



We want heroes, not just winners !



Mr Richard W. Pound, Q.C., WADA Chairman

WADA to some extent appropriated this motto, with its Olympic connotations, during its presence in Salt Lake City a few months ago. Here, the athletes competing in the Olympic and Paralympic disciplines not only had the opportunity to become acquainted with the Agency's activities, but they played the main part in these programmes. For after all, it was the athletes, who, through the Athletes' Commission of the International Olympic Committee, demanded and obtained the introduction of the Independent Observers programme, which was in place already during the Olympic Games in Sydney. Again it was the athletes, who played an instrumental part in the brand-new athletes' passport programme, it was the athletes, who committed themselves publicly and in great numbers to support this programme.

We urge them to not stop there, to persevere with us and to remain vigilant over and beyond the Games. Just as an example, the very day after the closing ceremony of the Paralympic Games, WADA attended the conference on genetic sports performance enhancement in New York, co-hosted with the Banbury Centre, and seized this opportunity to draw the scientific community's attention to the issue of researchers using athletes to develop performance-enhancing substances and methods which are so clearly in contradiction of sports ethics.

Moving the permanent headquarters to Montreal immediately after the Games in no way disrupted WADA's missions, quite on the contrary! The teams' ranks are swelling, a worldwide network is being set up which will enable WADA to be available to its stakeholders 24 hours a day, all over the world, and in particular in Europe, where some of its most important partners are located. As you read these lines, the first complete draft of the World Anti-Doping Code will already have been sent to the WADA stakeholders.

On the occasion of their international conference in Kuala Lumpur, at the end of April, the governments strongly reaffirmed their trust in WADA. Seeing beyond the speeches, the preparatory work of drafting an international legal instrument and the implementation of the Agency's financing mechanism have made substantial progress.

One of the main areas of WADA's activity is that of education. Of course testing and sanctions will still be required as a protective measure and methods of detection will need to be perfected and to stay abreast, but, in the long run, it will be the ethical platform upon which sports rests that must become paramount. Only a fundamental attitudinal change can bring about a complete solution.

Then we can have the heroes we all seek.

Richard W. Pound, Q.C., WADA Chairman

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Inside WADA

It's done! Since 2 April, WADA has taken on a more permanent shape since moving into its new Headquarters in Montreal, Canada, and opening its European Regional Office in Lausanne, Switzerland. The new Montreal offices are located on the 17th floor of the Stock Exchange Tower in downtown Montreal and will accommodate a staff, which should expand to 30 employees by the end of the year.

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9h00 - 12h30/14h00 - 18h00 Monday to Friday

Staff update:

As one can well imagine, the past three months have been a very busy transitional time for everyone at WADA.

The following have moved from Lausanne to Montreal:

- Harri Syväsalmi, Director General
- Olivier Niggli, Director, Legal, Finance and Administration
- Casey Wade, Director, Special Projects
- Jennifer Ebermann, Manager, Ethics and Education
- Stacy Spletzer, Outreach Manager
- Isabelle Tornare, Manager, Communication
- Shannan Withers, Manager, Operations and Human Resources
- Chloé Christopoulos, Project Assistant, Standards and Harmonisation

And WADA is pleased to welcome the following members of staff in Montreal:

- Andreas Hoistad, Senior Manager, Technology
- Rob Koehler, Senior Manager, Standards and Harmonisation
- Christian Schilling, Travel Manager
- Marie-Claude Asselin, Assistant to the Director, Ethics and Education
- Josée Baudry, Executive Assistant to the Director General
- Angela Iannantuono, Assistant to the Director, Legal, Finance and Administration
- Danielle Nethercott, Assistant to the Director, Special Projects
- Carolyn Riddle, Receptionist
- Paula Sharko, Receptionist

As for the new European Office in Lausanne, it will be staffed by

- Tom Dielen, Director of Sports liaison
- Alain Garnier, Director of Government liaison
- Christine Gueissaz, Office Manager

All the other employees, who will not relocate to Montreal, will continue at the Agency ensuring a smooth transition of their responsibilities.

Executive positions

Two new directors also joined WADA early this year. They briefly outline their reasons for having accepted their position at WADA as well as the main duties and projects of their respective departments,



Rune Andersen,
Standards and Harmonisation

Rune, a 49-year-old Norwegian, is the former Head of Department of Ethics, Sports Medicine and Anti-Doping at the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF), the umbrella organisation of all sports federations in Norway. Since 1986 he has been a specialist in anti-doping conducting projects all over the world as well as in his home country.

"I have been working with anti-doping issues for many years within a National Olympic Committee, and it is a great challenge to enlarge the scope of this work and to influence the development of harmonisation on a global basis.

The main task will be to have the Anti-Doping Code ready before the Athens Olympic Games and to see that all stakeholders follow it. We will also contribute to developing doping control systems so that athletes really are prevented from using doping substances"

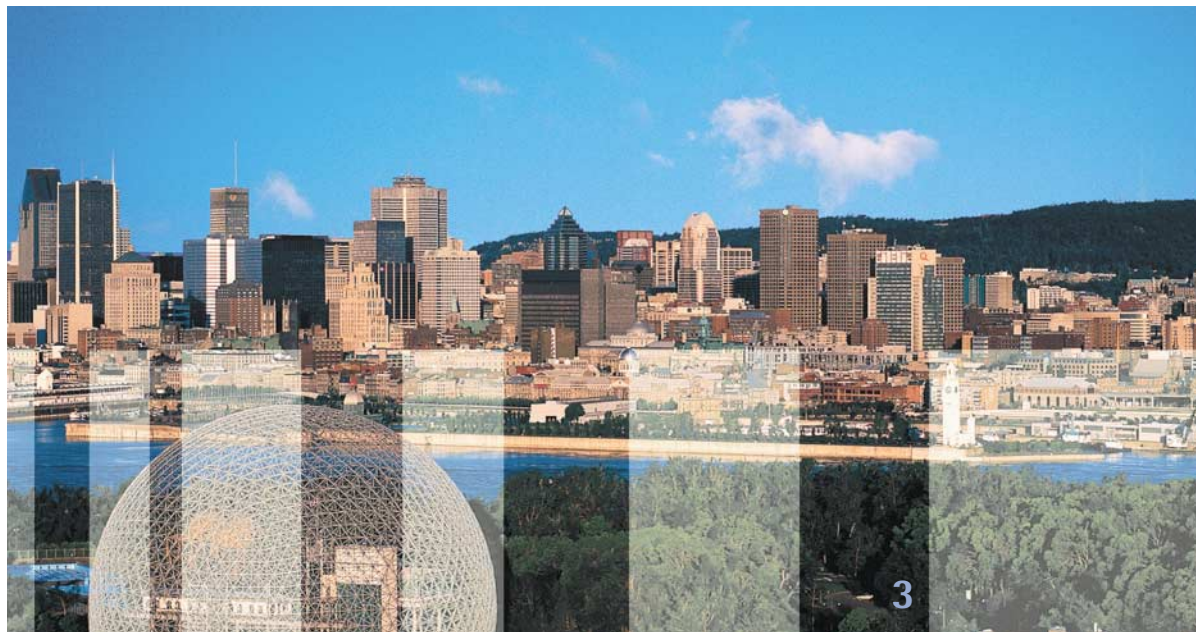


Dr Angela Schneider,
Ethics and Education

Angela is a 43-year-old Canadian, former Associate Professor and Assistant Dean, Ethics and Equity at the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Western Ontario. She has taught and researched ethics and gender issues in sport, within the Olympic Games in particular. She competed in rowing in the 1984 Olympics, winning a silver medal.

