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# 2027 Code and International Standards Update Process Athlete-Centered Consultation

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June  
2025

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## Message from Director of Athlete Engagement and Chair of WADA Athlete Council

Dear athletes,

On 17 April 2025, WADA, in collaboration with its Athlete Council, launched an Athlete-Centered Consultation and called on all athletes and athlete commissions to participate by sharing feedback on some of the proposed changes to the Code and International Standards. We are thrilled to report that you answered this call, and we want to thank you!

The unique input you shared with us, will help ensure that we continue to build a fair and harmonized anti-doping program for you; one that better reflects your realities and supports your needs. Your responses will play a crucial role in shaping the future of, not only the Code and the International Standards, but also of additional supporting documentation such as guidelines and other resources.

We are pleased to share the outcomes of this consultation, which you can find in this report. We also want to reiterate that your answers and feedback have been provided to WADA's expert groups – those groups who are tasked with reviewing and updating the Code and the International Standards – to help them continue to focus on rules and process that are athlete centered. As the expert groups finalize those important documents, we will continue to keep you informed.

Again, a huge thank you for your participation and for taking the time to share your insights and experiences.

Yours in clean sport,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Karine Henrie'.

Karine Henrie  
Director, Athlete Engagement

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ryan Pini'.

Ryan Pini, MBE, OL, OLY  
Chair, WADA Athlete Council

## Athlete-Centered Consultation – Outcomes

### Introduction

This report provides the results of the Athlete-Centered Consultation, which aimed to gather comprehensive feedback from athletes *on some of the proposed changes* in the second draft of the 2027 World Anti-Doping Code and the International Standards (or, in some cases, on current issues affecting athletes). All questions were optional, and athletes were free to decide which ones they wanted to answer.

The consultation was divided into the following sections:

1. World Anti-Doping Code
2. International Standard for Results Management
3. International Standard for Testing
4. International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations
5. International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions
6. International Standard for Education
7. International Standard for Data Protection
8. General Questions

For privacy reasons, as noted at the outset of the consultation, WADA is only publishing answers related to the Code and the International Standards and not those provided in the 'General Questions' section. However, please know that all athlete feedback has been provided to the relevant expert groups to guide their work on the final versions of the 2027 Code and International Standards.

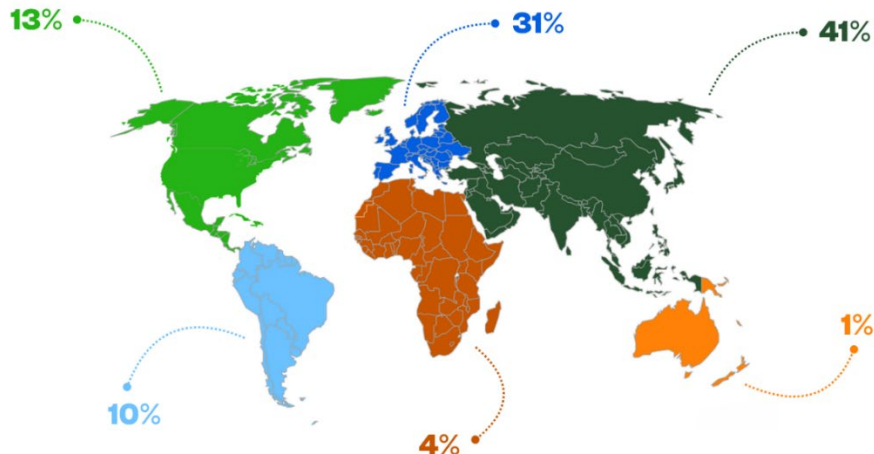
This report is organized into two main parts: in the first part, you will find a visual representation of the quantitative responses provided in each of the Code and International Standards sections and in the second part, you will find the qualitative responses to the 'open-ended' questions, again in each of the Code and International Standards sections. Please note that all comments provided in a language other than English or French have been translated to English. While we cannot guarantee the quality of the translation, the original language in which the comment was provided is also included in this report.

**[Reminder:** The World Anti-Doping Program is comprised of a set of documents – the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and several International Standards – that harmonizes anti-doping policies, rules and regulations. It is the anti-doping framework that you, as an athlete, must operate in. The Code is reviewed every five to six years to ensure it remains fit for purpose and agile to the changing nature of anti-doping. We are currently in the process of reviewing and updating the Code and the International Standards. Since the process began in 2023, proposed changes have been circulated to stakeholders followed by consultation phases to receive stakeholder feedback. With the third consultation phase now closed, WADA is reviewing all feedback received to prepare final documents for adoption during the World Conference in December 2025.]

## General Information

The Athlete-Centered Consultation was open from 17 April to 30 May 2025. An impressive **611 athletes** participated in the consultation. Please find below a breakdown of the continents represented, the sports and sport disciplines as well as the athlete commissions<sup>1</sup>.

### Global response rate



### Sports represented

American Football	Climbing	Flying Disc	Luge	Paratriathlon	Squash
Archery	Cycling	Football	Mini golf	Petanque	Strength Games
Armrestling	Dancing	Freediving	Mountain Biking	Powerlifting	Swimming
Athletics	Darts	Futsal	Muaythai	Rowing	Swimming
Badminton	Diving	Gymnastics	Orienteering	Rugby	Table Tennis
Basketball	Equestrian	Handball	Para Armrestling	Sailing	Taekwondo
Billiard	Equestrian	Ice Hockey	Para Athletics	Sambo	Tennis
Bobsled	esport	Ice Skating	Para Badminton	Savate	Triathlon
Bodybuilding	Fencing	Judo	Para Equestrian	Shooting	Volleyball
Bowling	Field Hockey	Jujitsu	Para powerlifting	Skate	Water polo
Boxing	Figure Skating	Karate	Para table tennis	Softball	Weightlifting
Cheerleading	Flag Football	Kickboxing	Para Taekwondo	Sport Climbing	Wrestling

<sup>1</sup> While there may be more athlete commissions that provided feedback, the ones included in the report are those that self-identified.

### Athlete Commissions (as identified/if identified)

Athlete Commission of Cbat
Athlete committee of China Anti-Doping Agency
Athleten Deutschland e.v. / DOSB Athletes Commission
Botswana Athletes Commission
Commission des athlètes Algérien et Africains
Commission des athlètes centrafricain
Commission des Athlètes du Burkina Faso
Commission des Nageurs camerounais
Danish Athletecommittee
FIAS (Sambo) Athlete's Commission
FIL (Luge) Athlete Commission
ICSD (Deaflympics) Athlete Commission
IFMA (Muaythai) Athlete Commission
International Weightlifting Federation Athlete Commission
IPC Athlete Commission
ISU Athletes Commission
Myanmar Athletes Committee
NZ NADO Athlete Commission
PanAm Aquatics Athletes Committee
Speed Skating Athletes' Commission (Iran)
Swiss Olympic Athletes Commission
Team USA Athletes' Commission
United World Wrestling Athletes' Commission
WADA Athletes Council
WAKO IF Athletes Committee
WDF(Darts) Athletes Commission
WFDF (Flying Disc) Athlete Commission
WMF (World Minigolf Federation) Athlete Commission
World Sailing Athletes' Committee

## Part One – Quantitative Feedback

### The World Anti-Doping Code (Code)

This section contains the questions and answers pertaining to updates to the World Anti-Doping Code (Code), including topics such as:

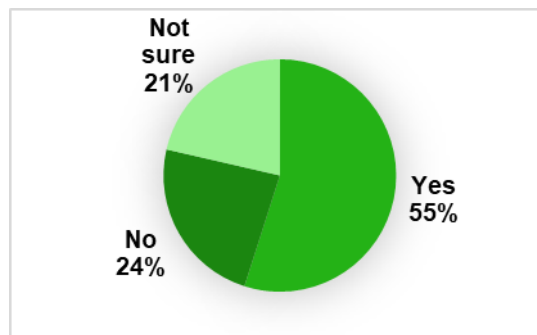
- Sanction lengths
- Periods of ineligibility for substances of abuse
- Public disclosure
- Activities during ineligibility period
- Using samples for other purposes than anti-doping

1. **Length of Sanctions:** Under the current version of the Code, the basic sanctioning structure sets out either 2- or 4-year periods of Ineligibility. A number of questions have been raised about the strict nature of this structure, particularly as it relates to the issues of unintentional doping and contamination.

To respond to these concerns, two new distinctions have been introduced in the latest draft of the Code to account for:

1. whether the violation was reckless as opposed to intentional;
2. whether the Athlete can establish how the prohibited substance entered their system.

Do you think the period of Ineligibility should be shorter if the athlete was reckless as opposed to knowingly committing a violation (intentional)? (*Total number of responses: 528*)



2. The table below lays out the new sanction structure, taking into account the abovementioned new distinctions (Reference: 2nd draft of the 2027 Code, Article 10.2).

