

## Play true!

The slogan "play true" has been chosen to incarnate the principal values of WADA. It stands for the universal spirit of sports practiced without artifice and in full respect of the established rules.

All over the world, WADA's members, staff and consultants are performing their duties with this slogan in mind. They practice these values on a daily basis, whether it is in the framework of the major undertaking of preparing the World Anti-Doping Code, out-of-competition testing, the awareness programmes or any of the other areas of the activities described in this newsletter. Henceforth, "WADA news", is to become a regular highlight giving you the opportunity to learn more about the life, the achievements and the projects of WADA. Moreover, since the athletes, the International Federations and the countries are themselves WADA's stakeholders, the newsletter is also largely devoted to their concerns.

Very soon the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games will be beginning in Salt Lake City. Naturally WADA will be present and everyone will be able to measure the extent of WADA's achievements since Sydney and as well as its first steps in the arena of the world's great international sports events.

All the work accomplished in the last two years has been made possible by the essential support of the International Olympic Committee, which we wish to thank here. Today, WADA is about to shoulder fully the responsibility of an organisation with a unique partnership structure, financed jointly by the Governments and the Sports Movement, as equal partners. Naturally, this crucial stage has not failed to give rise to a debate within WADA, which some will certainly consider inevitable in the light of the magnitude of the tasks ahead. Let us however make sure that neither this vital cooperation nor the very specific missions you are about to discover as you peruse this newsletter are jeopardised, missions which are the key to the success of our battle for a doping-free sport.

**It is imperative that the stakeholders "play true" together!**

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



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



### Inside:

Editorial: Play true!	1
WADA in brief	2
Glossary	3
Doping control	4
Awareness programme	6
Independent Observers	8
National Anti-Doping Organisations	10
World Anti-Doping Code	13
Interview	16
Sports Movement	20
Please contact us! + Schedule	22

# play true





# WADA in brief

## What is WADA?

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is a worldwide organisation, which was created in November 1999, in order to promote and coordinate the international fight against doping in sport. WADA is a Foundation under Swiss Law with an equal number of representatives from the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities.

WADA's activities can also be consulted in detail on its website : [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)

### Where ?

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Since its creation, WADA has been located temporarily in Lausanne, Switzerland. In August 2001, WADA's Foundation Board decided by a vote to locate the permanent headquarters of the Agency in Montreal, Canada.

A Project Team has been set up to manage the relocation process including the various aspects arising from the transition (e.g. lease agreements, office furnishing, staff and families relocation, legal matters, etc..).

WADA is planning to begin its operations in its new office located in the Montreal Stock Exchange Tower, Square Victoria, by Spring 2002.

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[shannan.withers@wada-ama.org](mailto:shannan.withers@wada-ama.org)

### Who is financing WADA ?

Since its foundation, WADA has been financed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), including a US\$ 14.3 million budget for the year 2001. From 2002 onwards, this budget (US\$ 18 million for 2002) will be shared equally on a 50/50 basis by its two constituent stakeholders, the Olympic Movement and the Public Authorities.

### WADA structure

#### ■ The Foundation Board (34 Members)

The supreme decision-making body of WADA, chaired by Mr Richard W. Pound, O.C., IOC Member, includes 17 Members from the Olympic Movement and 17 Members from the Public Authorities

##### – Olympic Movement :

- International Olympic Committee (IOC) : 4
- Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) : 4
- Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) : 3
- General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF) : 1
- Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations (AIOWF) : 1
- IOC Athletes Commission : 4

##### – Public Authorities :

- Member States of the European Union : 2
- Council of Europe : 2
- Africa : 3
- the Americas : 4
- Asia : 4
- Oceania : 2

#### ■ The Executive Committee (11members)

Representing the Foundation Board structures for the day-to-day management and administration of the Agency, the performance of all its activities and the management of its property



Mr Harri Syväsalmi,  
WADA Director General

## ■ The Advisory Committees

Addressing WADA's main concerns, with their subcommittees and working groups:

- **Ethics and Education Committee**  
Chairman: Dr Donald Vereen
- Current subcommittees and working groups:  
Athlete Passport, Editorial Group
- **Finance and Administration Committee**  
Chairman: Mr Craig Reedie
- **Health, Medical and Research Committee**  
Chairman: Prof. Arne Ljungqvist
- Current subcommittee: List of Prohibited Substances and Methods
- **Legal Committee**  
Chairman: Mr David Howman
- **Standards and Harmonisation**  
Chairman: Mr George Walker
- Current subcommittees and working groups:  
Laboratory Accreditation, World Anti-Doping Code

16 permanent staff from 8 different countries working out of the Agency's headquarters support this structure. Once WADA is fully operational in Montreal next year, the number of permanent staff is expected to be about 30 people.

- **Harri Syväsalmi**, Director General
- **Rune Andersen**, Director, Standards and Harmonisation
- **Olivier Niggli**, attorney, Legal Affairs Director
- **Dr Angela J. Schneider**, Director, Education and Ethics
- **Casey Wade**, Director
- **Dr Alain Garnier**, Medical Consultant
- **Rob Koehler**, Senior Manager, Standards and Harmonisation
- **Isabelle Tornare**, Communication Manager
- **Stacy Spletzer**, Project Manager
- **Jennifer Ebermann**, Project Manager
- **Françoise Dagouret**, Project Manager, Newsletter
- **Regula Menotti**, Accounting Manager
- **Shannan Withers**, Project Manager, WADA Headquarters Relocation
- **Christine Gueissaz**, Executive Assistant
- **Chloé Christopoulos**, Administrative Assistant
- **Sibylle Villard**, Administrative Assistant

The 17th floor of the Montreal Stock Exchange Tower will host WADA headquarters



## Glossary

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

**IADA**, International Anti-Doping Arrangement

**IPT**, International Project Teams

**ISDC**, International Standard for Doping Control

The International Anti-Doping Arrangement (**IADA**) is a multi-government alliance committed to co-operatively promote and pursue anti-doping in sport (current signatories : Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, The Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Last June, WADA and **IADA** ratified an agreement to develop three key projects:

- advancing the **ISDC** from its current status as an Organisation for International Standardisation (ISO) Publicly Available Specification (ISO PAS 18873) to a full ISO standard by December 2002. This project is being led by an **IADA-WADA** Working Group and involves Standards Australia as technical consultant, as well as a broad reference group of stakeholders. The **ISDC** project is being co-ordinated with the development of the new World Anti-Doping Code.
- development of guidelines for application by certification agencies performing audits of organisations implementing the **ISDC** requirements. These Certification Guidelines have been drafted, and it is recommended that they should be adopted as "Interim Guidelines" until the full standard and the new World Anti-Doping Code are completed.
- the conduct of an International Project Team (**IPT**) programme designed to assist participating anti-doping organisations with implementing the best practices prescribed in the **ISDC**. The WADA/**IADA** Taskforce has developed a regional symposium programme in order to provide information about the **IPTs**, the **ISDC**, and WADA projects and priorities. A main objective of the symposiums is the subsequent development of a customised **IPT** for the participants in each region. The first symposium was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2001. The third International Project Team (**IPT 3**) was also launched in late November for the following countries: Switzerland, Poland, Iran, Ireland and Greece.

WADA is providing financial and collaborative support for all of these initiatives.

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# Doping control

## Wada worldwide doping control programme

WADA, which has been established as an independent doping control body, has introduced a world-wide testing program. It has reached contractual agreements with International Federations (IFs) to conduct out-of-competition doping control in addition to their own procedures; this program is in accordance with the International Standards for Doping Control (ISDC) and ISO 9002 certification. In order to facilitate the effective delivery of this initiative WADA has appointed Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC)\* to develop, conduct and manage its testing program. DFSC is allowed to partner with other organisations (e.g., National Anti-Doping Organisations – NADOs – or service providers in the doping control field) to assist DFSC in providing the sample collection service, and with IOC accredited laboratories for the sample analysis.

*\* DFSC consists of the following Agencies: Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES)  
Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)*

**All Winter and Summer Olympic Federations have signed an agreement with WADA to conduct testing in their sports, except FIFA. Approximately 3,500 tests will be conducted between April 2001 and February 2002, and among them approximately 1,200 in December 2001 and January 2002 as lead up to the Salt Lake City Olympic Games.**

## Process

WADA conducts OOC (out-of-competition) testing in accordance with each IF's regulations.

### Selection of athletes, sample collection and analysis

The IFs provide DFSC with the list of athletes' names. Test distribution planning is coordinated by DFSC with the assistance of Eugene, a computer system developed by the Australian anti-doping Agency. Efforts are made to achieve better overall coordination with other testing programmes (IFs, National organisations). All samples collected on behalf of WADA are sent to one of the 27 IOC accredited laboratories all over the world.

### Results management

In guarantee that WADA's testing program is an open, transparent system, WADA and the concerned IFs receive all tests results directly from the laboratory.

In the event of a positive test result, the IF will be responsible for notifying the athlete, conducting the hearing and imposing a sanction if appropriate, in accordance with its own regulations.

The International Federations receive notification of negative results from DFSC on a regular basis. In the case of positive findings, the IF receives such notification immediately both from the

laboratory and WADA. Upon receipt of the positive laboratory finding, WADA remains in regular communication with the respective IF until the final determination of the result is both concluded and reported.

## EPO testing

WADA has been working regularly with some of IFs (namely, ski-FIS, biathlon-IBU, skating-ISU, track and field-IAAF, cycling-UCI) to coordinate and facilitate the further development of EPO tests including an effective system for year round collection of blood and urine.

WADA has acknowledged, under the current circumstances, that experts recommend the combined EPO blood-and-urine test as the most prudent. However, it continues its efforts on the ongoing research projects and on the validation of a more effective and easier to use EPO detection test.

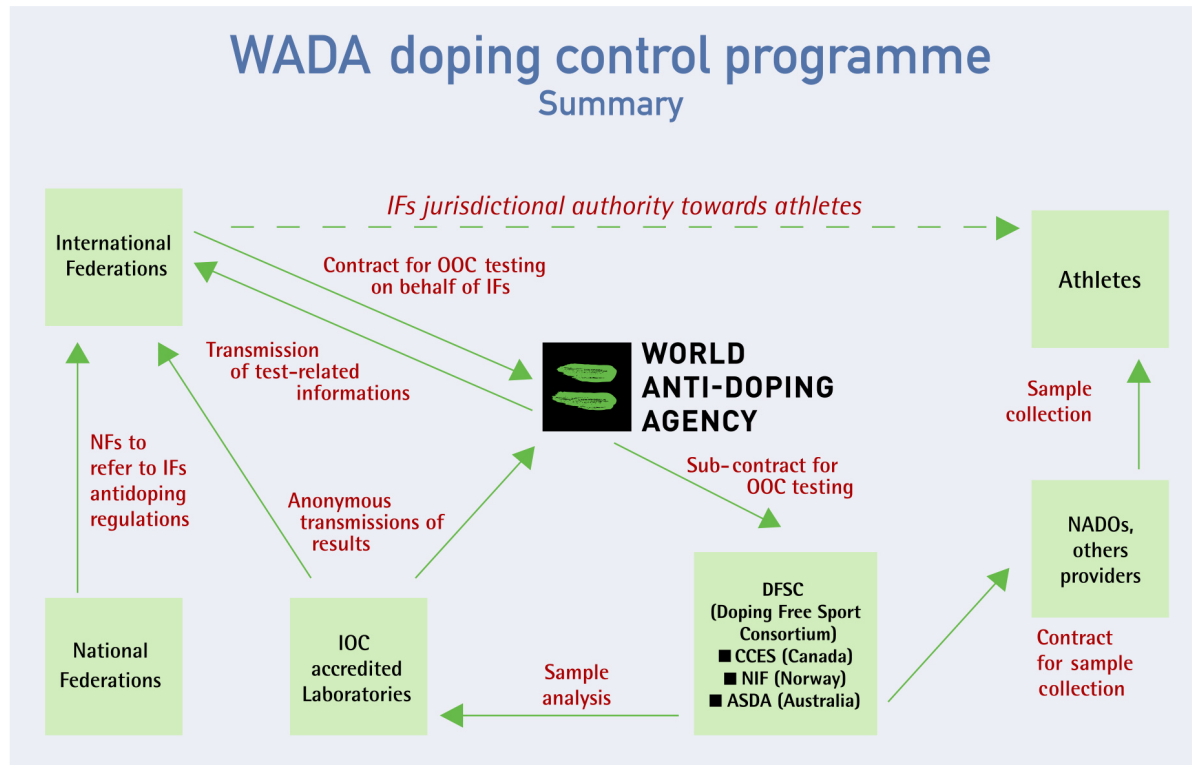
WADA has also acknowledged that the development of genetically produced EPO may invalidate the current EPO urine test. As a result, the Agency is supporting the ongoing research into an effective blood test for the detection of EPO and other blood substitutes.