"I accepted this position at WADA because it is an important opportunity to help to foster fair and doping free sport. At a personal level it enables me to combine my Olympic experience and my academic research in a practical and applied way. Together we can create a sporting culture where doping plays no part. Our principal objective is prevention. We want to reach out to athletes around the world, to bring them together in opposition to doping. Our work will be evidence-based, collaborative and athlete-centred"

The Directors for Communication and Science are being recruited. These positions have been advertised on the WADA website as well as in major newspapers worldwide.



Funding

In accordance with the principle of equally shared funding of WADA from 2002 onwards, the governments have started to make their financial contributions, in accordance with the distribution criteria defined at the IICGADS Summit in Cape Town in May 2001. (see glossary on page 5)

Thus, the total received by May 23, 2002 amounted to US\$ 2,869,253 out of the expected US\$ 8.5 million, the remaining US\$ 8.5 million being therefore contributed by the Olympic Movement. As at May 23, 2002, the governments of the following countries have paid up their share in the funding of WADA for 2002:

Australia, Canada, China, Estonia, Finland, France, Japan, Malaysia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sweden.

Although the European Commission decided to not finance the Member States' share, it continues to fund existing projects (E-learning, Athlete Passport, Independent Observers) directly, with an amount of up to US\$ 1.2 millions.

Committee update

Foundation Board/Executive Committee:

- The Hon Paul Devillers, Secretary of State (Sport Canada) has succeeded Mr Denis Coderre, both at WADA and in his governmental functions.

Foundation Board :

- Mr Juan Antonio Gómez-Angulo, Secretary of State for Sport (Spain) has succeeded Mr Bert Anciaux (Minister of the Government of Flanders for Culture, Sports, Youth, Brussels Affairs and Development co-operation), pursuant to the alternation in the presidency of the European Union Sports Ministers' meetings.

- < It is with great sadness that WADA has learned the tragic death of the Honourable Ishaya Mark Aku, Minister of Sports and Social Development in Nigeria, in a plane accident in Nigeria on May 4, 2002.

Active member of the WADA Foundation Board, the Honourable Ishaya Mark Aku was one of the three representatives of the African continent. WADA expresses its deepest sympathy to Mr Aku's family, friends and colleagues.



Glossary

A brief presentation of some WADA key stakeholders and partners in the fight against doping.

IICGADS, International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sports.

The origin of the **IICGADS**, lies in the International Drugs in Sport Summit, held in Sydney in November 1999, a meeting of government ministers responsible for sports, hosted by the Australian government in the presence of 25 countries and various representatives of governmental and sport organisations.

One of the most important outcomes of the summit was the decision to establish an **IICGADS**, pursuant to the Canadian proposal to the summit. This body was given the general mandate to "encourage the regional development of sustained inter-governmental associations or arrangements specific to the anti-doping issue" and "to carry forward and coordinate action on the outcome of the Sydney Summit". The Sydney Communiqué enumerated the following main initial responsibilities, amongst others:

- < To resolve the processes for coordinated worldwide governmental participation in WADA, which was newly established by the IOC on 10 November 1999;
- < To initiate a process to facilitate the harmonisation of policies in other areas of exclusive government jurisdiction of responsibility;
- < To encourage nations to develop the International Standard for Doping Control (IADA).

Since then, the **IICGADS** has held three meetings: in Montreal in February 2000, in Oslo in November 2000, in Cape Town in May 2001, and has made significant progress with respect to:

- < the setting up of WADA, e.g. appointment of government representatives to the WADA Board, responsibilities of WADA Board Members, the governments' contribution towards the funding of WADA;
- < the establishment and reviewing of progress made in national anti-doping policies, programmes and legislation;
- < the development of regional intergovernmental support mechanisms to promote anti-doping initiatives;
- < the harmonisation of government laws and regulations, e.g. in the area of supply of products, customs control and product labelling;
- < the study of the concept of an international treaty to facilitate government cooperation and harmonisation in support of the role of WADA.

The 4th meeting of the **IICGADS** was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 24-26 April 2002, with 43 countries and WADA representatives attending. At the end of the meeting the participants released the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Anti-Doping in Sport, in which they affirmed their commitment to the international fight against doping in sport in three key areas:

Development of the World Anti-Doping Framework and Code

Participants notably congratulated WADA on progress achieved to date, and committed, in broad consultation, to review the draft Code and provide comments to WADA in a timely manner.

International Anti-Doping Instrument

Participants agreed that it is necessary to develop an international anti-doping instrument that will generate the broadest possible level of government endorsement. A step-by-step approach in which a non-binding instrument is developed in the short term with a view to developing a legally binding instrument to which governments might accede in the longer term, appears to offer greatest potential to achieve this goal. A working group, in consultation with governments, should develop and circulate a draft Memorandum of Understanding as an initial instrument prior to the next meeting of **IICGADS**.

Future of **IICGADS** Forum

The next meeting of **IICGADS** would be held in December 2002 in Moscow, Russia. The agenda would include:

- < A review of the revised draft Code and international standards which WADA has committed to circulate to all stakeholders in October 2002;
- < A review and execution of the Memorandum of Understanding;
- < A review of the need for further mechanisms for governments to implement the Code.

*More details on **IICGADS** and full content of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration (in English and French) can be downloaded on www.dcita.gov.au/drugsinsport*



Doping control

2001 programme: key figures (January 2001 – February 7, 2002)

3639 tests conducted across 24 Summer Olympic and 7 Winter Olympic Sports Federations.
76 nationalities tested in 49 different countries.

- < 27 positive analytical results
 - 6 tests resulted in no sanctions (medical justification)
 - 1 test resulted in a warning issued by the federation concerned (no sanction)
 - 4 results are still in the result management phase of the International Federations (IFs) concerned
 - 16 tests resulted in sanctions
- < 213 EPO blood tests (193 out-of-competition tests across 3 International Olympic Winter Olympic Sports Federations (FIS – Skiing, IBU – Biathlon, ISU – Skating), and 20 on behalf of FISA – Rowing)
 - first ever FIS and WADA positive A and B rhEPO (artificial) finding (resulted in athlete's suspension from competition for 2 years)
- < 111 professional National Hockey League (NHL) players tested
- < 137 tests conducted across 3 IFs in the framework of fee for service agreements.

Highlights for 2001

- The success of the 2001 out-of-competition testing (OOCT) programme (achieving the goal of 3,500 tests) was in part due to the IFs' cooperation and commitment to achieve doping-free sport.
- As a lead up to the Salt Lake Winter Olympic Games WADA, Salt Lake Organising Committee (SLOC) and the IOC formed a joint taskforce to coordinate the out-of-competition pre-Games testing programme from January 29 to February 8, 2002. The taskforce consisted of Doug Rollins (SLOC), Patrick Schamasch (IOC) and Rob Koehler (WADA). The goal of the taskforce was to ensure that the majority of athletes were tested prior to the start of the Games. The taskforce openly shared information about the tests and the whereabouts of the athletes attending the Games, with the approval of the IFs.
- A working group consisting of IFs and laboratories was formed to discuss and simplify the EPO blood test.
- Thanks to the cooperation of the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF), the National Hockey League (NHL) and the National Hockey League Players Association (NHLPA), professional hockey players were tested for the first time 7 months prior to the Olympic Games.