10.2.1 Non-Specified Substances or Methods & the Athlete can establish how the Prohibited Substances Entered their System	10.2.2 Non-Specified Substance or Method and the Athlete CANNOT establish how the Prohibited Substance Entered their System	10.2.3 Specified Substances or Methods & the Athlete can establish how the Prohibited Substance Entered their System
4-year period of Ineligibility unless the Athlete can prove that the use was not intentional.	4-year period of Ineligibility is the default sanction.	4-year period of Ineligibility if the anti-doping organization (ADO) ("Results Management Authority") can establish that the use was intentional.
3-year period of Ineligibility where the Athlete can establish that the use was reckless but not intentional.	3-year period of Ineligibility where, in exceptional cases, the Athletes can establish to the comfortable satisfaction of the decision-making body that based on reliable analytical evidence, the anti-doping rule violation was not compatible with the intentional use of a prohibited substance (see: Comment 65)	3-year period of Ineligibility if the ADO ("Results Management Authority") can establish that the use was reckless.
2-year period of Ineligibility where the Athlete can establish that the use was neither reckless nor intentional.	Reduction of sanction is not available based on No Significant Fault or Negligence or No Fault or Negligence when the Athlete is not able to establish the source of the Prohibited Substance.	2-year period of Ineligibility if the ADO ("Results Management Authority") cannot establish that the use was either intentional or reckless.
0-2-year period Ineligibility if the Athlete can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence.		Burden remains on the Athlete to obtain a further reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence or No Fault or Negligence.
No Ineligibility if the Athlete can establish No Fault.		

Is there any part of the new sanction structure you would like to comment on?

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3. **Substances of Abuse:** The 2021 Code's treatment of substances of abuse has generally been well received, but several concerns have been raised, including:

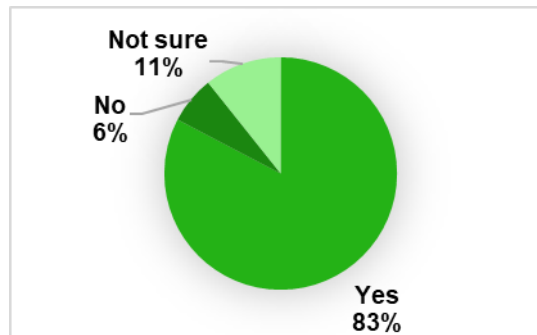
- the adequacy of the one-month period of ineligibility for case evaluation,
- the practicality of completing a substance of abuse program for a reduced penalty, and
- the appropriateness of requiring rehabilitation for first-time or inadvertent violations.

To address these concerns, changes have been made to the period of ineligibility as follows:

1. a flat two-month period of Ineligibility for a first violation with no requirement for rehabilitation, and
2. a four-month period for a second violation that can be reduced to two months with enrollment in a rehabilitation program.

(Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of 2027 Code, Article 10.2.4)

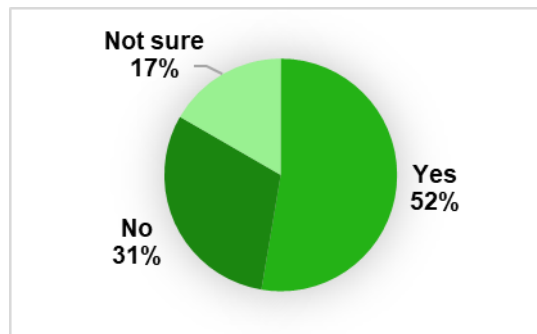
1. Do you believe these adjustments are appropriate? *(Total number of responses: 560)*



2. If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?

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3. Do you think it is WADA’s role (or the role of any other anti-doping organization) to support rehabilitation for athletes who repeatedly use substances of abuse (e.g., cannabis, cocaine)? *(Total number of responses: 564)*



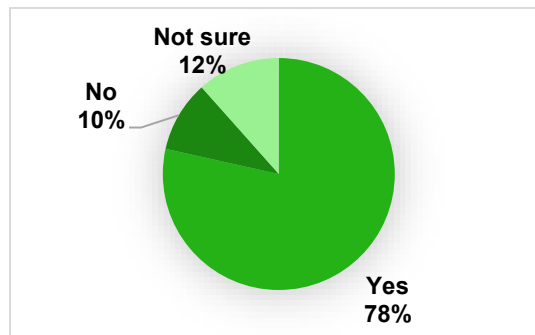
4. **Publishing results (public disclosure):** A general requirement under the Code is that after a final decision in a case is made, the anti-doping organization (the “results management authority”) must publish the results, including the name of the athlete, the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the prohibited substances or methods (if any) and the related consequences.

The latest draft of the Code proposes an **exception** to this requirement if an athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence” for the anti-doping rule violation. If that is the case, the result (i.e., name of the athlete, the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the prohibited substances or methods (if any) and the related consequences) would not be published unless the athlete who is the subject of the decision gives their consent. (Reference: latest Code draft Article 14.3.3)

When considering the questions below, we invite you to keep in mind that even if an athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence,” this still counts as an anti-doping rule violation (i.e., there was the presence of a prohibited substance that could have had an impact on the athlete’s performance). As such, if this was related to an in-competition test, the results would be disqualified.

The debate on this topic has been about balancing fairness and respect for athletes' rights alongside transparency and credibility of the anti-doping system.

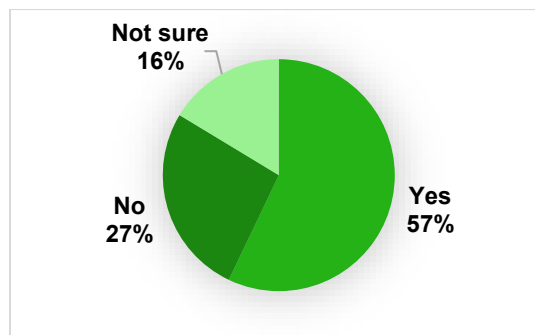
1. Do you think the proposed change to remove the requirement to publish results if an athlete is found to have "No Fault or Negligence" for the anti-doping rule violation is a good balance of these issues? (*Total number of responses: 553*)



2. If you answered "no" or "not sure" to the question above, why?

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3. Do you believe that results of athletes who are found to have committed a "No Fault or Negligence" anti-doping rule violation should be published as any other anti-doping rule violation? (*Total number of responses: 557*)



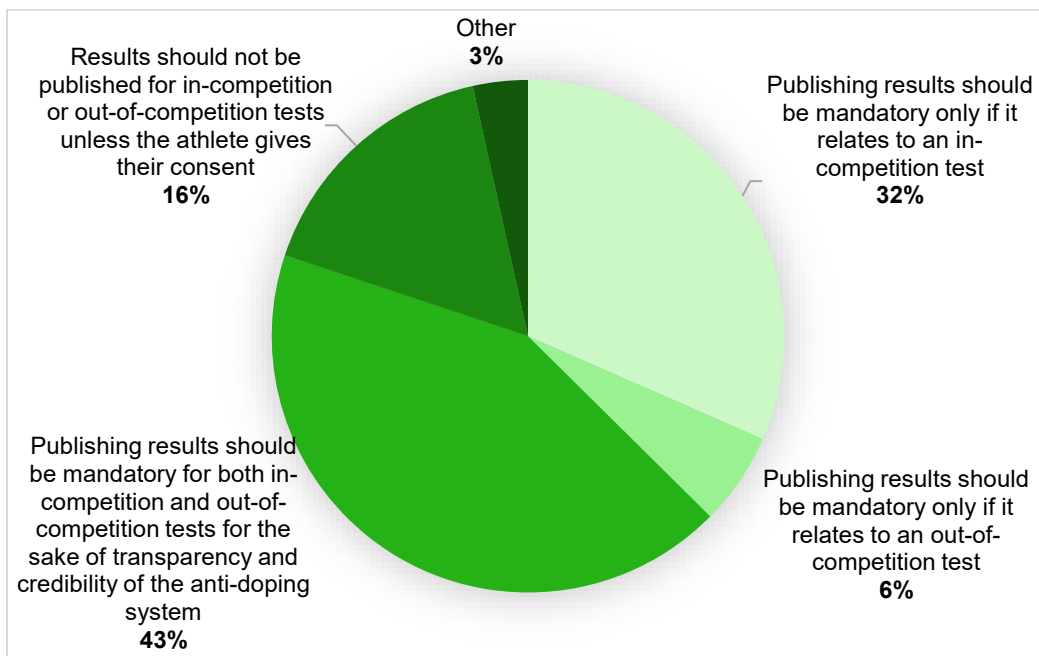
4. Please explain why or why not.

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5. Do you believe there should be a different approach if the test was conducted in-competition versus out-of-competition? Please consider the following when thinking about your response:

- i. If this is the result of a test conducted in-competition, results must be disqualified, and medals might need to be reallocated. Indirectly, the public or media are likely to become aware of the Athlete's ADRV.
- ii. If this is the result of a test conducted out-of-competition, there would be no result to disqualify and likely less or no impact on other athletes.