## In-competition testing

Since WADA's statutes authorize in-competition testing, there is some a concern about the respective definitions of "in-competition" and "out-of-competition" testing. The main difficulty

arises from the different definitions, which vary from one IF to another. This will be taken into account when the new World Anti-Doping Code is drafted.



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IOC President,  
Dr Jacques Rogge,  
at the WADA Awareness  
booth during the  
European Youth Olympic Days  
(EYOD) in Murcia, Spain



# Awareness programme

**“It is crucial that young athletes be aware of the dangers of doping and the importance of ethical sport. The presence of WADA at such an event provides a strong foundation on which to build the awareness programme,”** said IOC President, Dr Jacques Rogge

## Overview

The WADA Awareness programme targets large multi-sport and multi-national events. Currently there are three levels of athletes that the Awareness programme involves including the young, who wish to become elite athlete, the Olympic athletes and retired athletes, who may be asked to serve as 'athlete role models' under the Program. Thus, the aim of the program is to reach WADA's primary stakeholders – the athletes – directly.

### Key objectives

- To promote and encourage doping-free sport through exhibits, new media and personal interaction.
- To raise awareness of WADA: who we are and what we do.
- To promote the WADA website as a valid source of anti-doping information.
- To interact directly with athletes and their entourage regarding anti-doping issues.
- To involve retired Olympians in WADA programmes as role models.
- To encourage the media to produce positive, pro-active stories about doping-free athletes and the anti-doping issue.

To date, the 'Awareness programme' has been implemented during three different events:

- The European Youth Olympic Days:  
in Winter: Vuokatti, Finland, March 2001,  
in Summer: Murcia, Spain, July 2001
- The 21st Universiade (World University Games),  
Beijing, China, in August 2001.

## Programme

The programme has evolved since its inception at the EYOD in Finland and new features have been added to each new edition. The future 'look' of the Awareness programme may vary, but its primary objectives will remain

### 1. The booth/exhibit

The 'Awareness programme' consists of a large exhibit or booth that is located in areas with intensive athlete movement at sporting event (for example: the athletes' dining hall, the international zone or the sports center). The booth is staffed by Olympians, WADA Board and/or Committee members and staff members, who are able to hand out information on WADA and interact one on one with the athletes and their entourage. The booth is also equipped with laptop computers, which run anti-doping games in several languages.

### 2. The pledge to doping-free sport

A large banner (approximately 4m by 4m) hangs next to the booth with the WADA logo and pledge to doping-free sport on it in many languages and a large map of Europe or the world depending on the event and geographic location. Athletes are requested to read the pledge ("I believe in the spirit of fair play and reject the use of doping in sport") and sign the banner if they support the pledge. They also have the option to have their picture taken, which they can then pin up on the map.

The visual impact of seeing this large banner covered with the signatures and pictures of athletes makes a deep impression and draws curious viewers to the WADA booth.

### 3. Webcasting

With a camera crew and editor, WADA has been able to interview athletes about their views of the anti-doping issue, their knowledge of WADA and what they feel about undergoing doping controls themselves. The interviews are then posted on the website, and athletes are encouraged to visit the site to view their interview.



## Salt Lake City and beyond

WADA has prepared an abbreviated form of the Awareness programme for the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, which are scheduled for early 2002. The primary objective of this programme will be to make athletes aware of the Athlete Passport Project. A large visual pledge to doping-free sport is also being planned for the Olympic Village.

In the future, the programme will be adapted to continental multi-sport, multi-national events, for example the Commonwealth Games, the Pan American Games, the Asian Games, the African Games. Special attention may also focus as a priority on certain geographical regions, where there is a lack of anti-doping education, and it could be extended here through outreach work supported by the National Anti-Doping Organisations and the National Olympic Committees.

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## In brief

### WADA in Salt Lake City

During the Salt Lake City Olympic and Paralympic Games, WADA will run several programmes including an Independent Observer's programme and an Awareness programme. There will be a WADA booth open, every day from 08:00 to 20:00 in the Athlete Village, where athletes can come and sign up for the Athlete Passport (Building 643 near Douglas Dining). Also a central WADA office will operate during the Olympic Games, located at the Hilton Hotel.

Since early December, one full time WADA staff member has been operating from donated office space in the building of the Salt Lake Organizing Committee, in order to ensure for a smooth set up and ample communication.

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The Independent Observers team at Sydney Olympic Games



## Independent Observers

This programme is an essential tool in securing the athletes' and the public's trust in the fight against doping at international level. Its purpose, during major sporting events, is to ensure that the various stages of the anti-doping procedures are in conformity with the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code currently in force, in order to protect the integrity of the doping control process and to ensure a fair treatment to all athletes.

The programme was introduced successfully at the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games. A report including recommendations has been published; it has confirmed the validity of this approach. Since then, the Independent Observers programme has expanded, as there is much interest among International Federations (IFs) and major sporting events organisers in Independent Observers participation at their events.

During the summer and autumn of 2001, WADA Independent Observers teams attended IAAF and FINA (swimming) World Championships, the Mediterranean Games, the European Basketball Championships, the UCI World Road Championship and the European Curling Championship. A team will be in place for the Salt Lake City Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in February 2002.

### Who are they?

With the growing need to cover main international sports events, WADA was obliged to constitute a sufficiently large pool of Independent Observers, which should eventually include around sixty members. WADA has introduced a procedure for the recruitment of these members.

