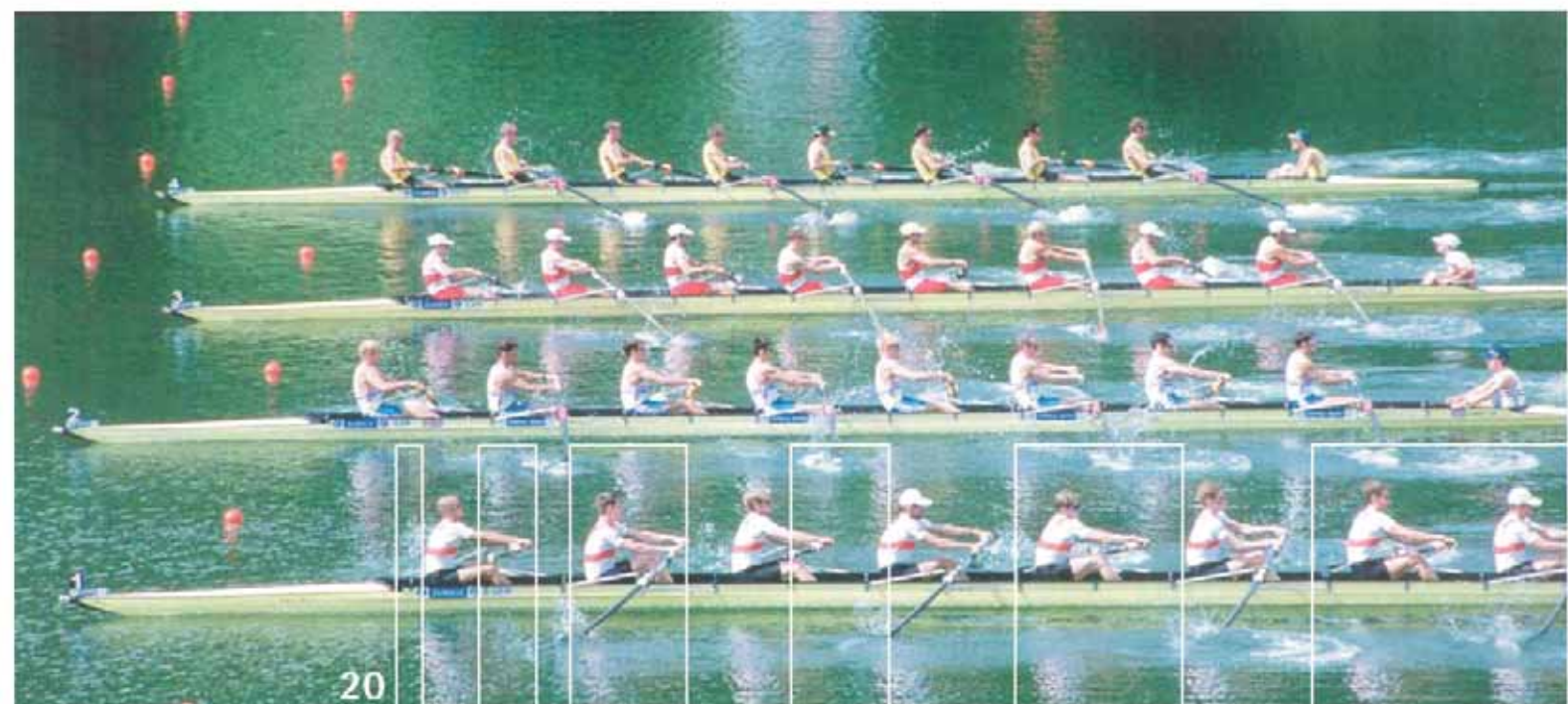
re-considered by FISA at times. The reason for the life ban is not that doping is rife in the sport and needs a strong penalty. Rather, it is the strong ethic and culture in rowing which requires such a clear statement. Even with the difficult area of nandrolone and supplements, the athletes and their national federations have said very clearly that the life ban should stay in force. In 2001 there was a case of nandrolone where the level was not greatly above the limit which establishes a positive case. Under the rules the rower was banned for life. But FISA took the opportunity to raise the principle of the life ban at its annual congress, and the national federations voted almost unanimously to retain the life ban. (Only the federation of the rower concerned in the case mentioned above voted against it). The rowers themselves demanded through the Athletes' Commission that the life ban remains.

This reflects the ethic in the sport. Rowing remains very much an "amateur" sport where the large majority of competitors are not in receipt of income from rowing. Certainly athletes like Sir Steven Redgrave have become professional but these examples are few and far between. As there is not money to be made in the sport, the reason people compete and train so hard is for the self-satisfaction of achieving their own goals. To cheat by using drugs is antithetical to this motivation. That is why our athletes demand a strong anti-doping policy.