*(Total number of responses: 548)*



5. **Activities during ineligibility period:** The current version of the Code outlines the activities a person can and cannot do while serving a provisional suspension or period of ineligibility. Multiple stakeholders have asked that the language in this Article be expanded, and examples provided. That has been done in this draft [see below]. (Reference: latest Code draft Article 10.14.1 and Comment 92)

**10.14.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension**

No Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension:

- i. compete or participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorized, organized or funded by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization;
- ii. compete or participate in any capacity in Competitions or training activities authorized or organized by any professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), any professional Event organization or any international- or national-level Event organization where not already covered by Article 10.14.1 (i);
- iii. compete or participate in any capacity in training activities funded by a governmental agency;
- iv. provide any sport-related services, including without limitation serving as a coach or other Athlete Support Personnel, to any Athlete or other Person bound by rules adopted pursuant to the Code (and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by such Athlete(s));
- v. except as allowed by Article 10.14.2, train in any facility owned or controlled by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization;
- vi. serve as an employee, officer, director, official or volunteer of any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization; or
- vii. receive compensation from any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization.<sup>92</sup>

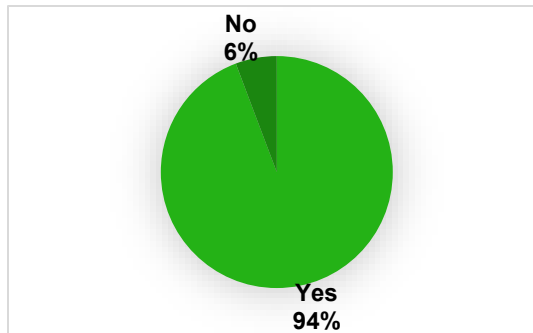
<sup>92</sup> [Comment to Article 10.14.1: The term "activity" includes all competitive, training, administrative and social functions authorized or organized by the referenced organizations. Therefore, by way of example, an Ineligible Person could not attend or participate in an organization's annual meeting, team party or sponsorship event.

On the other hand, by way of example, this Article does not prohibit an Ineligible Person from engaging in the following activities so long as the Ineligible Person is not acting as an Athlete Support Personnel, the activity is not funded by a government and is not authorized, organized or funded by any Signatory, Signatory's member organization, or a club or other member organization of a Signatory's member organization:

- 1) an Ineligible basketball player could participate in a pick-up basketball game with former teammates;
- 2) an Ineligible distance runner could go for a run with friends or other elite Athletes;
- 3) an Ineligible swimmer could swim in a separate lane in the same pool where a national team trains as long as the swimmer does so as a member of the general public subject to the same limitations and restrictions applicable to any other member of the general public;
- 4) an Ineligible figure skater could receive coaching or athletic trainer services from Athlete Support Personnel who also work for a referenced organization as long as the services provided to the figure skater are not performed as part of the Athlete Support Personnel's job duties for the referenced organization; and
- 5) an Ineligible gymnast could receive payments from an individual sponsor as long as the payments are not connected to or arranged by a referenced organization.

Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall be recognized by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognized by a Signatory or its National Federations for any purpose.

1. Are the additional examples provided clear and helpful? *(Total number of responses: 539)*



2. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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3. In general, if an athlete is banned from competition, what do you think they should or should not be allowed to do during that time?

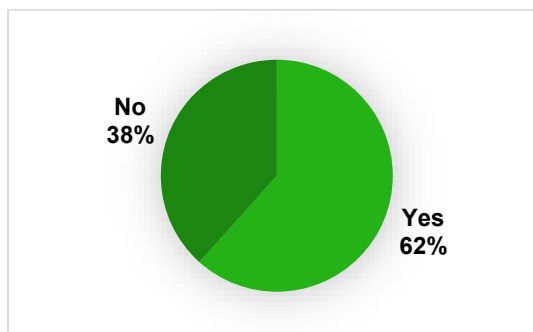
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4. More broadly, what support would be helpful for an athlete returning to sport after serving a period of ineligibility?

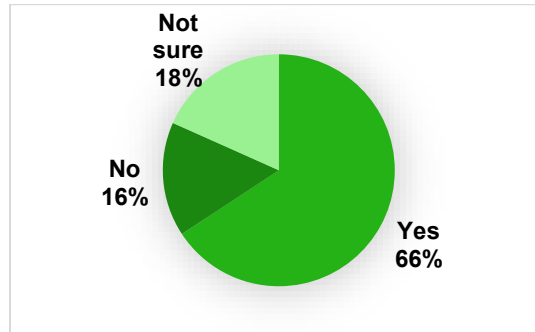
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6. **Using samples for other purposes than anti-doping:** The current version of the Code states that signatories may use samples or doping control information for purposes beyond doping regulation, such as safety, medical, eligibility rules (related to gender), or code of conduct policies. However, they must ensure that such use is explicitly covered by their rules and complies with applicable laws, including obtaining necessary consent. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 Code, Articles 23.2.2 and Comment 141)

1. Were you aware that it was possible for samples collected for anti-doping purposes to be used by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) or International Federations (IFs) for purposes unrelated to doping, such as enforcing safety, code of conduct policies and eligibility rules (related to gender) (with appropriate consent measures in place)? *(Total number of responses: 542)*



2. Do you agree that samples collected for anti-doping purposes (under the World Anti-Doping Program) should be used by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) or International Federations (IFs) for purposes unrelated to doping, such as enforcing safety, Code of Conduct policies and eligibility rules (related to gender)? *(Total number of responses: 546)*



3. Why or why not?

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## International Standard for Results Management (ISRM)

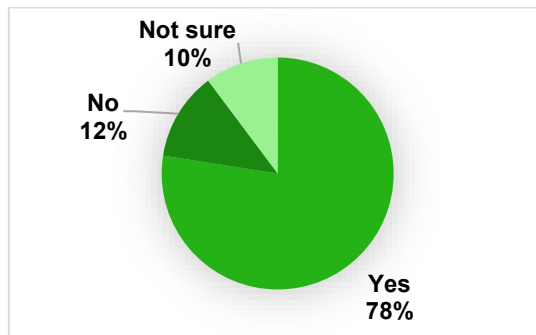
This section contains questions pertaining to updates to the International Standard for Results Management (ISRM), including topics such as:

- Opportunity for athletes to accept anti-doping rule violation and receive reduction in sanction
- Cases subject to review by the Independent Review Expert when deviating from 'normal' Results Management process
- Removal of administrative review process for Whereabouts failures

It should be noted that several changes to the ISRM are a direct result of proposed changes to the latest draft of the Code.

1. **Opportunity for athletes to accept anti-doping rule violation and receive a 25% reduction in sanction:** Given proposed changes to the latest draft of the Code (see Article 10.8.1), the latest draft of the ISRM proposes to reduce the period of ineligibility based on early acceptance of the violation and the related proposed consequences. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISRM, Articles 5.1.2.1, f and 7.1d)

- a. Do you agree that accepting the violation and the related consequences warrants a reduction in sanction? (*Total number of responses: 528*)



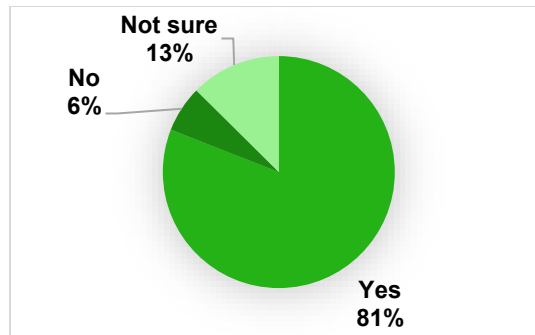
- b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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2. **Cases subject to review by the Independent Review Expert:** This is a new concept which has been added to the latest draft of the Code (see Code Article 10.7.2) as a result of learnings from the [Cottier Report](#). As such, this change is reproduced in the latest draft of the ISRM, with additional procedural details. This new addition describes the process that an anti-doping organization (or the “results management authority”) must follow in rare cases where it considers closing a case or not proceeding with the ‘normal’ Results Management processes after it receives notice of an adverse analytical finding (AAF) from a laboratory. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISRM, Article 5.5)

**[Rare cases:** one example of such a ‘rare case’ could be when the anti-doping organization determines it is likely that adverse analytical findings (“positive tests”) for multiple athletes resulted from a contaminated source and that the athletes have a reasonable likelihood of establishing “No Fault or Negligence”.]

- a. Do you think this will achieve the goal of ensuring consistency and transparency for athletes?  
(Total number of responses: 525)

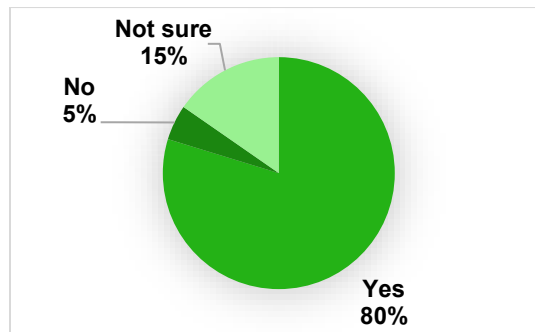


- b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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3. **Removal of administrative review process for individual Whereabouts failures:** The administrative review process for individual whereabouts failures has been removed to simplify the procedure and improve timeliness. Despite this removal, athletes retain the ability to challenge individual whereabouts failures after notification and within the context of a potential asserted violation of Code Article 2.4. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISRM, Annex B, B.3.2)

- a. Do you believe this change will streamline the process without negatively impacting your rights as an athlete? (Total number of responses: 528)



- b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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- c. Do you have any additional thoughts regarding the removal of the administrative review process for individual whereabouts failures in the updated ISRM Annex B.