2002 programme

- WADA continues to progress and cooperate with IFs to implement worldwide out-of-competition testing at the international level through a Drug Testing Service Agreement with the Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC), to provide sample collection for WADA's testing programmes, which will include:
 - 4,500 tests across all Olympic Sports Federations and the signatory Recognized Federations.
 - 500 blood doping tests across 9 International Olympic Sport Federations.
- Negotiations for contract amendments and renewals are in progress with the International Olympic Sports Federations, and new testing service agreements with several recognized international sports federations are being negotiated and implemented.
- WADA also plans to increase its capacity for fee for service testing through agreements with the IFs and Major Sports Events Organisers.
- In order to run a comprehensive testing programme WADA relies heavily on detailed athlete whereabouts information. WADA is working with the federations and national programmes



to obtain such information. WADA plans to introduce a pilot project to assist the federations, which need to implement a detailed athlete whereabouts information programme.

- In order to improve the OOC programme WADA has sent questionnaires and feedback forms to all federations. To date most of the feedback has been positive with good suggestions to improve the programme. WADA plans to send out similar questionnaires and feedback forms to athletes by the end of 2002.
- WADA continues to play an important role in the results management of all tests conducted. WADA and the federations receive results from the IOC accredited laboratories at the same time. WADA remains in regular contact with the IFs until a final decision is taken and made public.

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In brief

Independent rhEPO review

Following WADA Foundation Board decision to continue efforts in developing a simpler EPO test, WADA will appoint two independent research/laboratory experts to review the current rhEPO test. This is to include both the review of the blood test, its related threshold levels/screening methods, and the urine test. This review will guarantee transparency and independence.

The mandate of the independent review will be based specifically on scientific evidence and relevant knowledge.

Summary of the planned approach:

1 Review with several groups

- laboratories using the method in real samples
- coordination of the inter-laboratory comparison study of the IOC
- medical commissions and juridical bodies of IF and sport bodies using these methods

2 Review of the method :

- study of documentation
- state of the art methods
- study of existing data
- conclusion on the reliability of the test including reproductibility, sensitivity and specificity
- possible proposal for improvements

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World Anti-Doping Code

The development of the World Anti-Doping Code is progressing. The first complete draft version of the Code will be finalised and circulated to all stakeholders within mid June this year. The basis for the first draft is the outline of the Code that was circulated for comments to all stakeholders in December last year.

The Code Project Team received comments and feedback from about 40 stakeholders on the draft framework documents. These comments represented valuable input to the revision of the outline and the drafting of the content of the articles in the Code. Most of the comments were in general positive about the proposed direction in the framework documents, both for the World Anti-Doping Framework and the Code.

Drafting the Code

The basic idea when drafting the Code is to ensure broad consultation and active involvement of stakeholders. The aim is to give stakeholders the feeling of ownership and buy-in to the Code when the final version is completed.

About 30 experts representing a wide range of areas in anti-doping and coming from different geographical regions have been involved in the drafting of the content of the Code, from the initial phase of providing input and comments to the final review of the draft text. During the drafting period consultation meetings were conducted with some stakeholders to ensure that the chosen direction is appropriate. Specific parts of the Code have also been presented at major conferences, such as the Harmonisation Congress in Papendal in the Netherlands¹ and the IICGADS meeting in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia².

The first part of the Code that was developed is the "Backbone of the Code". This includes the following articles:

- Rationale of anti-doping (Article 1),
- Definition of doping (Article 2),
- Anti-Doping Rule Violations (Article 9.1),
- List of Prohibited Substances and Methods (Article 9.3)
- Sanctions (Article 9.8).

These articles form the basis for the Code and have a major impact on the other articles.

¹(see on page 11)

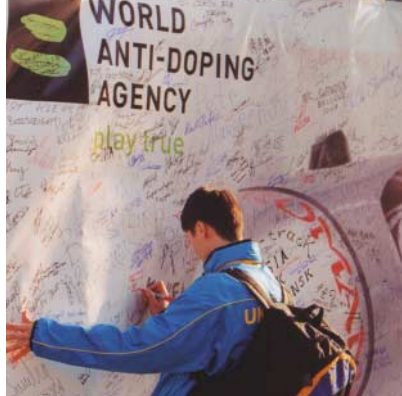
²(see on page 5)

Next steps

The first complete draft version of the Code was presented to the WADA Foundation Board at its meeting on June 4th. Soon thereafter, the Code was circulated to all stakeholders (governments, IOC, IFs, NOCs, National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs), major event organisers) for review and comments. The timeframes for the reviewing process will be approximately 2 1/2 months; comments are to be returned to WADA by the end of August. It is of vital importance that all stakeholders plan and organise an effective and inclusive reviewing process, which result in constructive and well-considered comments and proposals.

Based on the feedback and comments received in August a new revised version of the Code will be worked out. The Code will contain references to specific standards on level two in the World Anti-Doping Framework. These standards will be the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, the Laboratory Standards and the Standards for Sample Collection. A new revised version of the Code and relevant standards will be circulated to all stakeholders in October for a second reviewing process. The final version of the Code will be presented at the World Conference on Anti-Doping scheduled for March 2003 and approved by the WADA Foundation Board.

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WADA in Salt Lake City

Leading up to and during the 2002 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City, WADA conducted three major activities :

- < administering pre-Olympic Games, out-of-competition doping control tests to prospective athletes (see on page 6)
- < observing the doping control process during the Games
- < launching the Athletes Passport programme

WADA also operated a liaison office allowing it to work on issues important to its Olympic constituencies, and achieve significant international and governmental cooperation during meetings WADA Chairman Richard W. Pound and Director General Harri Syväsalmi held with governments from Germany, France, Denmark, Finland, Canada, Japan and the US.

The Independent Observers programme

For the first time, WADA has sent its Independent Observers teams to the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. A team of 12 at the Olympics and 5 at the Paralympics randomly observed all facets of the doping control process, and the results management system, from athlete selection to sample collection to laboratory analysis to the eventual adjudication of the results. The IO teams received all results simultaneously with Olympic and Paralympic officials. Both IOC and IPC have been very supportive of the Independent Observer process.

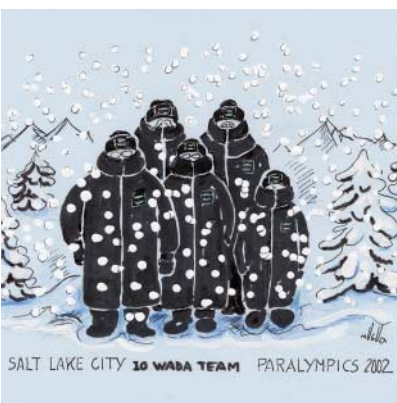
(see also the interview of the Chairman of the Olympic Games IO team on page 12)

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The Athlete Passport programme

Clean athletes are the most powerful force against doping in sport. The Athlete Passport was created to support and partner with clean athletes by giving them a visual and tangible way to publicly demonstrate their commitment to doping-free sport. This voluntary programme has been developed in conjunction with several National Anti-Doping Organisations, Olympic International Sports Federations, the IOC Athletes' Commission and the financial support of the European Commission.

It was launched during the Olympic Games by WADA Chairman Richard Pound, speed skating quadruple gold medallist Johann Koss, Chairman of the Passport Programme and WADA Board member, and European Commissioner Viviane Reding. Sign-ups continued for the duration of the Paralympic Games.



*with permission of
Dr Jacques Hugué,
President of the FIBA
Medical Commission*





How does the passport work?