They must have a general knowledge about anti-doping at the international level and some expertise in at least one of the legal, technical and medical areas of antidoping. Athlete representation is also a requirement, athletes must have competed in Olympic or World Championship competitions, have been selected for doping control during their competing years and of course never have been found guilty of a doping violation during their career.

All members are volunteers, they have to participate in training courses. They constitute a panel of Independent Observers from which WADA can select and assemble Independent Observers teams of no more than 15 members. The team size is determined by WADA in accordance with the size of the event, the operations to be observed, and the duration of assignment. Moreover, WADA makes efforts to ensure regional and gender balance. Adequate office management and administrative support are also essential.

WADA appoints a Chair for each event, who is in charge of the overall responsibility of the team's operations. He or she is its public spokesperson and provides leadership and direction to the appointed Independent Observers.

### Code of conduct

All members of the Independent Observers team are subject to a code of professional conduct, which includes a conflict of interest agreement. Also included in the code of conduct is a declaration of confidentiality.

### Key functions

**Observation of the doping control process:** selection and notification of a competitor, use of a substance for therapeutic use, sample collection at the doping control station, analysis of A samples (blood and urine), process and procedures at the laboratory.

**Observe the test results management process:** Independent Observers receive copies of all athlete doping control forms, notification of all laboratory results, failure to comply, notifications of all new substances, unusual results and other irregularities. They attend the analysis of the B sample and attend the deliberations of the responsible doping control review committee



when determining whether a potential doping offence has occurred. They receive a copy of the notification given to the competitor for all hearings, and they attend any dispute hearing, including before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) if the case arises.

Model-forms are used to record observations in a consistent manner: general observation and reporting of assigned activity, reporting of observed non compliance or potential problematic observations, model-forms for individuals to submit issues of concern to an Independent Observers team member.

### Reporting:

It is an essential function of the Independent Observers operations.

After each assigned event, the independent report on the doping control activities conducted prior to and during the event is made public (\*), it includes the following information: certification of compliance with procedures of the doping control regulations governing the respective sporting event, non-conformities if any and steps taken to remedy, and other relevant matters.

(\*) available on WADA's website.

### Process

At the request of an IF or an international sporting event organiser, WADA can set up an Office of Independent Observers. Prior to the event, the parties sign a written agreement including a detailed description of WADA's mission and its subsequent needs (access to doping control venues, accreditations, information to athletes and other relevant persons, notifications, etc...).

### Funding

To date, WADA covers the expenditure incurred by the members of the Independent Observers team (transport, accommodation and meals). Moreover, the European Union will provide € 700,000 for the training and presence of Independent Observers teams at major sporting events in Europe in 2002.



## In brief

### Strategic Plan

A comprehensive strategic plan has been adopted by WADA Foundation Board last August. It is a hybrid plan that articulates WADA's vision, missions and goals, contains a five-year business plan and outlines key programme activities, such as the implementation of a World Anti-Doping Code and various programmes such as in and out-of-competition testing, education and prevention, research and laboratory accreditation. This approach is appropriate for WADA, since the new organisation needs a comprehensive plan to enable all its consistent parties to take the required funding decisions.

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# National Anti-Doping Organisations

## The South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)

The South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS), established by Parliament Act No.14 of 23 May 1997, is a public entity initiated and funded by the Ministry of Sport and Recreation South Africa. It is a not for profit organisation. All funds received are employed to promote the Institute's objectives.

50% of its government grant is allocated to drug testing - sampling services, equipment, laboratory analysis of samples - with the remainder allocated to education, research, international liaison and administration.

By establishing an independent national anti-doping agency, the South African Government made a significant commitment to the fight against doping. SAIDS is the only recognised body in the country with the authority to conduct and enforce a national anti-doping policy, and by virtue of its legislative ambit, national sports federations are obliged to co-operate with the Institute.

Sponsors play a role in helping the Institute reach its goals : DHL Worldwide Express sponsors all national courier requirements, and DaimlerChrysler provides SAIDS with a state-of-the-art, brand new, mobile clinic.

### Composition

The Institute shall consist of a Chairperson and as many other members as may be agreed upon by the Minister of Sport and Recreation South Africa, all of whom are appointed by the Minister. Members appointed shall constitute the Board and hold office for a period of five years. In addition, the General Manager of the Institute shall be a member of the Institute by virtue of his or her office.

To date the Board of the SAIDS includes 9 Members, chaired by Dr Ismail Jakoet, MB, ChB, MSc. Sports Medicine.

SAIDS Corporate Structure, headed by Ms Daphne Bradbury, General Manager, includes 5 staff members.

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South Africa

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Clareinch 7740,  
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Fax : (27-21)683 7274

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### Strategic objectives and achievements

#### Testing programme

SAIDS' 2001 doping control programme comprises in and out-of-competition testing of 1,700 athletes representing 50 sporting codes at regional, national and international level. Participants at major school tournaments under the auspices of national sporting federations are also tested. The testing programme has been increased by approximately 20% per annum and SAIDS aims to achieve a total of 2,300 tests by 2003 with a minimum of 60% conducted out-of-competition. The annual test distribution plan is in compliance with relevant standards in the ISDC.

- The Institute developed and implemented quality systems for doping control in compliance with ISDC and ISO requirements, in preparation of ISO 9002 certification in 2002.
- SAIDS has a network of 50 trained, independent Doping Control Officers, based throughout South Africa.
- South Africa has one of only 27 laboratories in the world with IOC accreditation, which is a major service provider for SAIDS.