Even if this were not the case, the life ban can be supported by strong arguments. If a lawyer cheats and defrauds his client, he or she is quite likely to be struck off or de-registered for the rest of his or her life. A doctor guilty of gross negligence or unethical dealing suffers a similar fate. Why then not in sport, even where the athlete is professional, and cheats in such an unethical way as using steroids or EPO? However, this is a matter for sports other than rowing to consider: rowing is clear about its support for a life ban and is happy for the world of sport to impose a minimum ban, which allows a sport like rowing to impose a harder penalty for its own reasons.

The number of rowers banned for life over the last ten years is seven. This could mean we are not good at catching the cheats, or it could mean that rowing does not have a big problem. We think it's the latter, but in case we are wrong, we will continue to support and undertake more and more testing, especially out-of-competition, and to be a strong supporter of a strong WADA.

Our thanks go to Mr John Boulton, Member of FISA's Anti-Doping Committee, Chairman of FISA's Competitive Rowing Commission, and Ms Kathleen Di Giacomo, FISA Communications Director.





Viewpoint

The following are excerpts from a speech given by Hein Verbruggen, President of the International Cycling Union (UCI) and a member of WADA's Foundation Board. The speech was given September 24 in Montreal at the World Forum on Drugs and Dependencies. The full text of the speech can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my experience, that giving speeches about doping issues can be tricky. Doping is a very emotional subject for many people and any – even subtle – criticism on what is currently done in the anti-doping field, is sometimes hardly acceptable for them.

Since I do intend to raise some serious issues, I first want to convince and reassure the emotional part of the audience, that my federation and I are indeed firm anti-doping fighters.

You might ask: why such a vehement anti-doping stance?

Very simple. There is no alternative. To allow doping would ultimately lead to sport becoming circus – in other words a large public entertainment featuring feats of skills and daring performances. Don't forget, we are not too far anymore from genetic manipulation, from transplantations of artificial heart valves to make blood pump better, from transplanted corneas to see sharp (i.e. for shooters), etc.

Nobody who is serious wants that. The role sport, real sport, has to play in society is too important, too valuable, too precious, to allow – via doping and other manipulations – sport to degenerate into circus.

Beyond the individual, sport is becoming more and more central to the development of society at large. It has moved, during the last century and a half, from a pass-time or leisure to the social, global phenomenon it is today.

We and governments will have to do our utmost so that sport remains as it was meant to be, which is to play a positive constructive role for society. In that perspective, sport must not become a circus, pure entertainment and therefore, doping has no place. As said before, it is in fact rather simple.

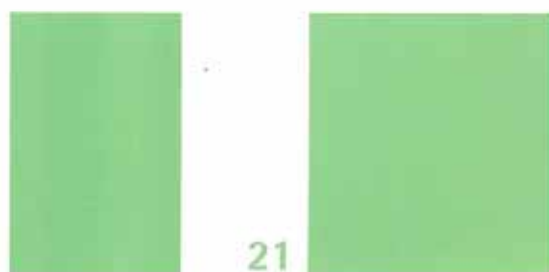
Challenges

What challenges do we face if we want to preserve this important role for sport, especially with regard to the threat that comes from doping? Many! Too many to treat them all, but I will discuss a couple of important, crucial challenges.

First of all we definitely have a number of trends against us, trends that enhance the use of doping substances in sport.

A number of factors have and could increase doping in sport. The least is the fact that (top) sport itself has become increasingly important, mainly due to television. And regrettably as it might be for some of us, sport in 2002 is no longer the same as sport in 1900. In 1900 sport was still the privilege of the elite, when one could indulge in the luxury of praising sports as the bearer of high moral and ethical principles: "participating was far more important than winning".

Nothing of that can be found in today's (top) sport: the issue is winning and medals and we all worked hard to achieve this: the athletes themselves who have made a career in sport (nothing wrong with that); the sports administrators who do not object to be judged by the number of medals



won during the Games, for example; other administrators who worship the golden calf of television rights by making their sport as spectacular as possible; and "last but not least" the press, raising today's sports heroes to the status of gods.

The functioning of WADA is another huge challenge! There are some serious threats coming to the surface.

WADA is the first international governing body that has been set up jointly by public authorities and sport governing bodies – meaning the IOC and the IFs.

The aim should be clear: to have an efficient World Anti-Doping Agency leading the fight against doping in the most effective way, based upon the 2 principles that were adopted in the 1999 World Anti-Doping Conference:

1. The IFs are responsible for controlling and sanctioning their athletes according to a World Anti-Doping Code to be developed. I repeat: the IFs!
2. Governments are – broadly – responsible for what is not within the realm of the IFs, such as trafficking, non-organized sport, etc.