The athlete passport combines a paper passport, similar in appearance to a government travel passport. The paper passport allows athletes to keep track of their doping control tests administered by different agencies. The Athlete Passport links also to a website - www.wadapassport.org in which after signing-up, athletes receive their personalised and confidential athletes portal. By logging on they have access to their WADA doping control results, anti-doping information, as well as an easy way to update WADA on their address and training schedules. The programme also fosters a direct line of communication between WADA and the athlete. Eventually, this worldwide database will enable WADA IFs, National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) to organise, harmonise and link testing programmes to share information such as athlete whereabouts for testing purposes, while also allowing athletes to monitor their full testing history.

Programme impact

The Athlete Passport had 712 athletes sign up during both the Olympic and Paralympic Games at the WADA booth in the heart of the Athlete Village.

The US Anti-Doping Agency and the Australian Sports Drug Agency partnered in the project by supporting its operation with members of their staff. Recently retired Olympians, Mr Ted Polglaze, Bobsleigh and Ms Penelope DeLilla, Short Track Speedskating also supported WADA by promoting the project directly to the athlete constituency for the duration of the Games.

The IOC Athlete's Commission including Prince Albert of Monaco, Roland Baar of Germany, Susie O'Neill of Australia, Johann Olav Koss of Norway, Manuela di Centa of Italy, Robert Ctvrtlik of the USA, Matthew Pinsent of Great Britain, Mirya Louis Hernandez of Cuba, Kjarten Haugen of IPC/Norway and Liston Bochette of World Olympian Association/Puerto Rico offered their time to fully understand the project and to promote it further with the elite athletes in their countries.

WADA-IPC relationship

The cooperation between WADA and the IPC in the Independent Observers' and the Athletes' Passport Programmes during the 2002 Paralympic Winter Games has strengthened the possibility of future cooperation in terms of testing and education. Eventually WADA will help the IPC develop international, educational, anti-doping programmes for athletes, coaches and sports administrators within Paralympic sports. Both entities will urge National Anti-Doping Agencies to include Paralympic sports within their testing and education programmes, and the IPC will be fully involved in the development of the World Anti-Doping Code.

A congress on "Harmonisation of Doping Policies and Procedures in European Sport for Athletes with Disabilities" will take place August 31 to September. Test 2002 in Bratislava, Slovakia Republic. The European Paralympic Committee (EPC) is organising it in cooperation with the IPC and the Slovak Paralympic Committee with the aim of presenting and discussing strategies for the harmonisation and effective delivery of anti-doping programmes in the European Union (EU) Member States and Candidate States. The congress will feature a series of expert lectures as well as workshops and plenary sessions. It is funded by the EU and will be conducted in consultation with and support of WADA.

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Future developments

The programme is a work-in-progress, and WADA hopes to have it fully operational by the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens. Six national anti-doping organisations are currently conducting or have completed pilot programmes for the Athlete Passport. These pilot programmes will enable WADA to evaluate and shape the programme more effectively with regard to possible challenges, such as differences in national legislation, customs and technologies.

An evaluation process is currently underway as the project progresses further.

The next opportunity for athletes to sign up for the Athlete Passport is planned for the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, Great Britain, from July 25 to August 4, 2002.

Contact: Stacy Spletzer, Outreach Manager
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"The Solution Lies with YOU!"

Attention: Olympians and Paralympians

Would you be interested in getting involved as an athlete role model for WADA at different sporting events around the world? WADA is seeking outgoing athletes that are passionate about and committed to doping free sport and would enjoy interacting with young and aspiring athletes in an Athlete Village setting as part of their global Awareness Programme. Ideally this athlete is retired, has kept an involvement in their sport by way of serving on an Athletes Commission or other grass roots sporting programmes.

WADA requests that two letters of recommendation be forwarded with your letter of interest, one of which should be from your National Olympic Committee or your sporting federation.

Correspondence should be addressed to Stacy Spletzer, Outreach Manager (stacy.spletzer@wada-ama.org). Please contact Ms Spletzer for further information (stacy.spletzer@wada-ama.org)

In brief

European Congress

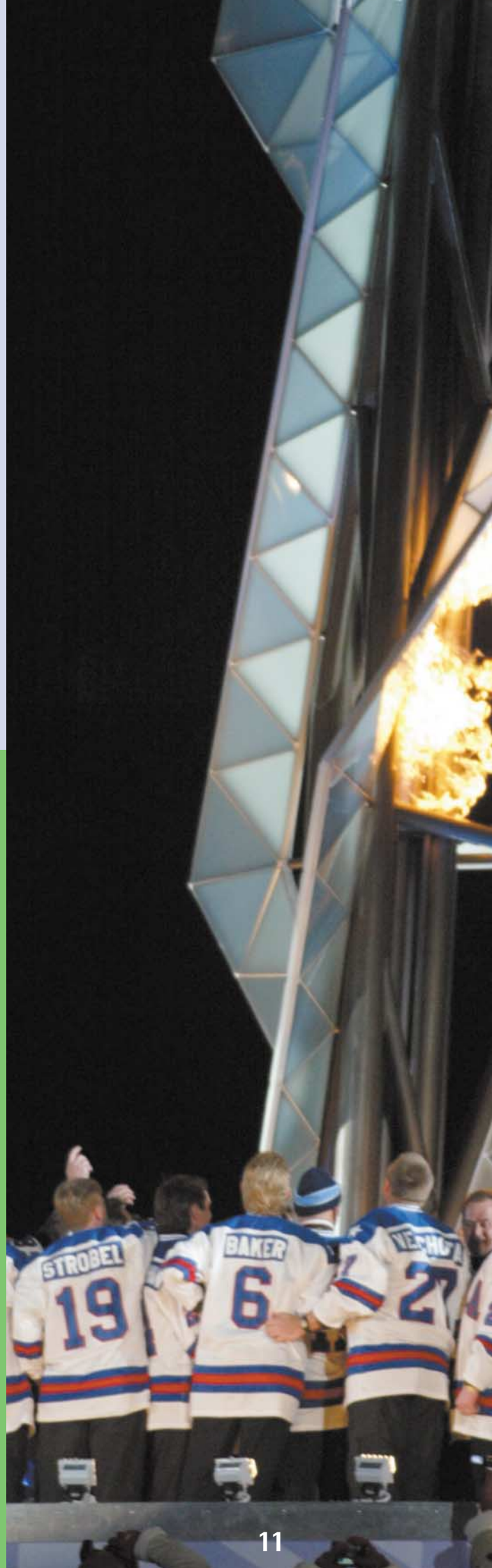
A European Working Congress on Harmonisation and future developments in anti-doping Policy has been organised by the NOC of the Netherlands together with Netherlands Centre for Doping Affairs (NeCeDo) on 11th and 12th April 2002 at the National Sports Centre of Papendal (Arnhem), with about 140 participants attending.

There the World Anti-Doping Code has been introduced and discussed, as well as other important harmonisation issues, leading to the publication of a set of final results and recommendations on the following issues:

- Laws and regulations
- Education
- Future developments and Science
- Doping controls and the list of banned substances

The complete final results and recommendations of this congress can be downloaded (in English) on the NeCeDo website www.necedo.nl

*For further details please contact Mr Maurice Leeser, Policy Officer Elite Athletes, at NeCeDo:
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Interview

David Howman,

Chair of the Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games Independent Observers Team

The first issue of WADAnews presented the WADA Independent Observers (IOs) programme to our Readers. The primary role of the IOs is to observe, audit and report on all the facets of the doping control operations in an objective and unbiased manner. David Howman, Chair of the Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games Independent Observers Team, has accepted to answer a few questions focusing on some practical aspects, outcomes and the future of the Independent Observers mission.

How were the Independent Observers Team Members for the Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games selected? Who appoints the Chair and Members?