## Education and Awareness

- Information on permitted, restricted and prohibited substances, methods and medications, is available from SAIDS' Drug-Free Information Hotline (27-21) 448 3888, which is manned by qualified pharmacists, and from SAIDS' website [www.drugreesport.org.za](http://www.drugreesport.org.za) which is updated on a monthly basis with new products on the market, news on anti-doping activity from around the world and links to other relevant websites
- A comprehensive programme of lectures, seminars and workshops is implemented nationally throughout the year for athletes, sports organisations, sports clubs, and members of the medical, sports science and pharmaceutical professions. SAIDS liaises with sports federations and sports coaches to assess and comply with their education requirements.
- Posters and pamphlets providing information on testing procedures, athletes' rights and responsibilities and details of SAIDS information services are distributed bi-annually to sports federations and organisations and to athletes at sports events. Booklets with information on permitted and prohibited substances, methods and medications are compiled and distributed to sports federations and athletes by SAIDS and The National Olympic Committee (NOC) of South Africa.
- SAIDS collaborates with educators conducting drug abuse and awareness projects at school level and sports drugs are now included in their programmes. "Train the Trainer" workshops on the use of sports drugs by schoolchildren have commenced in January 2002 for physical education teachers and school sports coaches nationally.

## Research in sociological issues

- Research by the South African Sports Science Institute in 1998 revealed significant substance abuse related to sport among schoolchildren in this country, with anabolic steroids recorded as the most common substance abused. Comprehensive research into statistics, patterns and trends in the abuse of banned sports drugs at school level is currently being conducted in conjunction with the school education project.

- Substance abuse and knowledge thereof among elite athletes: research conducted by Prof Y. Coopoo and Dr I. Jakoet on the South African team at the 1998 Commonwealth Games will be repeated at the 2002 Commonwealth Games to assess levels of awareness that have been achieved in the four years since the Institute was established.

## International anti-doping alliances and collaboration

- SAIDS representatives *within WADA*:
    - The Minister of Sport and Recreation South Africa, Ngconde Balfour: *Executive Committee*
    - Dr Ismail Jakoet, Executive Chairman of the Board of SAIDS: *Ethics and Education Committee, Independent Observer, World Anti-Doping Code Coordination Committee*
    - Mr Raymond Hack, Board member of SAIDS: *Legal Committee, Athlete Passport Sub-committee.*
  - SAIDS enjoys observer status and will shortly be granted full membership of the Council of Europe Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (Mr Raymond Hack is also on the legal advisory Committee of the Monitoring Group).
  - South Africa, represented by SAIDS, was a member of the IADA IPT 2 Project.
  - Intergovernmental Memoranda of Understanding have been drawn up between Anti-Doping Organisations in South Africa, Norway and the Netherlands, for their participation in an Anti-Doping Co-operative Project.
  - SAIDS has been contracted to conduct out of competition testing on behalf of the Drug Free Sport Consortium.
  - SAIDS provides Doping Control Officer training for Namibia, and will provide Nigeria and Mauritius with the same facilities. South Africa will assist Nigeria with its doping control programme at the All Africa Games in 2003.
- SAIDS has entered into reciprocal testing agreements with its counterparts in Australia, the Netherlands and Norway.

*Our thanks go to Dr Ismail Jakoet and Ms Daphne Bradbury, SAIDS*



## In brief

### Banbury Workshop on genetic doping

The research and educational institute Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, its related Conference Center, the Banbury Center in New York, and WADA have jointly organised a genetic workshop which will bring together around 40 experts in the fields of anti-doping, sports medicine and genetics. The aim is to discuss the matter of the potential misuse of gene therapeutic technologies for the purpose of physical performance enhancement. Initially planned last September, it has been postponed due to the terrorist attacks on New York City, and will therefore take place at the Banbury Center from 17 to 20 March 2002. As an outcome of this meeting a summary outlining definition of the problem and recommendations for moving forward will be published.

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### Extranet

Since last June WADA is equipped with an Extranet communication system which provides a set of tools for creating a collaborative environment in which members and partners of WADA can share information, have access to WADA meeting documents and work together on common projects regardless of physical location. There are various levels of access to certain information and/or documentation, pertaining to WADA "groups" (eg Board Members, Working Committees, Independent Observers, Staff...), and ranging from confidential to working restricted documents and total access.

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Project Manager [francoise.dagouret@wada-ama.org](mailto:francoise.dagouret@wada-ama.org)

### Research grants

WADA Health, Medical and Research Committee has awarded grants for research projects. An amount of US\$4.5 million was earmarked to priority areas such as growth enhancement factors, compounds enhancing the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and endogeneous anabolic agents. 40 research applications from 17 countries were received. They were reviewed by Health, Medical and Research Committee which made a final proposal to the Executive Committee and 21 grants were approved. Negotiations to finalise agreements with the researchers are under way.

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Mr Casey Wade,  
World Anti-Doping  
Code Project Team  
Member



# World Anti-Doping Code

Developing and implementing a World Anti-Doping Code is a major priority for the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). It will be both a challenging and complex task involving the development and integration of several standards and core activities, such as the list of banned substances, the accreditation of laboratories and test results management. This initiative will take an inclusive approach, relying on and consulting with all stakeholders in the development and coordination of the various elements. It is due for completion in mid-2003, with full implementation planned for the 2004 Summer Olympic Games.

The Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code remains in force as the basis for current international anti-doping rules. WADA and the IOC will meet to discuss the smooth transition to the World Code, and review International Federation issues with the current Code in order to contribute to the preparation of the World Code.

The Public Authorities are also key partners of WADA. It will be necessary to cooperate with the governments to create a mechanism, which will enable countries to recognise and enforce the World Code.

## WADA stakeholders include

International sport Federations (IFs)  
The International Olympic Committee (IOC)  
National Olympic Committees (NOCs)  
Athletes  
Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)  
Public Authorities  
International Intergovernmental Organizations  
(e.g. Council of Europe, IADA)  
National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs)

## Project organisation:

- **Project Owner:**  
Executive Committee and General Secretary
- **Code Coordination Committee**  
created by WADA Executive Committee in March 2001, chaired by Mr. George Walker. It includes:
  - 1 representative of the Olympic Movement, Denis Oswald, FISA (Rowing)
  - 1 representative of the governments, Ismail Jakoet, South Africa
  - 1 athlete, Peter Tallberg, IOC Athletes Commission,
  - 1 member of each WADA Committees
  - WADA staff and additional experts as required

## ■ Project Team:

Casey Wade, Alain Garnier, Rune Andersen, Richard Young, Svein Erik Figved (Project Manager)

## ■ Advisory Groups:

all WADA Working Committees

## Project Plan:

### ■ Main objective:

To achieve a successful approval and adoption of the World Anti-Doping Code among all vital stakeholders by December 2003, so that the Code is enforced prior to the Olympic Games in Athens 2004.