Harmonisation

Under the umbrella of harmonisation, a uniform sanction of 2 year-ban for a first offence is proposed. In certain sports a 2 year ban is also a maximum ban because 2 years without competition means in practice that the athlete cannot come back to the top in his sport. Some of you might say: who cares, he cheated. This is the emotional reasoning. The brains will say: wait a moment... why should a first doping offence definitely terminate the career of a professional cyclist or a professional tennis player costing them probably millions? And why should the same 2 year ban just mean an interruption of an amateur archer who continues to make his money in his normal profession and who can, 2 years later, become World or even Olympic champion again.

Don't get me wrong: the UCI and I are in favour of harmonisation.

But in relation to doping, we talk about harmonisation, but we demand uniformity and that is not the same.

The UCI wants to look at sanctions in the same way as we look at the whole doping problem, in a factual way, led by the rationalities rather than emotions. We get equally upset with the soccer cheat who goes for the knees of his opponent and with the F1 kamikaze-cheats, as we get upset with the doping cheats.

The fight against doping is not limited to sanctions.

- Harmonisation should also be realized in other field especially those where differences between sports do not exist:
Equipment and procedures of laboratories: it would not be fair that the sample would be positive in one laboratory and negative in another because of a different equipment or method, or a lab more specialized in finding one product rather than another,
- Scientific research in order to find more forbidden substances and to simplify verification procedures (testosterone),
In general it would be fair that efforts in all sports are harmonized: the same chance to be controlled through a comparable number of drug tests, introduction of blood tests and health monitoring in order to limit eventual doping with undetectable products.

The sports world is not perfect in the fight against doping. We at the UCI try our best, but we do not control everything. Our means are limited. We have no means to stop the development of new doping methods. We have no means to stop trafficking. In the context of this very complicated phenomenon and this very difficult task, it helps little to cry only for more sanctions. This will not solve the problem. I ask for some understanding, as I have understanding for the fact that powerful states, with ten thousands of officials, policemen, soldiers and judges, with huge budgets have not succeeded in winning the fight against crime, against drug traffic, against tax fraud.

The world of sports is a fascinating one and I feel privileged that – as a volunteer – I might give my contribution.



Dear Readers,

The WADA appreciates receiving feedback on its WADAnews publication. From the messages we received, we note that the readers are increasingly those key people who work hard in the field, often behind the scenes and who are dedicated to the fight against doping in sport (e.g. athletes, scientists, educational workers, lawyers, doping control officers, etc.). We would like to thank you for your continued support.

Carolyn Riddle, Assistant, Communications, wadanews@wada-ama.org

Thanks so much for sending me copies of the WADA newsletters. As a sports enthusiast and a doctor doing my MSc in Sports and Exercise Medicine I find it very useful and educative. I want to congratulate WADA on its current achievements and I hope all of us will help support your aims.

Dr. Chris A. Adomakoh, Nottingham, England

I am the Director of Anti-Doping Laboratory for Sportsmen at the Republic of Kazakhstan Agency for Tourism and Sports. Our laboratory was set up just six months ago, that is why we appreciate any information concerning anti-doping activity. I think that your newsletter is a very useful issue for the World sports community as well as the origin of all the necessary information for anti-doping fight.

Dr. Prof. Talgat D. Talbayev, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

I receive WADAnews. This is a very nice magazine with some interesting and informative pages for me and my club, AC "Kometa".

Ivan Pošarac, Athlete, Yugoslavia

I am an Attorney and I have a great interest in Amateur Athletics and particularly, disputes that might arise from the Athletic Field setting, i.e. Doping Control and Arbitration/Dispute Resolution. Additionally, I am an active amateur wrestling as a coach and supporter of USA Wrestling. Currently I am conducting research for various Articles. Upon my review of your website, I found many interesting documents and publications that would assist me greatly, particularly WADAnews No.1 and No.2.

Garrett L. Griffin, Liberty, Missouri, USA

Calendar

Among WADA's commitments for the next months:

- International Intergovernmental Consultative Group in Anti-Doping on Sport (IICGADS) Conference, Moscow (Russia): 8-10 December 2002
- World Conference on Doping in Sport, Copenhagen (Denmark): 3-5 March 2003

Impressum

WADA news, the official newsletter of the World Anti-Doping Agency

Stock Exchange Tower - 800, Place Victoria (Suite 1700)

P.O. Box 120 - Montreal (Quebec) H4Z 1B7 - Canada

Tel: +1 514 904 9232 - Fax: + 1 514 904 8650

www.wada-ama.org - e-mail: info@wada-ama.org

Copyright WADA 2002

All information published in this newsletter was correct at the time of going to press.
The articles published in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the opinion of WADA.

Photos:

CIO/Olympic Museum: Giulio Locatelli / Allsport, Steve Munday, Adam Pretty,

Shaun Botterill / Getty Images, Clive Brunskill, Jamie Squire / Mike Hewitt

WADA, Andreas Hoistad, Giulio Locatelli, Multimédia IUML, Tourisme Montréal, FISA,
NeCeDo

L'Equipe, Bouttroux

Graphic design: TASMANIE