The Director General has a list of experts from which he is able to suggest appointments. The composition of the Team necessarily covered expert areas, laboratory, medical, doping control, legal, and management. The Team at the end of the day was appointed by the Executive Committee, who also appointed me to be Chairman.

What is the nature of the relationship with the doping control operations managers during the event? Is there any risk of a climate of suspicion or of lack of confidence arising between Observers and doping control participants (laboratory, IFs, Medical Commission, doping control officers...)?

The Team had liaison with those responsible for the Doping Control Programmes at Salt Lake City. The two Bodies responsible are the IOC Medical Commission and the Salt Lake Organising Committee (SLOC). Appropriate liaison was created with the Chair and Director of the Medical Commission, and the Director of the SLOC doping control Team. During the event, all doping control officers had been properly briefed on the role that the WADA Independent Observers Team was to play. Essentially that was to observe and report and my Team was to not have any active role either by way of giving advice or assistance in any other mode at doping control. The climate for the Salt Lake Team was essentially established through the way in which the Independent Observers Team operated at Sydney. Because Sydney was the first occasion at which a WADA Team had operated, there was some insecurity exhibited until the role was understood. Such suspicion or lack of confidence was not so apparent at Salt Lake City, although there were some

people involved in doping control matters who showed little concern at our presence. By the end of the Games, I felt that that had chiefly disappeared.

Isn't it sometimes difficult for an observer to not intervene during the procedures? Is it possible for an observer to intervene in the event of any mishandling with potential consequences for the validity of the procedures?

It must be difficult for an observer not to intervene simply because all of those involved in the anti-doping world want to ensure that matters are proceeded with appropriately and properly. However, it is not possible for us to undertake the role of independent observation and erode that by being involved in any other sense. It is therefore impossible to intervene at any time. In fact, such intervention would possibly lead to more problems in process.

How does the athlete's representative contribute to the Independent Observers Team?

The athlete representative is of huge benefit to the Team because he or she has recently competed at an Olympic Games and is aware of the doping control processes from a "user's" perspective. That adds an exceptionally useful component to the experience of the team which is otherwise composed of experts and advisers. This voice around the table at our meetings creates yet another insight into the procedures.

How have the in-competition doping control procedures evolved since Sydney ? Can you give a very tangible example of something that has been improved in SLC following the IOs recommendations regarding the Sydney process? Which are the main problems the doping control operations managers still encounter?

The major change from the procedures adopted in Sydney to those at Salt Lake City was the result management process. In other words, after every positive test instead of calling the athlete to appear before the Medical Commission which consisted of more than 30 people, the IOC have implemented a process whereby there is a 3 person Inquiry Commission and then a 5 person Disciplinary Commission. That provides a far better venue for the athlete to be heard and therefore for a fairer process.

Regarding the main problems encountered by doping control operations managers, I cannot really comment on that until our report is published. There were some problems, but I do not want to publish those before the report.

For whom are the Independent Observers programmes intended? Can any international sports event organiser have access to them ?

At present WADA, at its expenses, provides Independent Observers Teams for World Championship events and several others. The policy of how far that is to extend has not been fully developed by the WADA Board. WADA could give consideration to assistance at other events but more likely on those occasions the user will pay

the expenses related to the IO Team such as accommodation, food and travel. There are some European events for which WADA will also provide an Independent Observers Team because the European Commission has put in a good deal of money towards training.

How will the Independent Observers concept evolve, seen in particular from the viewpoint of the new tasks and responsibilities entrusted to WADA (e.g. in-competition testing, World Anti-Doping Code, etc...)?

There will always be a need for an observer Team. The question in the future will be whether that is provided by WADA or some other body, or indeed whether there is a separate independent panel established, a little like the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). All those matters will be easier answered when the Code is in place and WADA's future is determined.

David Howman is a practising barrister in New Zealand, a WADA Board member, Chairman of the WADA Legal Committee, Chairman of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency and President of New Zealand Tennis.





Mr Robert Ctvrtlik,
Member of IOC
Athlete's Commission

Athletes

WADA and the IOC Athlete's Commission

Doping is one of the hot button issues that elicits deep emotions and inspires great debate amongst the members of the International Olympic Committee's Athlete's Commission. Since the first time the Athlete's Commission met, doping has been at the top of the agenda. By definition, that meant an active, and ever-present role for the athlete representatives within the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Athletes within WADA

This involvement has taken various forms. Whether it be gathering and analysing information with the goal of issuing statements to the athletes of the world, working with the IOC Medical Commission to establish the framework of the Independent Observers Programme, or assisting WADA in the practical implementation of the new athletes passport, athletes have been working within WADA and its working groups and subcommittees since the Board was first created in November 1999.

Evidence of the role and influence of athletes can be seen by the various leadership positions that they have held atop of WADA. Johann Olav Koss, a medical doctor, has been an active and influential member of the Executive Committee of WADA. And I, Robert Ctvrtlik, was fortunate in 2001 to be able to chair the Site Selection Commission for the placement of the new WADA headquarters. Presently, athletes or athlete representatives, serve on all standing committees and working groups within the scope of WADA.

But the main purpose of the athletes within WADA, is to assist every committee and working group in understanding concerns and issues that are vitally important to the modern day athlete. One major concern that arose within athlete circles, was the clandestine nature of the analysis of samples in the test result process. Rumors and innuendoes abounded. Not that there was necessarily any truth to the accusations of impropriety, but it was viewed by athletes as a flawed system. The motto of, "Transparency and Accountability" that had been trumpeted by all during the creation of WADA, needed to be implemented in the test results process. With the strong insistence of

the WADA athlete's representatives, alongside the governmental officials and the sporting community, the Independent Observers Programme was created. This programme, initially resisted, has almost completely resolved the problem of transparency within the doping control test results process. It now ensures a confidence within the athletes, that results are reported truly and fairly. This has been a major step forward for all in the fight against doping.

Nutritional supplements

Another issue of which the IOC athlete's Commission was in the forefront was the issuance of a strong statement against the use of nutritional supplements. Athletes, from the onset, have been some of the strongest advocates against doping in sport, and the statement issued warning athletes against the use of nutritional supplements in December 2000, was in hindsight very much on the mark. The IOC Athlete's Commission, relying upon expert testing data provided by the IOC Medical Commission, issued the statement warning athletes against the use of any nutritional supplements, or run the risk of a positive test for doping. Additionally, the Commission urged the governing bodies of sport to resist the lure of sponsorship dollars from these same supplement manufacturers. At the time, many the world of sport criticized the statement as too arbitrary and harsh. But in hindsight, the facts have proved that the statement issued was indeed accurate, and the sporting world and government authorities alike are now addressing the issue.

Athlete's Passport

The most recent issue pushed forward by the athletes is the creation of the "Athlete's Passport". This "Passport" provides physical evidence of past doping tests and results, as well as educational information and telephone numbers for further information relating to doping. This novel initiative, successfully launched during the recent Olympics in Salt Lake City, gives participating Olympic athletes the moral authority to speak forcefully in the fight against doping. This is viewed as a useful tool in educating and encouraging athletes to remain drug free, and should be seen as yet another positive step forward in confronting drugs in sport.

What does the future hold and what will the athletes contribute? Obviously no one knows. But one thing we can promise is the World Anti-Doping Agency is working diligently to remain one step ahead of the cheaters, and the work of WADA is, and will be, fully supported by the IOC Athlete's Commission. Furthermore, since athlete representatives have been included on all of the working groups and subcommittees within WADA, one can rest assured that athletes will have a voice in the crafting and development of all programmes that arise. Will we ever eradicate the use of drugs? Probably not entirely. But due to the work of all of the parties, including athletes, the tide seems to be turning in favour of cleaner, more drug-free, sport.