### ■ Three key aspects to the Code:

- **The framework (the structure)**
    - Fundamental rationale for anti-doping
    - Basic principles and policies
    - Common standards
    - Operational procedures, guidelines and recommendations
  - **The product (the content)**
    - It will cover all issues and items necessary to ensure a uniform and consistent anti-doping practice worldwide.
    - Part of it must be mandatory for certain organizations and bodies.
- Other sections will give clear guidance and recommendation as to anti-doping practices.

- The process (the drafting, approval and adoption of the Code)
- In order to be effective, it must represent a collective commitment among key stakeholders in their efforts against doping in sport.
- There must be a strong feeling of understanding, acceptance, buy-in and ownership of the relevant elements in the Code. It is essential to organise and plan a transparent and realistic process.

### ■ Phases and Milestones

- Phase 1	Structure and content	September 2001 to September 2002
- Phase 2	Acceptance and approval	October to February 2003
- Phase 3	Adoption and implementation (Process)	March to December 2003

Each phase contains several milestones defining the project action plan. Since WADA's Foundation Board approved the World Anti-Doping Code project last August and activities in, Phase 1 have commenced.



WADA Foundation Board, 3 December 2001, Lausanne, Switzerland.

## Developing the structure of the Code

A draft structure and its explanatory memo have been prepared, giving details on the three levels of the framework:

- **Level 1:**  
The Code, the aim of which is universal harmonisation, addressing the crucial issues of anti-doping and accepted by all stakeholders.
- **Level 2:**  
International Standards for the various technical and operational areas of anti-doping. These standards will be referred to in the Code, but not be directly part of it.
- **Level 3:**  
Models, Rules and Regulations. These include examples of best practices, with the aim of recommending improvements based on benchmarks and state-of-the art approaches in various anti-doping areas. Some stakeholders (governments, NADOs, IFs), were consulted in October and November 2001, to obtain preliminary comments and feedback on the draft structure and the Project Plan. The Code structure was approved by WADA Foundation Board on December 3, 2001. Now Milestone No 2 of Phase 1 has started, with the submission of the Code structure to all relevant stakeholders for their comments, to be received by the end of January 2002. The first draft content of the Code is scheduled for completion and circulation to stakeholders in April/May, 2002.

## World Conference on Doping in Sport

A World Conference on Doping in Sport will be organised by WADA in February, 2003. The central theme of the Conference will be the World Anti-Doping Code with as focus on accepting and approving the Code.

Contact: Casey Wade, Director  
[casey.wade@wada-ama.org](mailto:casey.wade@wada-ama.org)

For more information on the World Anti-Doping Code, please visit our website  
[www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)

## Visual Identity

As communication is a cornerstone of its activities, WADA has developed a recognisable public identity and brand policy matching its vision and general values, that can be identified easily by its many different constituencies all over the world. After deliberation, the concept "play true" was determined to encapsulate WADA's core values. Using "play true" as their guide, international creative teams from Landor Associates, a branding consultancy, have worked together to visually express the universal spirit of sport practiced naturally, within the rules and free from artificial enhancements.

The "equal sign" expresses equity and fairness.

The "square" represents the customs and the rules that must be respected.

The mark is dynamic, yet simple.

Black evokes neutrality and is the traditional colour of the referee.

Green evokes health and nature and is the usual colour of the field of play.

The combination of these elements creates a strong logo that reflects the spirit of "true sport" that WADA seeks to preserve.

Contact: Isabelle Tornare, Communication Manager  
[isabelle.tornare@wada-ama.org](mailto:isabelle.tornare@wada-ama.org)

## List of prohibited substances and methods

The new list has been published by WADA and the IOC on 1 September 2001 and will be in force up to 31 December 2002. It includes four significant changes to the list in force previously:

- the definition of blood doping, as stated in the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code, has been added under the prohibited methods list.
- an additional requirement (medical file) has been added for athletes who seek authorisation to use asthma medication containing beta2 agonists during the Olympic Games.
- IFs may now require notification before permitting the use of glucocorticosteroids, which are allowed if administered by local or intra-articular injection.
- the list's set of examples has been expanded to include bupropion, a stimulant, and aromatase inhibitors, hormonal agents that inhibit the production of aromatase, an enzyme the body uses to convert endocrine substances, such as androgen, into estrogen.

Contact: Dr Alain Garnier, Medical Consultant  
[alain.garnier@wada-ama.org](mailto:alain.garnier@wada-ama.org)

## In brief

### Laboratory accreditation

The accreditation of laboratories is a priority of WADA, which intends to develop and implement a new laboratory accreditation and quality assurance system. The aim is to strengthen the current IOC system by developing areas such as ongoing assessments, laboratory feedback, educational components and regular laboratory communication, etc... The WADA system will promote close relationships with the laboratories and their ongoing work. Until WADA's own system is operational, by 2003, the IOC laboratory accreditation system remains in place and WADA accepts the current IOC accredited laboratories as well as those that might be accredited in the immediate future. The IOC will therefore continue to accredit the laboratories by agreement and in cooperation with WADA

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## Interview

David Douillet

No need to introduce David Douillet, the most successful French Judo champion (two times Olympic Champion in Atlanta and Sydney, bronze medal winner in Barcelona, four times World Champion). Leaving the madding crowd after the Olympic Games in Sydney, David is still very active in sports, putting his experience and his popularity at the service of the fight against doping. He is a member of the Council for the Prevention and the Fight against Doping in France, and he is very interested in the activities of WADA. He has accepted to share with us his thoughts and his experience as an athlete in the following candid interview.

What has motivated you to commit yourself publicly to the fight against doping, particularly within the framework of the Council for the Prevention and the Fight against Doping in France (Conseil de Prévention et de Lutte contre le Dopage - CPLD)?

First of all because I've seen many cases and the problems athletes have regarding doping, which made me very aware of the whole problem. And then there was also fear, the fear of seeing the values of sports tarnished by cheating. I wouldn't want the Olympic Games to become a kind of circus in thirty years time where one would come to watch officially doped "supermen" perform exceptional feats at the expense of their health and the values which govern sports.