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## International Standard for Testing (IST)

This section contains questions pertaining to updates to the International Standard for Testing (IST), including topics such as:

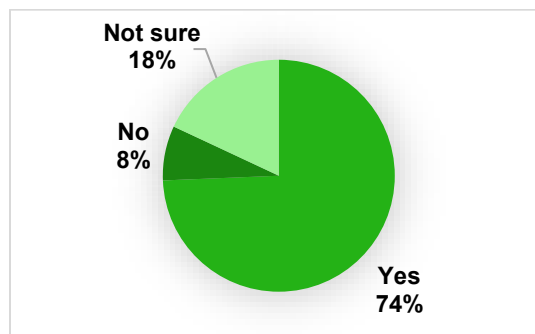
- Whereabouts deadlines
- Removal of requirement to submit training locations when filing Whereabouts
- Phone calls to athletes
- Sample collection procedures for athletes whose sport gender is not specified as male or female under the applicable sport rules

1. **Whereabouts Deadlines:** The latest draft of the IST proposes that athletes in a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) are required to file their whereabouts by the 15th of each month preceding the start of a calendar quarter (i.e., 15 December, 15 March, 15 June, and 15 September) instead of by the first day of the quarter. **Please keep in mind:** failure to submit a Whereabouts Filing by the deadline (now the 15th of December, March, June, and September) will be pursued as a Filing Failure.

This proposed change is meant to enable testing to be conducted from the first day of the quarter, thereby reducing the window of opportunity for potential doping that could exist if limited testing is occurring in the first few days of a quarter.

(Reference: 2nd draft 2027 IST, Article 4.10.6.1)

- a. Do you believe this timeline is reasonable and manageable? (*Total number of responses: 499*)



- b. What (if anything) about this new timeline feels challenging or concerning?

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2. **Removal of requirement to submit training locations when filing whereabouts:** In the current International Standard for Testing and Investigations, RTP athletes must submit the following information (generally speaking):

- One 60-minute timeslot for each day of the quarter;
- Overnight address/accommodation;
- Competition schedule and related information; and
- Location(s) where the athlete will train, work or conduct any other regular activity for each day of the quarter.

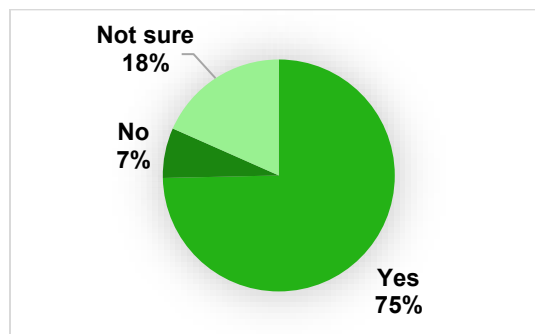
In the latest draft of the International Standard for Testing (IST), the requirement to submit training information or any other regular activities has been removed due to many athletes either not having regularly scheduled activities or not having a fixed location where they train (for example, cyclists or long-distance runners).

While the requirement would be removed, athletes would still be encouraged to provide their training location(s), or other locations where they can be located for testing. Athletes would need to keep in mind that not providing this type of whereabouts would likely result in any out-of-competition testing outside of the 60-minute timeslot being conducted at the overnight address provided.

This proposed change aims to reduce the burden on athletes while maintaining essential whereabouts requirements to ensure intelligent and effective out-of-competition testing.

(Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft 2027 IST, Article 4.10.6.2)

- a. Will this change make it easier for you to ensure your information is accurate and up-to-date? (*Total number of responses: 501*)



- b. Do you have any comments on this proposed change?

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- c. If you currently use or have ever used the “Athlete Central” App to provide whereabouts information, what are 2 things you would like to see improved and what are 2 things that you are happy with?

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3. **Phone calls to athletes:** Currently, phone calls to athletes are only permitted for athletes in a Registered Testing Pool (RTP) during the last 5 minutes of their 60-minute timeframe. While phones calls outside of this

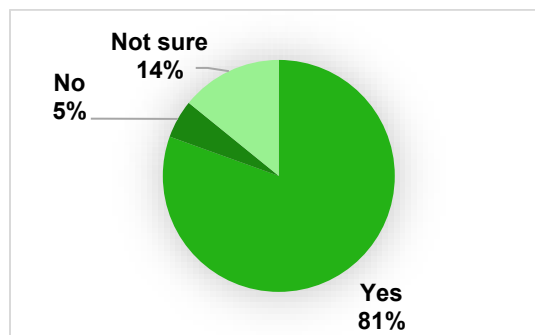
scenario should not be used, WADA has become aware that athletes are being called for testing outside of this permitted scenario.

To harmonize and restrict the use of phone calls (outside of the last 5 minutes of the 60-minute timeslot for RTP athletes and only under exception circumstances), a new article has been drafted in the IST that outlines a limited number of exceptional circumstances for which the use of a phone call to contact an athlete will be permitted. Broadly speaking the exceptional circumstances are limited to:

- if the Doping Control Officer (DCO), during an attempt to test an athlete, receives reliable information regarding an athlete's location (that is not part of the athlete's whereabouts submission), and the DCO attempts to locate the athlete at such location but is unable to access the location due to restrictions (e.g., security does not permit access to the location), or
- when a follow-up test or target test is recommended by a laboratory and is time sensitive.

(Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft 2027 IST, Article 5.3.2)

- a. Do you agree that DCOs should be able to call athletes outside of their 60-minute time slot and under those two circumstances? *(Total number of responses: 523)*



- b. If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?

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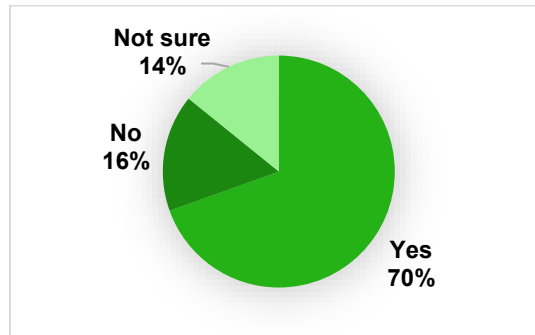
- c. What pieces of information would you expect to receive from a DCO during such a call to validate their identity and the request to provide a sample at a specified location?

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- d. Do you think there are other situations in which it would be appropriate to call an athlete for testing outside of their 60-minute time slot (please provide examples)?

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- e. Do you believe that the use of a phone call to contact athletes for testing, even under exceptional circumstances, compromises the principle of 'no advance notice'? (*Total number of responses: 515*)



- f. If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?

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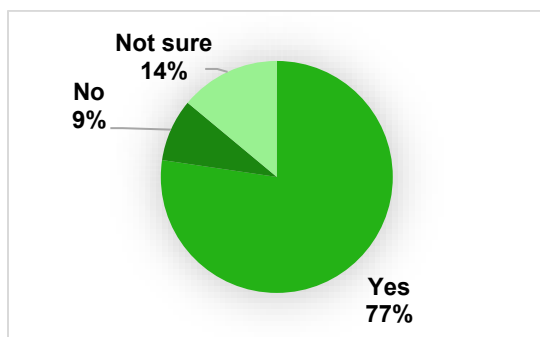
4. **Sample Collection procedures for athletes whom the sport gender is not specified under the applicable sport rules:** Following stakeholder feedback and consultations with the anti-doping community, the latest draft of the new International Standard for Testing (IST) proposes new sections integrated into other existing Articles and Annexes that describe sample collection procedures where the sport gender the athlete competes in is not specified under the applicable sports rules (e.g., an event that includes ‘open’ or mixed-gender sport categories).

As examples, this includes the following proposed procedures for open or mixed-gender sport events.

- Where the sport gender in which the athlete competes is not specified under the applicable sport rules (i.e., in ‘open’ or mixed-gender categories), the athlete must declare upon arrival at the doping control station their sport gender.
- If the athlete is not aware of their sport gender, they will be asked to declare the preferred gender of the sample collection personnel who will witness the passing of their sample. The athlete’s preference will be considered final and recorded by the Doping Control Office (DCO).

(Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft 2027 IST, Annex C.4.5.1)

- a. Do you believe this approach adequately addresses the needs and concerns of athletes who compete in 'open' or mixed-gender sport categories? (*Total number of responses: 516*)



- b. If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, what additional measures or clarifications would you suggest to ensure fair and respectful treatment in the sample collection process?

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## International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations (ISII)

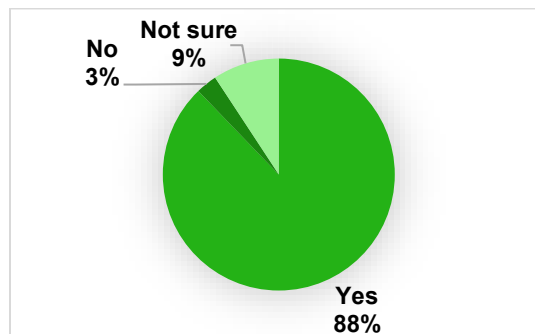
This section contains questions pertaining to updates to the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations (ISII), including topics such as:

- Removal of requirement for ADOs to disclose identities of confidential sources to WADA in event of investigation by WADA
- Threshold to initiate investigations
- Requirement to cooperate with an investigation

The International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations (ISII) is a new standalone International Standard that expands upon provisions currently included in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

1. **Confidential sources:** The requirement for anti-doping organizations to disclose the identities of their confidential sources to WADA in the event of an investigation by WADA has been removed. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISII, Article 4.2.3)

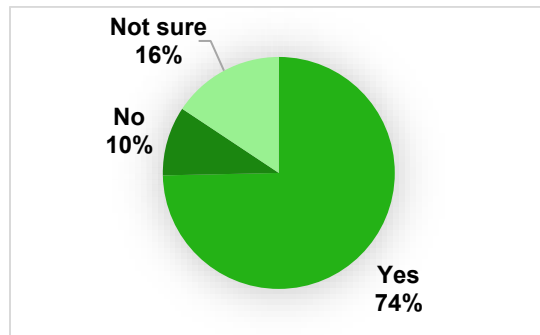
- a. Do you think this will better protect the privacy and safety of sources? (*Total number of responses: 508*)



- b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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- c. If you had information concerning an athlete or athlete support personnel who was involved in doping, would you feel comfortable coming forward with information? *(Total number of responses: 517)*



- d. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

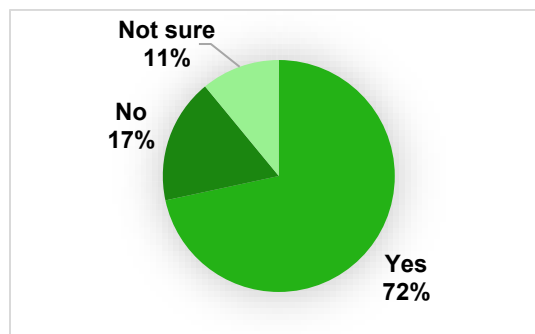
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- e. For the good of clean sport and clean athletes, what do you think can be done to encourage athletes to come forward with information?