*Robert Ctvrtlik,
Member of the IOC Athlete's Commission*

In brief

E-learning : interactive training and education

www.truegame.org

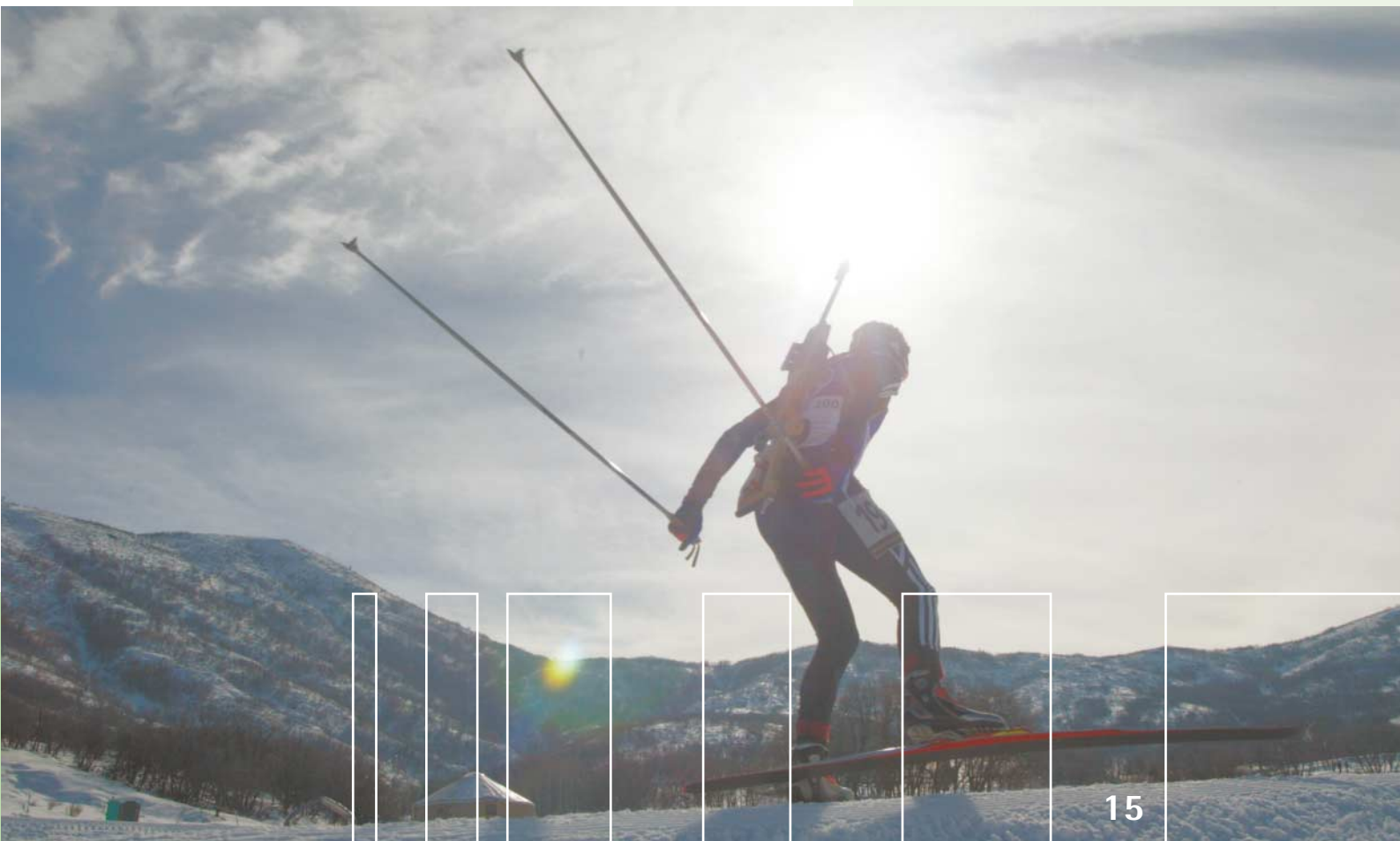
The e-learning pilot project has been presented in Salt Lake City as an integral part of WADA's Ethics and Education efforts. The project, which is also funded by the European Commission, provides an opportunity for athletes, trainers, doctors, coaches and the public to learn about anti-doping. A core aspect of the programme is the "True Game" which is an interactive computer-based game that challenges and engages participants as they learn about true sport and doping control.

Different e-learning modules have also been planned and are currently being developed:

- module 1 : doping control procedures
- module 2 : values of sport, "play true"
- module 3 : ethics in practice (dilemmas)
- module 4 : defining and understanding doping

The official launch of a test version has been planned to take place at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, UK, from July, 29 to August 4, 2002.

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Prof. Yoshio Kuroda,
JADA President, and
Prof. Ichiro Kono, Chairman
of JADA Executive Council

National Anti-Doping Organisations

The Japan Anti-Doping Agency

The Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) has been recognized officially as a not for profit foundation by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. JADA is the only recognized organisation in Japan that conducts and enforces national anti-doping policy with the Ministry's full support. JADA opened its new headquarters office in Tokyo and started to operate as of December 2001. JADA will work with the Japanese Olympic Committee, the National Sports Federations, Japan Amateur Sport Association and all athletes, in its efforts to eliminate doping from sport.

History of anti-doping activities in Japan

The fight against doping in Japan can be traced back to the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964. The President of JADA, Professor Yoshio Kuroda, who was also the chief medical officer of the polyclinic of the Olympic Village during the Olympic Games in Tokyo, helped set up the IOC Medical Commission and was instrumental in organising an anti-doping research committee of the Japan Amateur Sports Association. Furthermore, he conducted the anti-doping work during the Olympic Games in Sapporo in 1972.

In 1967, the committee opted for anti-doping as a field of research in sports science and in 1978 it started to research the methods of analysing banned substance. In 1985, Mitsubishi Chemical BCL became the first doping analysis laboratory accredited by the IOC in Asia on the occasion of the Universiade Games in Kobe. In 1991, the Japanese Olympic Committee set up its anti-doping committee with the mandate to promote the anti-doping movement.

In 1996, the Japanese Olympic Committee, the Japan Amateur Sports Association, the professional sports organisations and experts in the field of education, with the support of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, established a "conference on organising the fight against doping". This conference focussed the discussion on the fight against doping in Japan outlined in a proposal in 1998 entitled "The Anti-Doping Movement in Japan".

One of the proposal's main most important objectives was to set up a national anti-doping coordination organisation as the hub of the anti-doping movement. Following this proposal, the conference set up a working group to prepare the creation of a national anti-doping body, thus giving birth to the National Anti-doping Agency. Thus, JADA, came into being, hailed by the whole Japanese sports movement, and was duly recognized in 2001.

JADA's structure

As President of JADA, Professor Yoshio Kuroda is the head of the anti-doping movement in Japan. The Executive Board of JADA, chaired by Professor Ichiro Kono, consists of 19 members who are responsible for the promotion and coordination of the fight against doping in Japan. JADA has the following four working committees: the Executive Committee, the Doping Control Committee, the Education and Ethics Committee and the Information Control Committee.

Currently there are 3 full-time members of staff working at the JADA headquarters:

- Mr Katsumi Tsukagoshi, Secretary General
- Mr Jun Sasaki, Senior Manager
- Mme Tomoko Suzuki, Manager

JADA's mission

JADA's mission is to develop a comprehensive national anti-doping policy in Japan and to work with the Japanese Olympic Committee, the National Sports Federations and all athletes in its efforts to eliminate doping from sport.