What specifically does your commitment within the CPLD in France entail?

The members of the Council for the Prevention are scientists, lawyers, and people from the sports community. I am there as an athlete. We deal with sanctions, with cases that have not been dealt with at all, or been handled poorly, by the federations. We can take up any case and deal with it in a definitive manner. The Council is also consulted on any new proposed law concerning the protection of the athletes' health and the fight against doping, as well as on the preparation and proposal of general prevention guidelines, a subject I am particularly interested in.

Which precisely are the most effective tools for prevention, according to you?

Personally, I believe that everything has to be done at the grassroots level, above all raise awareness, reveal exactly what doping can lead to and explain first and foremost that doping equals cheating, something one often forgets to mention. I have done some of this work occasionally, in the field, in schools in France, where I talked openly about these issues. To help the kids understand better, I compare doping in sport with the drug problem in our society; the cause and effect is practically the same, and I also show strong images. When a well-known and admired athlete says such things, the kids tag on fast and don't forget.

So one method would be to make a certain number of athletes aware of the issue and get them to take a moment to talk about the problem when they travel and demonstrate their various sports disciplines.

And then, linking up with the work done by these athletes, some information and awareness-raising campaigns (posters, TV...) and regional events, in connection with sports exhibitions, sports goods trade fairs, etc., for example, could be organised, during which the best athletes of each region, of each country could participate in chat forums and public debates.



**How can one get active athletes to assume a greater share of the responsibility?**

It is best to work with those athletes, who are already interested in the subject or concerned by it. One could, for example, draw up an international and national athletes' list. The National Agencies and even the World Agency could consult with these athletes and provide them with a "finished product", specific actions to which they would pledge their support, because the athletes are often so busy training or competing they don't have the time to plan or do any other work.

**How do you, as an athlete, see the fight against doping? How did you for example feel about the anti-doping controls?**

In fifteen years of competition I was tested often. Once I reached the national level, testing became a fixture and, as a rule, the testing procedures were complied with. Personally, I had no problem with the urine tests, nor would I have had a problem had testing been extended to include blood sampling for certain substances. It is a question of mind-set: an athlete, who does well in a test, participates in the fight against doping, and it is in this spirit that I took the whole matter.

**Yet out of competition testing implies quite considerable constraint on the athlete's individual rights and freedom...**

It is true, it is rather restrictive. I was tested during training and it is not always great fun, when they call you during a training session and tell you "you have to go pee..." I do believe that a lot of communication has to take place upstream, get the athletes to understand realise fully that thanks to all this they are fighting, indirectly, for clean sports. The realisation has to be collective, achieved through good communication. Then, athletes will see things differently and will accept the restraint of their "freedom" more willingly.



**Why do athletes dope themselves?  
Do you think the approach to the issue differs according to disciplines?**

Unfortunately, in some disciplines doping is a cultural thing. In some cases it became accepted in the course of time as a way of life, and not considered as cheating, with a total unawareness about its impact, made worse by the coaches and handlers, who trivialised it, and in particular by getting into doping at a very young age.

Very young, athletes are extremely impressionable and trust their entourage fully. If some of the people making up this entourage are objectionable in terms of doping, they quickly become entangled in the system.

But there are athletes, who are truly aware of the issue and who decide to cheat deliberately. That's a different problem. Their reasons? There are three main reasons: win, earn money and become famous. For such athletes these are good enough reasons to go the way of doping.

**Does an athlete always have the choice to say no?**  
Yes!

I know athletes, namely in track and field, who said no. Many people complain about track and field being a two-speed sport. But is that true? Aren't these people just bitter because they're not good enough? It should be checked out; it's not that obvious.

A friend of mine was thrower. He stopped because of this and became a rugby player. I know him very well, he told me: "to throw further than a certain distance I would have had to dope myself, and that's what the others do. I decided not to dope myself, so I stopped".

Of course, athletes have the choice, they always have the choice, once they're adults.

**What do you think of the project of the athlete passport, either a paper-based document or a smart card linked to a database, which the athletes could access to query their personal data, their testing record and other information?**

Two comments come to mind. Firstly, regardless of whether it is a paper-based document, a smart card or anything else, it is certainly very interesting to know the athlete's profile and doping-control record. Longitudinal medical monitoring studies should make it possible to also include the athlete's physiological characteristics, hormone levels, etc.



Unfortunately such monitoring is difficult to implement in certain federations in France, for financial reasons, because of the constraints, and sometimes even for lack of will. Yet such monitoring is very important, because the elite athlete population is a population group, which may turn out to be physiologically different with slightly non-standard biological profiles. This is something one could really detect in longitudinal controls, so that the causes could be studied and understood. It would also help avoid repeating past mistakes in certain sports, where athletes were punished simply because their testosterone levels were non-standard.

Secondly, and this scares me, there is data protection. On no account may this information fall into the wrong hands, the data has to remain extremely confidential, because it is the athlete's personal and private data.

**To conclude, can you tell us what you expect from the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)?**

I think that WADA must work hand in hand with all the national prevention councils in order to settle the issues of harmonising the national legislations. Moreover, it should take the lead in harmonising the prevention campaigns so that they are consistent, worldwide and thus have a greater impact.

I see WADA at the top of a pyramid, backed by the national prevention councils, which in my opinion must retain their autonomy vis-à-vis of WADA, for the sake of greater objectivity, to do more constructive work in order to raise awareness or to shake things up when necessary! But WADA should issue the guidelines on all anti-doping issues at the international level, especially with regard to the legal and legislative aspects. All countries are concerned by sport, but there are fifty different laws for fifty countries! All this must be harmonised.



# In brief

## On WADA's website [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)

WADA has developed a French/English bilingual website offering a wide range of informations, including among others:

- its history, missions, composition,
  - press releases, official statements (eg on nutritional supplements),
  - WADA's activities Awareness programmes, Independent Observers,
  - the WADA/IOC list of prohibited substances and methods,
  - tenders and competitions,
  - meetings minutes,
- and useful links to key stakeholders of the fight against doping all over the world.