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**2. Threshold to initiate investigations:** The threshold for initiating mandatory investigations has been modified to ensure that investigations are initiated based on sound reasoning rather than arbitrary or unfounded suspicions. The new threshold requires reasonable cause to believe that a breach may have occurred. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISII, Article 5.3.1)

- a. Do you think requiring reasonable cause will help ensure fair and justified investigations? *(Total number of responses: 511)*

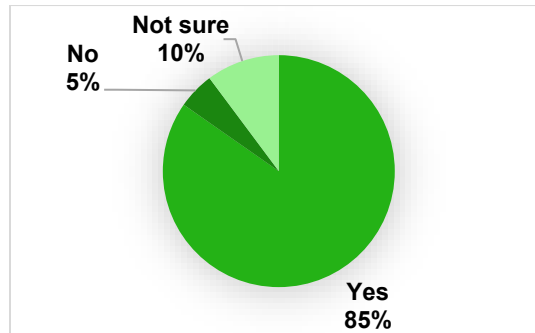


- b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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3. **Requirement to cooperate with an investigation:** The latest draft of the ISII clarifies that the requirement for athletes to cooperate with investigations does not override the rights afforded to athletes under the Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISII, Article 5.4.2)

a. Do you think this balance is fair and adequate? (*Total number of responses: 510*)



b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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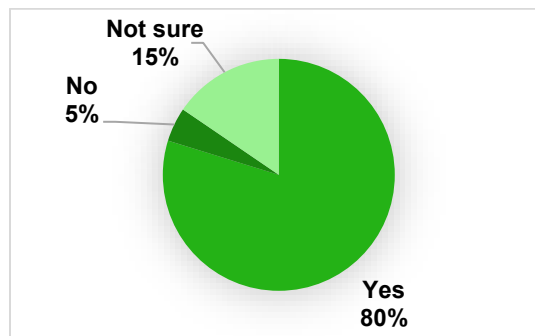
## International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE)

This section contains questions pertaining to updates to the International Standard Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE), including topics such as:

- Criteria to obtain a TUE and process to apply for a TUE
- Automatic recognition of TUEs

**1. Criteria to obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) and process to apply for a TUE:** Several areas of this International Standard have been restructured or reordered to improve clarity and readability. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISTUE, Articles 4 and 6)

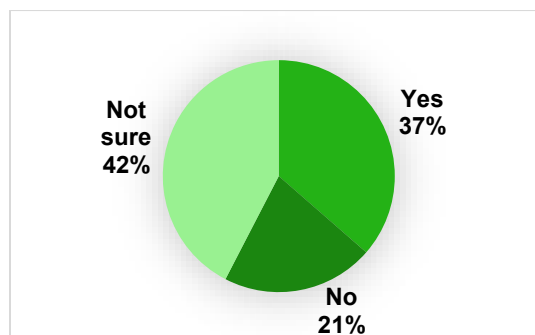
a. If you have read the ISTUE, is the process to apply for a TUE clear to you? *(Total number of responses: 504)*



b. If you answered “no” to the question above, what do you think could be clearer?

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c. In general, if you have ever applied for a TUE, was it a good experience? *(Total number of responses: 434)*

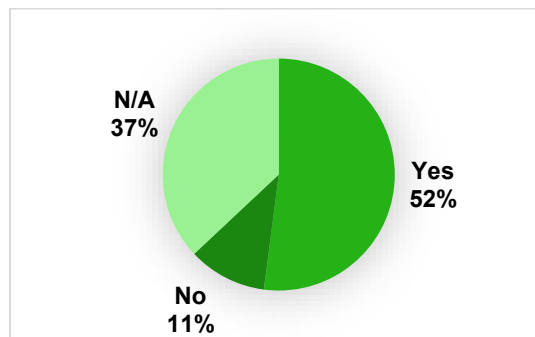


d. If yes, what was good about the process? If no, what could have been improved?

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2. **Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) recognition process:** The TUE recognition process has been revised based on strong feedback to create a more streamlined and athlete-centered system. To ensure consistency and fairness, TUEs that have been granted by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) will be automatically recognized at the international level, unless an International Federation (IF) requests an exception from WADA. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISTUE, Article 7)

a. If you have ever had a TUE, is automatic recognition helpful? (*Total number of responses: 438*)



b. What could make the recognition process better for you?

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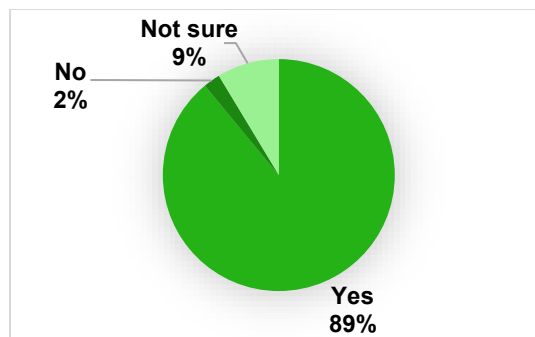
## International Standard for Education (ISE)

This section contains questions pertaining to updates to the International Standard for Education (ISE), including topics such as:

- Education pool broadened to include more groups who must receive education
- Unintentional doping added to mandatory topic as part of “risk of supplements”
- Fundamental rationale for the World Anti-Doping Code

**1. Education Pool:** In the latest draft of the ISE, the Education Pool has been broadened to include more groups who must receive education, such as minors (competing internationally) and athlete support personnel who support athletes (e.g., coaches, medical professionals, parents). (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the ISE, Article 6)

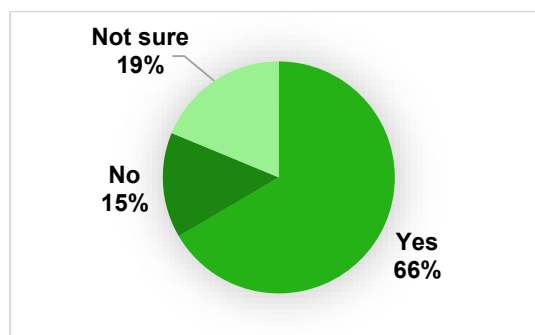
a. Do you think this is a positive change? (*Total number of responses: 509*)



b. If you answered “no” to the question above, why?

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c. When you first became subject to anti-doping rules and/or became part of a Testing Pool, were you fully aware of the rules, your rights and responsibilities and the consequences of breaking the rules? (*Total number of responses: 496*)

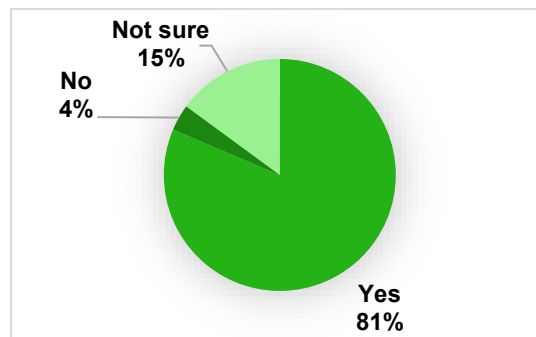


- d. If you answered “no” to the question above, what information were you missing?

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2. **Unintentional Doping:** Given the increasing complexity of anti-doping as well as the risks of unknowingly committing an anti-doping rule violation, in the latest draft of the ISE, unintentional doping has been added as a mandatory topic, which includes the “risks of supplements” topic to reflect that the risks that are associated with unintentional doping go beyond just the use of supplements. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the ISE, Article 8.1.1)

- a. Do you agree that unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic? (*Total number of responses: 516*)



- b. Why or why not?

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- c. What do you think are the biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules? What could be done to mitigate or eliminate that risk?

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3. **Fundamental rationale for the World Anti-Doping Code:** While this refers to a proposed change that can be found in the Code, changes to the fundamental rationale have been made based on recommendations from the WADA Education Committee, WADA Athlete Council, WADA Ethics Expert Advisory Group, WADA Social Science Research Expert Advisory Group with additional input from WADA’s human rights consultant. For the 2027 Code, the text of the ‘Spirit of Sport’ has been reconfigured in an attempt to better present the values that may appeal to stakeholders, including athletes. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 Code, Part One: Introduction)

### Fundamental Rationale for the World Anti-Doping Code

Anti-doping is primarily an ethical position based on a vision of the spirit of sport.