JADA's focus

JADA will develop and manage a drug testing programme, an education and awareness programme, a research program and an information and database programme.

Testing programme

JADA has a network of 130 accredited Doping Control Officers to conduct in and out-of-competition testing in the country. During 2002, JADA will perform a minimum of 3,000 in and out of competition tests on the athletes at the provincial, national and international level. By 2003, JADA will be conducting a minimum of 4,600 tests annually.

Education and awareness

With the cooperation of the Japanese Olympic Committee, the National Federations and other stakeholders, JADA will promote a programme of lectures, seminars and workshop for athletes, officials, sports organisations and schools. JADA will distribute pamphlets and posters providing information on drug testing procedures, the rights and responsibilities of athletes and officials, and on banned substances. JADA will launch a campaign on drug abuse and awareness at school level in cooperation with experts in education.

Research

JADA will promote a research programme regarding statistics on the abuse of banned drugs at school and at national sports events at the provincial level. JADA will support research on the methods of analysing banned substances.

Information and database

JADA will manage a drug testing results database system so as to manage results fairly and transparently. JADA will develop and disseminate information on banned and permitted substances on the JADA website.

International relations

To accomplish its mission JADA will cooperate with other anti-doping organisations, both nationally and internationally.

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Our thanks go to Mr Jun Sasaki, Senior Manager at JADA, and Prof. Ichiro Kono, Chairman of the Executive Board of JADA

The Japanese Institut of Sport Sciences, in Tokyo, hosting JADA headquarters



Dr Jean-Claude Mbanya,
Mr Philippe Verbiest,
Mr Richard W. Pound, Q.C.



Banbury Conference

on Genetic Enhancement of Athletic Performance

From March 18 to 20, WADA organised a workshop on Genetic Enhancement of Athletic Performance, held at the Banbury Centre of the Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory on Long Island, New York. This conference brought together international experts and leaders in biology and genetics, sports medicine, policy makers, legal experts, ethicists, representatives of the Olympic Movement and athletes to explore the science, technology and ethical issues facing the sports community as a consequence of gene transfer technology.

In his opening speech, WADA Chairman Richard W. Pound recognised that the field of genetics and the concept of genetic manipulations were subjects that were potentially very troublesome to representatives of sport as practiced at the highest level. Sport medicine has developed a separate medical speciality, to help avoid and to cure injuries that may be suffered, but science and medicine have also been subverted within the practice of sports, especially in matters of doping. Hence, underlining that source of concern with respect to genetic was based, to some degree, on the experience with doping in sport, he clearly threw some challenges and calls in the direction of the medical and scientific professions:

- Many professional medical associations have developed ethical rules, but the question is whether these organisations enforce the rules that they themselves have adopted as best practices. If they do not regulate themselves in such matters, then it may become necessary to look elsewhere and to have third-party enforcement.
- A call was also launched to the pharmaceutical industry, being aware that its products are being acquired and used for purposes that are not therapeutic, but doing nothing to regulate the sale or distribution of products to such purposes, to help to promote the ethical values of sport.
- The issue of the use of athletes within the research community, to develop performance enhancing substances and methods that are so clearly antithetical to the spirit of sport was addressed, too.

At the end of the two and one half day work, the participants came to a series of conclusions, general:

- Collective efforts to avert the potential misuse of genetic technologies are required;
- Compliance with established international standards pertaining to genetic experimentation involving human subjects is essential;
- There is a need to establish, by governmental and other regulatory agencies, a social and policy framework to guide the research and its applications, and sanction breaches of the framework;
- The refinement of the distinction between genetic therapy and genetic enhancement within a broad public discussion and the development of social and policy framework needs to occur before abuses, not after-the-fact.

sport specific:

- Athletes are entitled to the benefits of genuine therapeutic applications to treat injuries and other medical conditions;
- the prohibition of genetic transfer technology that is non-therapeutic and merely performance-enhancing will akin to doping in the present generation;
- The definition of doping should be expanded to include the unapproved use of genetic transfer technologies;
- One of the benefits of genetic technology is its potential use in the detection of prohibited substances and methods ;
- The scientific community has recognized the need for the continued development and refinement of methods that will permit the detection of the misuse of genetic transfer technologies in sport.

WADA specific:

- the extension of WADA research grants to include the detection of genetic transfer technologies and their effects;
- the development of language prohibiting the use of genetic transfer technologies to enhance athletic performance to be included in the World Anti-Doping Code;
- the call upon WADA governments members, in particular, to expedite the development of a global social framework for the application of genetic transfer technologies that address the potential misuse of these technologies in sport and a publicly stated deadline for the adoption of that framework;
- the call upon governments to consider the following recommendations for inclusion in the regulatory framework pertaining to genetic transfer technologies and related research:
 - Address breaches of the social framework within the criminal or penal realm;
 - Extend corporate liability to directors, officers and senior employees;
 - Extend civil and criminal limitation periods in respect of breaches of the regulatory framework;
 - Require detailed record-keeping in respect of all applications of gene transfer technologies with independent audit requirements;
 - Expand standards of medical and professional behaviour to prohibit the improper use of genetic transfer technologies and that such rules be actively enforced.
 - The call upon governments and the sports movement to establish and fund, educational and ethics programmes designed to prevent the possible misuses of genetic transfer technologies in sport. WADA is willing to coordinate the design and dissemination of such programmes.



Dr Angela Schneider,
Prof. Gunnar Breivik

Finally, WADA and the scientific community will establish a mechanism for continuing dialogue and consultation around the subject of genetic transfer technologies.

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Sports Movement

The International Ski Federation (FIS)

- < 101 affiliated national associations
- < founded in 1924 during the Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix (France)
- < 40 staff, 1100 technical delegates, 950 committee members

101 National Ski Associations are affiliated to the International Ski Federation, known as FIS in its three official languages English, French and German. Six FIS disciplines are on the programme of the Olympic Winter Games: Alpine Skiing, Cross-Country Skiing, Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined, Freestyle Skiing and Snowboarding, which accounts for more than 47% of the programme of the Games.

The FIS disciplines

Alpine Skiing, Freestyle Skiing and Snowboarding are basically sports demanding a very high degree of technique and skill, as well as power and strength endurance in the case of Alpine Skiing. Cross-Country Skiing – especially the longer distance races and the Nordic Combined Cross-Country race are classic endurance sports, whilst the newly introduced maximum 1500m Cross-Country Sprint event is popular with new type of 'middle-distance' athlete. Ski Jumping and the Nordic Combined Ski Jumping event are highly technical disciplines requiring explosive strength at the take-off and coordination skills during the flight. Because the nature of the FIS disciplines is so varied, the potential performance enhancing substances also vary significantly.

Anti-Doping activities

In 1961, FIS created its Medical Committee, which introduced anti-doping controls in 1972 and drafted the first FIS anti-doping rules. Shortly thereafter FIS automatically adopted the list of prohibited substances defined in the Olympic Anti-Doping Code. This is still the case today, and the joint WADA/IOC list of prohibited substances is valid for all anti-doping controls performed at FIS events.

Over the past thirty years, the FIS Medical Committee has introduced many important measures in connection with anti-doping activities. Although many FIS disciplines demand a high degree of technical skill, there have only

been a few isolated positive doping cases over the years involving various substances including anabolic steroids, stimulants and diuretics, but there is clearly a serious issue of blood manipulation in Cross-Country Skiing.