Contact: Isabelle Tornare, Communication Manager  
[isabelle.tornare@wada-ama.org](mailto:isabelle.tornare@wada-ama.org).

## Agreement with International Paralympic Committee (IPC)

In July last year WADA and the International Paralympic Committee have signed an agreement to formalise their collaboration in fighting doping in Paralympic Sport.

The cooperation programme includes:

- WADA Independent Observation of the doping control processes for the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City,
- Development of a testing service agreement for in and out-of-competition doping control.

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## European Commission fundings:

The European Commission is funding

- €2 million as an additional support to WADA, for three educational programmes aimed at enhancing the fight against doping on a world wide scale:
- €1 million to the E-learning project, a web-based, multilingual reference and educational tool for the sport world.
- €700.000 to the Independent Observer Programme, consisting in providing major sporting events with a team of experts to observe all the aspects of the doping control procedures, in order to increase the athlete's and public confidence in the appropriate conduct of doping control processe, as well as the transparency of the whole process.
- €300.000 to the Athlete Passport, a project aiming to develop a multi-purpose clearinghouse through which athletes can access anti-doping information and obtain personal data regarding their own testing history, and for doping control officials to efficiently retrieve necessary information. This worldwide database will also further enable WADA and its partners to organise, harmonise and follow-up their respective testing programmes, and allow athletes to have access at any time to their profile and medical follow-up.

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Mr Hein Verbruggen  
UCI President

# Sports Movement

## The International Cycling Union (UCI)

- 160 national federations
- created in 1900
- 50 permanent staff

### Contact: UCI

International Cycling Union • CH • 1860 Aigle  
Phone : (41-24) 468 58 11 • Fax (41-24) 468 58 12  
[admin@uci.ch](mailto:admin@uci.ch) [www.uci.ch](http://www.uci.ch)

The UCI is one of the most important sport organizations operates in the world; it has been promoting the sport of cycling worldwide for more than 100 years.

Since the beginning of 2002, The UCI operates in the World Cycling Center in Aigle, which houses not only the UCI's administrative headquarters, but also sports facilities, a documentation center, etc... ([www.cmc-aigle.ch](http://www.cmc-aigle.ch))

### UCI's anti-doping policy: for more than 40 years

It is true that in the past, the phenomenon of doping may often have been associated with the growing success of cycling, which has always been an extremely physical and demanding sport, but over time a genuine anti-doping tradition has also established itself in the world of cycling.

#### Some examples:

- Tour de France 1955: exclusion of a handler, who pressed his riders to dope themselves
- 1960: first amendments to the Sports Code, introducing an anti-doping article
- 1966: creation of the Medical Commission
- 1967: first sanctions and publication of the first list of doping substances, and appeal to national governments in 1967 "...to introduce forthwith a relentless control of the distribution, the sale and the use of doping substances ..."
- 1969: introduction of the Medical Examination Regulation, the forerunner of the current Doping Control Regulation.
- 1980: publication of Professor Montanaro's book "Doping - Information and Prevention".

All these measures, which ultimately expressed the UCI's political will to fight any and every illegal method more than they reflected the real economic and scientific means the UCI had at its disposal at the time, nonetheless constituted the foundations of the strategy the UCI still pursues today.

### Protection of the athletes' health

From 1997 onwards, after the massive use of EPO became public knowledge, the UCI equipped itself with the kind of array of weapons aiming to protect the athlete's health with their, and its other partners full consent.

Since it is impossible to detect exogenous EPO in classic urine tests, the decision was taken to use blood testing (hematocrit levels).

To fine-tune its policy of prevention, the UCI introduced the "medical monitoring" programme two years later. In the framework of this project, which Dr. Leon Schattenberg, Chairman of the Sporting Safety and Conditions Commission has been managing with great determination for many years, every rider will from now on have to undergo four medical examinations a season. This procedure will also be applied shortly to mountain biking and track cycling and has been supplemented by the introduction of the personal Health Report Card. This will enable an extremely accurate follow-up of all the riders' state of health.

The evolution of the average levels found during recent controls proves that the UCI's efforts have not been in vain.

The most recent stage in the long battle against doping was reached on April 1, 2001. Since that date, the UCI has in fact authorised the first analyses of urine with the purpose of detecting EPO in application of the method developed by the French laboratory in Châtenay-Malabry.



## Of course there is a price to pay

Every year the UCI allocates nearly 9% of its operating budget to the fight against doping. The overall investment made by the world of cycling (affiliated national federations, riders, race organisers) amounts to about CHF 4.5 million a year.

## In brief

### Nutritional supplements

WADA's Health, Medical and Research Committee made a strong recommendation to athletes regarding the ingestion of nutritional supplements which may contain or be contaminated with substances banned by the sporting bodies. The Committee reminds that the risk of testing positive as a result from such an ingestion must be borne by the consumer.

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## Corticosteroids: a different story altogether

The UCI is the only International Federation, which tests for corticosteroids in anti-doping control.

Yet, it is very important to avoid mistaking banned substances subjected to certain restrictions of use (medical justification recorded in the Health Report Card) for doping substances.

Fighting against doping is not the same as preventing athletes from exercising their right to medical treatment for the kind of pathologies (stress asthma, allergies, etc.) that can be caused by the physical effort required in any endurance sport or discipline, such as in cycling, the same kind of pathologies that can also affect the non-athletic population.

*Our thanks go to Mr. Enrico Carpani,  
Chief of Press at the UCI*



# Please contact us!

## Dear Reader,

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What do you think of this first issue?  
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## Schedule

Among WADA's commitments during the next  
three months

- XIX Olympic Winter Games, Salt Lake City  
(USA): 8/24 February
- 8 February: Informal WADA Foundation  
Board Meeting
- VIII Paralympic Winter Games, Salt Lake City  
(USA): 7/16 March
- Banbury Workshop on Genetic Enhancement  
of Athletic Performance, New York (USA):  
17/20 March
- International Intergovernmental Consultative  
Group on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGADS)  
Conference, Kuala Lumpur, 24/26 April
- 26 or 27 April: WADA Executive Committee Meeting

## Impressum

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