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is known as “the spirit of sport”: the ethical pursuit of athletic excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Athlete’s natural talents. Anti-doping endeavors to preserve the spirit of sport.

The purpose of anti-doping programs is to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, the right to fair competition, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is reflected in the following values we find in and through sport, including:

- Community
- Equality
- Fun and joy
- Respect
- Solidarity

Therefore, in the ‘spirit of sport’, *Athletes* demonstrate value such as:

- Accomplishment
- Commitment
- Courage
- Discipline
- Excellence in performance
- Fair play
- Honesty
- Personal responsibility

Equally, *Athlete Support Personnel* have a fundamental role to both demonstrate and promote these values, including the fun and joy of sport, to ensure positive sporting experiences for *Athletes*.

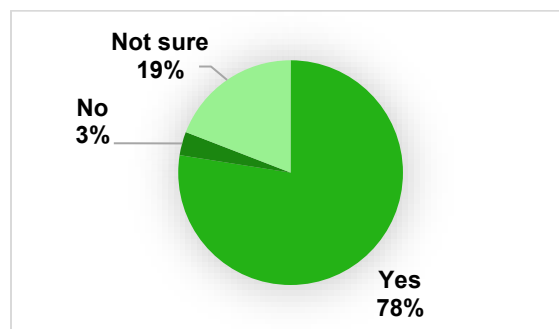
Anti-doping programs seek both to protect the health of *Athletes* and to provide the opportunity for *Athletes* to develop and express their athletic abilities without the *Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods*.

Values embedded in anti-doping programs include:

- Athletes’ rights and responsibilities as set forth in the Code
- Compassion
- Cooperation with others
- Education and knowledge
- Fairness
- Health
- Respect for rules, laws and justice

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we ‘Play True’. Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

- a. Do you believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is important? (*Total number of responses: 502*)



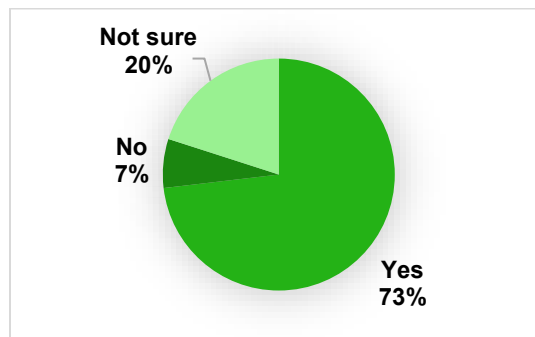
b. Why or why not?

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c. Does this rationale truly reflect the values you want to see in, and through sport? Why or why not?  
What changes would you like to see?

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d. Do you agree that the rationale should be revised to better resonate with athletes? (*Total number of responses: 484*)



e. Why or why not?

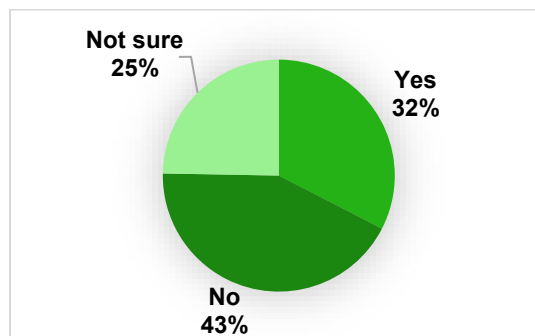
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## International Standard for Data Protection (ISDP)

The question in this section is regarding an update to the International Standard for Data Protection (ISDP), more specifically, about retention time for Whereabouts information.

1. **Retention times:** The ISDP, and in particular Annex A, sets out maximum retention times for the main categories of anti-doping records containing personal information. A proposed change contained in this Standard is that whereabouts information be kept for 10 years (instead of one year). Some view this change as necessary and proportionate to align with the 10-year statute of limitations for doping violations while others believe it could be a violation of athlete privacy, especially if organizations do not have appropriate security systems or measures in place. (Reference: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the 2027 ISDP, Annex A)

- a. Do you have any concerns regarding whereabouts information being kept for 10 years? (*Total number of responses: 510*)



- b. If you answered “yes” to the above, please explain

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## Part Two – Qualitative Feedback

### The World Anti-Doping Code (Code)

**Question 2:** Is there any part of the new sanction structure you would like to comment on?

1. Not sure how “use was reckless” can be established or what “comfortable satisfaction” means...maybe some interpretation may affect, and lead to unfair judgement.
2. It can be hard for many Athletes to establish how the PS or M entered the system without special medical consultations. So, No Fault or Negligence should be taken into account too. It's fair.
3. I think the punishment needs to be harder
4. No doped athlete ever admits to doping. Having flexible policies for “innocent” athletes only benefits dopers with good lawyers who can make up a convincing story
5. I appreciate the clarity in distinguishing between intentional and unintentional use. I hope the system continues to improve in terms of supporting athletes who unintentionally ingest prohibited substances.
6. Original: La tabla creo que es razonable  
Translation: I think the table is reasonable.
7. Original: todo en orden  
Translation: everything in order
8. Original: Considero que la sanción debe ser evaluada según la gravedad y la intención  
Translation: I believe that the sanction should be evaluated according to the severity and intention
9. There are some sports, such as weightlifting where doping is truly an issue and where it changes the sport and impacts the athletes. Reduced sanctions from recklessness should be only for certain substances that are sold publicly in drug stores (such as cold medications etc.) where athletes could truly be mistaken and not paid attention while being sick.  
  
For other substances that are, for instance, very common in the sport and in that country ( Stanazolol, growth hormones) and are directly linked to a physical gain, shouldn't be allowed to a reduced sentence. There are plenty of online courses, formations and awareness around contaminated supplements and athletes need to be responsible for what they take.
10. Structure is an improvement because it introduces more fairness by distinguishing between intentional use and reckless or unintentional actions. However, I would recommend providing clearer guidance or criteria for how athletes can effectively demonstrate "No Significant Fault" or "No Fault" to ensure consistency across cases and protect clean athletes
11. 0-2 years
12. Original: Todo perfecto  
Translation: Everything perfect
13. No ineligibility if the athlete can establish no fault
14. 2year period of ineligibility where the Athlete can establish that the use was neither reckless nor intentional
15. To be fair I think all bases are covered

16. The new sanction structure seems logical and ensures fairness by differentiating between intentional and reckless behavior, as well as considering the ability of the athlete to establish how the prohibited substance entered their system.
17. Four-year period of ineligibility as the default sanction, even when the athlete cannot establish how the prohibited substance entered their system, is too long and quite strict. Many athletes have reached the peak of their professional careers within a four-year period, and losing that time can be extremely damaging. In some cases, the use of the prohibited substance may be unintentional and due to contamination. It is not fair for an athlete to lose four years of their sporting life for a mistake they did not intend to make. Beyond losing their professional and athletic careers, such sanctions can lead to serious personal consequences, including family issues and psychological problems. It would be fairer if more flexibility were applied in cases where there is a strong possibility of contamination or unintentional use, even if the exact source cannot be identified.
18. Yes. The new sanctioning structure brings greater clarity by distinguishing between different levels of intent and types of substances. However, the system could be improved by offering more detailed guidance and support to athletes regarding the process of proving ""No Significant Fault or Negligence"" or ""No Fault." In many cases, athletes may lack the legal or scientific resources to properly demonstrate how a substance entered their system, especially in situations involving contaminated supplements. This can create an imbalance where the burden of proof becomes disproportionately difficult for clean athletes who unintentionally ingest a banned substance. Establishing a clearer and more accessible process, including educational support and perhaps a global panel of experts to assist in such evaluations, could make the system fairer and more consistent."
19. Year period of ineligibility unless the athlete can prove that the use was not intentional.
20. Especially in smaller, less professionalized sports, it is important to acknowledge that many athletes do not have access to health care professionals that are proficient in caring for elite athletes. This can lead to an athlete being treated with forbidden substances or methods. This could also be specifically true if the athlete lives and trains in a country with limited resources in the health care system.
21. 10.2.1 - 2 year period, where can establish that the use was neither reckless not intentional
22. Original: Reconhecimento de Graus de Culpa (Intencional, Imprudente, Sem Culpa)  
Translation: Recognition of Degrees of Fault (Intentional, Reckless, Without Fault)
23. If the substance that entered in the athlete's body can be demonstrated not to have been intentional, the period of ineligibility should be exact for all athletes depending on the class of substance, not delimited between 0 and 24 months.
24. Original: A tabela apresenta a nova estrutura de sanções para violações de antidoping, dividindo as situações em três categorias, de acordo com a substância/método proibido e a capacidade do atleta de explicar como a substância entrou em seu sistema. Vamos analisar cada categoria:

\*\*1. Substâncias ou Métodos Não Especificados (10.2.1 e 10.2.2):\*\*

\*\*10.2.1 (Atleta consegue explicar):\*\* Nesta situação, a responsabilidade de provar a intenção ou não do uso recai sobre o atleta. A pena varia de 4 anos (uso intencional), 3 anos (uso imprudente, mas não intencional), 2 anos (uso nem imprudente nem intencional), até a possibilidade de redução ou isenção de pena (falta ou negligência insignificante ou ausência de falta). A gradação da pena demonstra uma tentativa de justiça proporcional, levando em conta o grau de culpa do atleta.

