Ten Years of WADA: Achievements, Challenges and The Way Forward

David Howman
Director General, WADA

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Sport movement faces crisis in the aftermath of the FESTINA debacle that turns the cycling world upside down.

First World Conference on Doping in Sport determines that an independent international agency needs to be introduced to harmonize anti-doping rules.
Progress from the Beginning

1999
Lausanne Declaration: WADA established

2000
Out-of-competition testing I IO and pre-Games testing in Sydney

2001
Code drafting I Athlete Outreach I Research

2002
Code drafting I Athlete Outreach

2003

2004
Code, List and Standards in force I Athens

2005
UNESCO I ADAMS I RADO

2006
Code Review & Consultation

Celebrating a decade of play true
Progress continues

2006
First Investigation Symposium

2007
Third World Conference in Madrid – revised Code adopted

2007
UNESCO Convention takes effect

2008
Memorandum of Understanding with Interpol

2008
Intensification of cooperation with pharmaceutical industry

2009
Revised Code comes into force
WADA in the making

WADA home found after an extensive evaluation from 7 bid cities

- **2001**: Selected by WADA Foundation Board in Tallinn, Estonia
- **April 2002**: Headquarters established in Montreal
- **2002**: Regional office established in Lausanne
- **2003**: Regional offices established in Tokyo and Cape Town
- **2005**: Regional office established in Montevideo
While based in Lausanne WADA is funded solely by the IOC

Governments funding commences
Contributions grow from 16% in May 2003 to 100% in December 2008
### WADA’s first mandate

**To harmonize anti-doping rules worldwide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000–2001</td>
<td>The World Anti-Doping CODE is created after extensive consultations with the sport movement and governments</td>
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<td>March–2003</td>
<td>World Anti-Doping Code and its International Standards are accepted by all major sports federations and nearly 80 governments at the second World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The Code and International Standards come into force, January 1, 2004</td>
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UNESCO Convention

To harmonize national laws and anti-doping rules worldwide

2004–2005

Drafted, completed and unanimously adopted by 191 countries within 12 months

Ratified by 30 countries within another 12 months

Ratified by 112 countries to date
Independent Observers Missions

The IO Program has monitored the anti-doping programs of more than 30 major events.

- **2000**: Launched at the Sydney Olympic Games.
- **2006-2008**: Used an interactive audit model at the Asian Games and the Beijing Paralympic Games.
The Athlete Outreach program is launched at the European Youth Olympic Festival in Finland. Since then the Program has traveled to more than 30 major events.

WADA Athlete Committee is set up to incorporate the voice of the Clean Athlete into WADA programs and global anti-doping initiatives.
WADA’s Mission

To globally promote, coordinate, and monitor the fight against doping in sport in all its forms.

Enabling factors in WADA’s ongoing success:

- Independent international agency
- Innovative funding model supported by the Sport Movement & Governments
- Developer and custodian of the World Anti-Doping Code
Program Development = 15 RADOs

122 Countries
Education

• Mandatory for all signatories
• Extend value-based programs within ADOs and actively support with experience and expertise
• Social Science Research

Play True Generation
Educating athletes, promoting and ensuring clean sport worldwide

Other initiatives for Youth
• Choose Your Own Adventure books
• Pilot with Ministries of Education (UNESCO)
Advances in Science

- US$44 million committed to research since 2001
- Developing worldwide network of research teams
- Development of new detection methods
- Ongoing detection of new substances
  - Designer steroids, substances in development
- List of Prohibited Substances and Methods – Year-long consultative and open process
Advances in Science

• Cooperation with pharmaceutical companies to enable early detection of some drugs prior to their coming to market (CERA,…)

• Enhanced focus on anticipation of doping trends and practices (Gene doping,…)

• Improvement of current detection methods (hGH)

• Longitudinal testing – Athlete Passport
Investigations

- Coordination between sport & law enforcement
- Target source & supply
- Enhance “smart” testing

Pre-Beijing period more than 70 athletes precluded from participating in Olympic Games
Sport and Law Enforcement

- Development of evidence gathering and information sharing protocols between sport movement and governments
  - **Non-analytical anti-doping rule violations**
- WADA and Interpol join forces to fight sports cheats
  - MOU signed in February 2009
  - Working Committee to develop best practices

Collaboration provides a strong basis to encourage the implementation of relevant legislation around the world
Major Breakthroughs

1998
FESTINA

1998
Australian Customs

2003
BALCO

2005
Operation Gear Grinder

2006
Australian Weightlifting

2006
Operation Puerto

2007
Signature Pharmacy

2007
Raw Deal

Celebrating a decade of play true
WADA monitors doping sanctions and exercises its right of appeal to CAS when sanctions are not in line with the Code.

- In 2008, 840 decisions reviewed: 25 were appealed.
International Federations are required to implement In- and Out-of-Competition Testing Programs

WADA’s Out-of-Competition Testing Program
- is small but complementary and attention is given to regions with minimal or non-existent testing programs
- serves as an audit program

Analyses conducted by WADA Accredited Laboratories grew from 154,000 samples in 2003 to 224,000 in 2007
WADA’s Monitoring Role

• Tracking and reporting
• Daily review of rules and regulations
• Providing model rules and best practices
• Daily monitoring of sanctions
• Appeal if appropriate
• Bi-annual compliance report to stakeholders
• November 2011 full report
Unique hybrid public-private organization

Innovative funding model:

- 50% by the Olympic Movement
- 50% Governments of the world

WADA governing bodies:
- Foundation Board
- Executive Committee

Composed equally of Governments and Sport Movement representatives
The fight against doping

is enhanced by:
• growing cooperation between government and sport
• more effective tools and resources
• public scrutiny and media watch help to protect the integrity of sport and the health of athletes

faces challenges ahead:
• seemingly unlimited supply of and easy access to doping substances
• sophistication of an entourage motivated by profits from doping
• WADA encourages sharing of new ideas and seeks supplementing strategies
• Brainstorming and discussions on strategies at ADO and “thought leadership” symposia in 2009
• World Anti-Doping Code is a living document (review commencing in 2012)
• Implementation of 2009 Code and Standards in practice
Still a long way to go... BUT

**Innovation** will continue to enhance the Athlete’s right to doping-free sport.

Partnership and commitment from all stakeholders will protect clean generations of athletes for years to come.
A Decade of Play True