A major step was taken in 1989 when FIS became the first International Federation to perform blood testing by screening the blood profiles as a part of the anti-doping controls at FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. These analyses revealed a distinct increase in the haemoglobin values in female as well as in male Cross-Country skiers that could not be explained exclusively by physiological reasons. Some of the screened values could clearly indicate a pathological and dangerous condition and would, in normal circumstances, require medical treatment. There is no doubt that they represented an increased health hazard for athletes (cerebral apoplexy, sudden death, other injuries)..

In 1997, at the recommendation of its Medical Committee, FIS introduced a control to measure athletes' haemoglobin level prior to Cross-Country and Nordic Combined Cross-Country competitions; this is not an anti-doping control as such, but rather a measure to determine the competitor's fitness to race in those events and are unable – at this stage – to reveal the presence of a prohibited substance. As of the 2001/2002 season, these blood tests have been performed as additional screening to determine the presence of any abnormal blood parameters. In the affirmative, a full anti-doping test is performed then to establish whether there has been any blood manipulation.

Lahti, the catalyst

At the 2001 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in Lahti (Finland), six Finnish athletes, – two athletes in the post-competition anti-doping controls and the other four in an unannounced WADA out-of-competition control – tested positive for hydroxyethyl starch (HES), a plasma volume expander.

As a result of these cases, which followed closely on several high-profile cases in cycling, FIS approached the newly formed World Anti-Doping Agency for assistance in coordinating the activities of the International Federations governing endurance sports, all of which were implementing their own anti-doping programmes.

From April to October 2001, a Working Group consisting of six International Federations (FIS – Cross-Country, Nordic Combined, IBU – Biathlon, ISU – Speed Skating, IAAF – Athletics, FISA – Rowing, UCI – Cycling), several scientific experts and the IOC met five times with the objective of preparing a joint protocol for testing procedures to detect the use of oxygen carriers such as EPO, which was also applied at the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

FIS implemented the procedures defined by the Working Group during the 2001/2002 season, and more than 1,300 blood screening analyses were carried out through the FIS World Cup season; furthermore, all competitors were also tested at the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

Activities with WADA

In 2001, the FIS Council decided that all FIS anti-doping controls would be carried out by WADA as an independent organisation. Initially, the focus was on the out-of-competition testing programme, but in the future the services of WADA's contracted

doping control agencies will also be used for post-competition controls at FIS World Cup competitions.

In WADA, FIS has recognised its authority for anti-doping activities and thus has been able to redirect the activities of its Medical Committee to safety, injury and other medical issues, which are also of the utmost importance in the various FIS disciplines.

FIS has also endorsed the WADA Athlete Passport scheme, and will encourage all the National Ski Associations to register their athletes.

Future steps

When it comes to doping FIS is a "hard-liner", and will ask its membership at the 2002 FIS Congress in June to enforce stringent measures, such as:

- < The obligation for the National Ski Associations to submit, four times a year, the results of blood screening analyses performed on all the athletes ranked in the FIS Cross-Country and Nordic Combined World Ranking Lists;
- < The introduction of sanctions to be imposed on the National Ski Associations and/or officials, entourage of the athletes, for failing to supervise their athletes properly, in the event of a positive blood manipulation doping case;
- < The disqualification of athletes, who return a positive result for a doping violation during the FIS World Championship, from all the races in which they competed in this World Championship.

Our thanks go to Ms Sarah Lewis, FIS Secretary General, and Ms Madeleine Erb, Coordinator of Anti-Doping Administration.



In brief

Research grants

For 2002, the WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee has identified relevant areas of research in the field of anti-doping and encouraged research projects within the following priority areas:

- compounds enhancing the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood;
- endogenous testosterone, testosterone precursors and metabolites, 19 nor-steroids and establishment of normal urinary levels of these and related compounds;
- factors regulating and enhancing growth;
- gene technology and performance enhancement;
- miscellaneous projects relating to the list of prohibited substances.

For this purpose, WADA has allocated US\$ 5 million for 2002.

Applications will be peer reviewed by external panels, and the Health, Medical and Research Committee will make the final proposal to the WADA Executive Committee.

Contact: Dr Alain Garnier
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British Medical Association report

Last April the British Medical Association (BMA) Board of Science and Education published the first UK report for health professionals on the use of drugs in sport. In a press release dated 11 April 2002, the BMA said that it is concerned that doctors *"are not fully aware of the extent of doping and hopes that this report will help them recognize and treat patients who may be using performance-enhancing drugs"*.

The report, entitled "Drugs in Sport: the pressure to Perform", includes:

- the medical consequences of taking performance-enhancing and other drugs in sport;
- anabolic androgenic steroid use in British gyms;
- doping in elite level sport;
- policy instruments to prevent the use of drugs in sport;
- summary and recommendations.

Information about this issue can be found on the BMA website www.bma.org.uk and copies of the report can be purchased from the BMJ Bookshop.





Dear Readers,

A large number of you have been kind enough to communicate your, mostly favourable and encouraging, comments about the first edition of " WADAnews " to us. We are very grateful to you for your invaluable support of our mission – the fight against doping at the international level. We hope you will continue to react to the contents of our newsletter.

Françoise Dagouret, Project Manager, francoise.dagouret@wada-ama.org

I do not wish to receive any newsletter. I do not condone any drug taking, however, I also do not condone assuming that someone is lying when they say they did not know the protein drink contained a drug when it was not listed among the ingredients. Mr Pound claims that it is each person's responsibility to know what is in everything they ingest. I wonder if he knows every ingredient when he is served a meal at a restaurant, friends' home, etc....

Anita L. Johnson, Webster, New York, USA

Answer

Any athlete at the international level is (or should be if he has any sense of responsibility) fully aware of the dangers inherent in nutritional supplements – if only as a result of worldwide publicity in recent years – and of the responsibility not to ingest anything the contents of which are unknown.

There is no reason why anyone who has not cheated should have to compete against someone who has cheated. I do not have to know everything in what I eat because I am not competing and will not be cheating someone else.

Me. Richard W. Pound, Président de l'AMA

Thank you for sending us the first edition of the WADA newsletter. The content and format are very interesting and informative.

*Andrea Freely, Manager Medical Matters,
Union Européenne de Football Association,
Nyon, Switzerland*

I am the Director of a drug prevention education programme in Southern California. I found your newsletter to be outstanding. You are highlighted as the ray of hope in our athletes' future in this issue. We want people to know that someone is actually doing something proactive about this problem and not just complaining about it.

I found the conference information regarding the genetic alterations incredible and have written about this wave of the future. In all my years of teaching about drugs I believe this may be the saddest and strangest paper I've ever written. My thanks to you and all of your excellent work at WADA.

*Kelly D. Townsend, Miles to Go,
Drug Education, Fontana, California, USA*

I am currently the head of the Division of Anti-Doping in Sport at the NOC of Cameroon and have for some time been conducting epidemiological doping studies in Cameroon. Thanks to your newsletter we will be able to disseminate WADA's ideas in our community. Congratulations!

Professor Pierre Ama, Yaoundé, Cameroon

I would like to thank you very much for the first issue of " WADAnews ", which is really interesting and useful for us.

*Anatoly Kolesov, Chef de Mission
Athens 2004, Russian Olympic Committee*

Schedule

Among WADA's commitments for the next months:

- < Tour de France (cycle race) : 6-28 July
- < Commonwealth Games, Manchester (UK) : 25 July – 4 August
- < FIBA World Basketball Championship for Men, Indianapolis (USA) : 29 August-8 September
- < FIBA World Basketball Championship for Women (China) : 14-24 September

Impressum

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