**\*\*10.2.2 (Atleta NÃO consegue explicar):\*\*** Aqui, a presunção de culpa é maior, pois o atleta não consegue explicar como a substância entrou em seu sistema. A pena padrão é de 4 anos, podendo ser reduzida para 3 anos em casos excepcionais onde haja evidências confiáveis de que a violação não foi intencional. A redução de pena baseada em falta ou negligência insignificante não é permitida porque a incapacidade de explicar a entrada da substância indica uma maior responsabilidade do atleta. Essa parte da estrutura parece bastante rígida e focada na responsabilidade do atleta em manter seu corpo limpo, mesmo sem conseguir explicar a contaminação.

**\*\*2. Substâncias ou Métodos Especificados (10.2.3):\*\***

**\*\*10.2.3:\*\*** Nesta categoria, a responsabilidade de provar a intenção ou imprudência do uso recai sobre a Autoridade de Gestão de Resultados (ADO). A pena varia de 4 anos (uso intencional), 3 anos (uso imprudente), 2 anos (uso sem intenção ou imprudência) e a possibilidade de redução de pena com base em falta ou negligência insignificante ou ausência de falta, ficando o ônus da prova a cargo do atleta. A ADO tem um papel mais ativo na determinação

Translation: The table presents the new structure of sanctions for anti-doping violations, dividing situations into three categories, according to the prohibited substance/method and the athlete's ability to explain how the substance entered his/her system. Let's analyze each category:

**\*\*1. Unspecified Substances or Methods (10.2.1 and 10.2.2):\***

**\*\*10.2.1 (Athlete can explain):\*\*** In this situation, the responsibility for proving the intention or otherwise of use falls on the athlete. The penalty ranges from 4 years (intentional use), 3 years (reckless but unintentional use), 2 years (neither reckless nor intentional use), to the possibility of reduction or exemption from the penalty (negligible fault or negligence or absence of fault). The gradation of the penalty demonstrates an attempt at proportional justice, taking into account the degree of guilt of the athlete.

**\*\*10.2.2 (Athlete is NOT able to explain):\*\*** Here, the presumption of guilt is higher because the athlete is unable to explain how the substance entered his/her system. The standard penalty is 4 years, which may be reduced to 3 years in exceptional cases where there is reliable evidence that the violation was not intentional. A reduction in penalty based on insignificant fault or negligence is not permitted because the inability to explain the entry of the substance indicates a greater responsibility on the part of the athlete. This part of the framework seems quite rigid and focused on the athlete's responsibility to keep his/her body clean, even if he/she is unable to explain the contamination.

**\*\*2. Specified Substances or Methods (10.2.3):\*\***

**\*\*10.2.3:\*\*** In this category, the burden of proving the intention or recklessness of use falls on the Results Management Authority (ADO). The penalty varies from 4 years (intentional use), 3 years (reckless use), 2 years (use without intention or recklessness) and the possibility of reduction of the penalty based on insignificant fault or negligence or absence of fault, with the burden of proof being on the athlete. The ADO has a more active role in determining"

25. Horse riding isn't sport where riders need doping. Maybe except drugs. As riders- we don't know so much about human doping rules as we focus on horse doping. Also as you can see- 70yo can still win Olympic Games so it's not something that can change performance.
26. As a Registered Nurse I see both sides where there is a need to control the use of restricted substances and an athlete that may be aging with their equine partner may need pain medication due to advanced arthritis but still wishes to compete. I feel the ineligibility period is extreme and can cause more harm than good because this time period might in fact cause the end to the athlete's career and this would be a punishment that is not fair. A reduction in years of ineligibility and a fine would provide education to the

athletes in conjunction with being held accountable for the action knowingly or unknowingly of the substance abuse.

27. There should be more random testing before competitions. And not just for the finalists of the competitions.
28. Starting from the fact that in my opinion not all athletes have the ability and the possibility to demonstrate how they came into contact with doping substances, I believe that regardless of the dosage, a minimum suspension should be given to all athletes who test positive to an anti-doping test
29. Yes, I think the new structure is more fair because it sees the difference between mistakes and doing something on purpose.
30. But it's hard for young athletes like me to always prove how a substance got into our body, especially if it was by accident.
31. If an athlete is caught doping, they should be disqualified from this sport.
32. How would you know if the athlete took any substances unintentionally?? It opens many doors for others to lie in case they tested positive.
33. I think that those who know that these materials are present should be punished.
34. Original: يس لديك فكره عميقه عن المنشطات لكن ارى انه الجدول مناسب  
Translation: don't have a deep idea about steroids, but I think the table is appropriate
35. Yes. It's high time the sanction period to be directly proportional to the amount of prohibited substance found in the athletes body. The all blanket sanction is unfair especially to those who only had "traces " Which in return couldn't give the athlete a great competitive advantage unlike if he/she would have taken a high dosage/volume.
36. إذا كان من غير قصد انصح بالبرنامج العلاجي مع متابعه دوريه  
Translation: If it was unintentional, I recommend a treatment program with periodic follow-up
37. i hope reducing penalties
38. Reduce penalties
39. reduce punishment
40. Reduce penalties
41. Reduce penalties
42. Reduce penalties
43. Team USA AC does not support the proposed changes in Article 10.2. As stated in our previous code review feedback, we believe that the new language introduces more confusion than clarity, particularly in the sanctioning scheme laid out in Section 10.2.1. While the intention may have been to provide hearing panels with an increased sanctioning option from two years to three years, we are extremely concerned that the changes will lead to reductions from four years to three in cases that should be subject to the strictest sanctioning. We strongly believe that ""intentional or reckless use of a prohibited substance"" should be treated with the highest level of severity, warranting a four-year sanction, and not eligible for reduction.

Additionally, we are concerned about the defenses available to athletes under the Code, such as ""no fault or negligence"" or ""no significant fault or negligence."" These defenses can be extremely difficult to

establish, often requiring athletes to provide evidence of the source of contamination, which can be nearly impossible to do, particularly when considering the 10-year statute of limitations.

We believe WADA should amend its anti-doping program to mirror that of other systems that have adopted more effective methods for handling such cases. For example, the UFC Anti-Doping Policy offers the possibility of reduced sanctions based on the athlete's degree of fault. Similarly, MLB-MLBPA has a tiered approach where the "no significant fault or negligence" defense provides greater certainty than under the WADA Code. We believe these approaches offer more practical, transparent, and athlete-friendly solutions, particularly for cases involving contamination.

Team USAAC also has concerns regarding the difficulty in determining circumstances under which an athlete can establish a lack of intent, especially when it comes to indirect intent. The Cottier report further validates these concerns, particularly in the context of low concentrations of prohibited substances. The report highlights that scientific and analytical evidence may not definitively establish intent or unintentional intake, especially in cases of contamination or trace amounts of substances. The Cottier report points out that, for example, when dealing with substances like TMZ (temozolomide), it is scientifically impossible to conclusively rule out intentional or unintentional intake based solely on pharmacokinetic data. The report also discusses the difficulty of distinguishing between contamination and intentional ingestion when the substances are present in very low doses that may be influenced by environmental factors, such as food or drink consumed at a hotel. We believe WADA implements minimum reporting levels more quickly to address legitimate contamination issues. Additionally, we suggest that laboratories be empowered to report results as atypical in cases where low levels of contamination or discrepancies in test results are detected. In light of the challenges identified in the Cottier report and the broader issues related to contamination and intent, Team USAAC supports changes to Article 10.2.2 that would allow for a reduction in the period of ineligibility from four years to three years in cases where an athlete can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the decision-making body, that the violation was not consistent with the intentional use of a prohibited substance. We recommend implementing a more flexible athlete-centric approach that emphasizes concrete evidence of the source, rather than strict reliance on analytical results, which we believe could lead to a reduction in the sanction in appropriate cases.

44. The structure helps ensure athletes avoid banned substances. It encourages responsibility and clean sport. However, some may not know a substance is in their body. And they may have no way to prove how it got there."
45. In my opinion the whole sanction structure needs to be more rigid. WADA is moving in the direction of getting more flexible and for me this is the completely wrong way to handle this. If you want to regain the trust of the athletes in the system there needs to be rules without interpretation. Decisions like a short ban of a few months or no ban at all puts a bad light on the organisation and athletes lose trust. Furthermore, proving you didn't do it on purpose involves a huge monetary investment of lawyers only the richest of athletes can afford. Unless WADA provides legal support to every athlete for me this is a clear no, no room for interpretation.
46. Adding clarity on who determines this as some NFs have been known to internally manage these sanctions, lowering the period of ineligibility without enough evidence.
47. Original: La lista de sustancias es muy compleja y muchos alimentos o suplementos las contienen como deportistas tratamos de mantenernos sanos pero necesitamos algun tipo de suplementos para rendir en entrenamiento y el incumplimiento de la norma no siempre es de forma maliciosa y las penalización es muy grande.

Translation: The list of substances is very complex and many foods or supplements contain them. As

athletes, we try to stay healthy, but we need some type of supplement to perform in training, and failure to comply with the rules is not always malicious, and the penalties are very high.

48. Make the punishment less
49. Clearer rules for "reckless" would help
50. What matters most to me is that all athletes are treated equally. Unfortunately, we often see inconsistencies that lead to misunderstandings. For instance, [name of athlete removed] received only a brief suspension, while other athletes in similar situations have faced years-long bans. The framework itself is solid, but it must be applied consistently to ensure that every athlete is given the same fair opportunity
51. I will give the first time a serious warning and a shorter sanction.
52. I think 4 years is too long if the athlete didn't do it on purpose. Sometimes it's hard to prove where the substance came from. The rules should help honest athletes more.
53. In cases where the athlete is found positive on doping test, there should be strict consequences no matter how they received doping. However, rumor has it that if you have taken doping for a long of time and you stopped 2 weeks before the test, then the test would be negative. If that's true, then things should change in order to make sure that every athlete is doping-free.
54. Yes – I support the move toward greater flexibility and fairness in the new sanction structure, particularly the recognition that not all violations carry the same level of fault. That said, the new structure is still quite complex and could be difficult for athletes to navigate. Clearer language and simple examples showing how different scenarios (like reckless vs. intentional use) would be treated would go a long way in improving understanding. Flexibility is valuable, but it needs to be matched by clarity and consistency.
55. The new structure is a step toward a more fair and proportionate anti-doping regime.  
  
It rightly differentiates between levels of intent and gives athletes an opportunity to demonstrate their lack of deliberate wrongdoing.  
  
For it to succeed, the definitions, evidentiary standards, and procedural safeguards must be crystal clear and applied consistently."
56. Yes, I would like to comment. As an endurance athlete, I appreciate the new structure's effort to differentiate between intentional and reckless behavior. This is crucial in our sport where supplement contamination or accidental use can happen despite caution. I believe further clarity should be given on what constitutes "reckless" vs. "negligent," and athletes should have better access to education and guidance to avoid unintentional violations."
57. Introduction of a ""presumption of innocence"" in case where the source cannot be established: the current draft denies athletes any reduction in sanction in such cases.
58. Clearer guidance on the assessment of ""recklessness"":
59. This category requires precise criteria to avoid subjective or inconsistent evaluations.
60. Stronger involvement of independent panels in complex cases:
61. This would help to minimize potential conflicts of interest on the part of ADOs

62. In our view the new sanction structure makes sense. We see concerns that it will be a grey line between not intentional and intentional. The implementation of the new structure will in our opinion be a challenge. We see the danger that it too often the case will be not intentional even though it is not.
63. The new sanction structure is more balanced, especially the distinction between reckless and intentional use. However, in 10.2.2, the inability to establish the source makes it too hard for athletes to get a fair reduction, even if there was no intent.
64. How we establish if the athlete doesn't know how a banned substance entered his body and the scenario when the athlete does know but doesn't what to say.
65. If it was unintentional then no punishment. There is so many products, medications and other stuff you can consume not knowing ingredients.

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**Question 3:** Substances of Abuse – Comments from those who answered “no” or “not sure” about whether changes made to the period of ineligibility are appropriate.

1. Agree to separate from first to second time for the period of ineligibility. However, second one is to start 4 months and not sure if that's long enough (maybe longer then with rehabilitation make half of them, like 8month then 4month with rehabilitation)
2. Sometimes rehabilitation programs can be inappropriate or unacceptable for the Athlete. Only doctor can prescribe the necessary treatment.
3. I think the test or Questionnaire should have more languages for the Athletes
4. Drugs should be discouraged at all times for all athletes
5. Because there are constantly things being added considered as “doping”
6. whatever helps to have more control
7. I think its a long period of time
8. While some substances are legal in some countries, athletes are athletes and if the athletes is at a level where he or she is to be tested, he or she should have clean life habits.
9. Original: no estoy seguro por el segundo punto, al ser la segunda vez significa que tuvo infraccion y proceso anteriormente lo que puede traducirse que era ya consiente de lo sucedido, de las consecuencias, y las posibles formas en que la primera vez fue imprudente si fue el caso. y o esta segunda ocasión tambien es intencionada no merece reducción.  
Translation: i'm not sure about the second point. Since it's the second time, it means that there was a previous violation and prosecution, which could mean that you were already aware of what happened, the consequences, and the possible ways in which you were careless the first time, if that was the case. And either this second time is also intentional and does not deserve a reduction.
10. I believe the proposed sanction structure is an improvement because it introduces more fairness by distinguishing between intentional use and reckless or unintentional actions. However, I would recommend providing clearer guidance or criteria for how athletes can effectively demonstrate "No Significant Fault" or "No Fault" to ensure consistency across cases and protect clean athletes.

11. I believe that each case is unique, and applying the same suspension period to all first violations without considering intent or context may not be fair.”
12. If the athlete was really caught with the drug in his system, he must answer for this mistake. One of the principles of Olympism is to play fair. If he is not, he must answer for it. If he proves otherwise, in this case, he may be acquitted.
13. Original: em 2 meses nao limpa um organismo total dependendo do periodo do uso prolongado da substancia, tem que ser 120 as 180 dias ou mais  
Translation: in 2 months it does not cleanse a complete body depending on the period of prolonged use of the substance, it must be 120 to 180 days or more
14. Original: Por que deve resguardar l Al atleta  
Translation: Why should you protect the athlete?
15. Shouldn't reduce the period, even if they have “changed”
16. I don't think it will solve problems
17. Slowing down, reducing penalties will encourage the risk of using the prohibited substance. I am in favor of more testing before and at the end of each competition
18. I think it would be fair for the athletes
19. i think thats his choice to use any thing im not his parent
20. Not sure because the effectiveness depends on the offender's motivation and the quality of rehabilitation. The measures might be either too lenient or not motivating enough for change.
21. because these are new and it takes time to be sure about it
22. Doing a rehab program is indeed practical, but I believe the choice whether to enroll into it or not should not affect the period of ineligibility you will get
23. This method of punishment won't work in Kuwait.
24. It should be at least 6 months so no players will do it
25. Because the two months are not enough.
26. Because its good
27. Cause that will help the player to begin playing more
28. Il se peut que l'athlète ne soit pas a ses débuts avec les substances d'abus peut-être qu'une réhabilitation est souhaitable même pour une première infraction.
29. While we have concerns about the changes in Article 10.2, we do support the new language around substance abuse treatment programs. The provision for a shortened period of ineligibility is particularly beneficial when no treatment program is recommended for athletes who are serious about addressing their violation
30. Second violations indicate there's a deeper issue, and a reduction to 2 months is not enough time for them to address the issue.
31. Original: Da ein verstoß immer gleich behandelt werden sollte  
Translation: Since a violation should always be treated equally

32. Original: Es kann sein das es noch mehr dazu verleitet.  
Translation: It may be that it tempts even more.
33. I think there shouldn't be a rehabilitation program
34. Too soft. It needs to be taken seriously. The problem is always the same excuse: 'I didn't mean to.' But in the end, it's only about honesty and whether it actually happened or not
35. I'm not sure because I don't know if a fixed ban (2 or 4 months) is enough or fair for all cases. Some athletes might need more help, not just time.
36. Original: Porque considero que esto ayuda a dar solución ante la causa de por qué el atleta se dopa  
Translation: Because I believe that this helps to solve the cause of why the athlete dopes.
37. Because I think it is not so good.
38. Original: Creo que los ajustes parecen razonables en general, porque buscan que la primera infracción no sea tan severa, y la segunda tenga la oportunidad de reducirse con rehabilitación.  
Translation: I think the adjustments seem reasonable overall, as they aim to make the first offense less severe, and give the second offense a chance to be reduced with rehabilitation.

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**Question 4b:** Do you think the proposed change to remove the requirement to publish results if an athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence” for the anti-doping rule violation is a good balance of these issues? **If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?**

1. Still the athlete must take strict liability.
2. Because if it counts as an ADRV, then results should be open and clear for all sport community.
3. this will cause athlete (in some cases) to put blame on others though done knowingly.
4. Dopers should be exposed, even if the doping was “unintentional”. Covering results only benefits dopers and even encourages athletes to dope, as there's now no public consequence.
5. Proving innocence is balancing the athlete's good name
6. Original: Creo que si se debe publicar a si no tenga la culpa para limpiar la imagen del deportista.  
Translation: I think it should be published even if it is not his fault to clean up the athlete's image.
7. Original: no estoy segura por que aunque considere que es buena opción el tener en cuenta que la violación no fue con intención para no publicar nada referente al tema tambien considero que publicarlo hara que otros atletas tengan mas precaución sobre estos temas disminuyendo quizas las violaciones por descuido, no culpa o negligencia.  
Translation: i'm not sure because even though i consider it a good option to take into account that the violation was not intentional in order to not publish anything regarding the subject, i also consider that publishing it will make other athletes be more cautious about these issues, perhaps reducing violations due to carelessness, not guilt or negligence.
8. if wada have decided to sanction an athlete, i believe the rest of the athletes in the sport should be informed.

9. It would be probably good to display the information in an special section for “No Fault or Negligence” cases
10. I agree for learning and discipline
11. I think whether an athlete tests positive or negative it should be made public
12. I believe publishing names acts as a deterrent, it could be noted that it was an inadvertent violation .
13. Difficult to answer - I think it depends of the sports (risk of sport) and environment of the sports - money, sponsors etc. and depends of access to information - deaf athletes struggle to read text and need information in sign language.
14. think it shouldn't be published if it wasn't intentional.
15. I believe that even if the athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence,” the presence of a prohibited substance should still be publicly disclosed. Transparency is essential for maintaining trust in the anti-doping system. Not publishing results might create confusion or raise doubts about the fairness of the process. However, I do agree that athletes’ privacy and reputation should be considered carefully in how the information is shared
16. My opinion is that there must be total transparency in all processes.
17. I think if there was a violation of a rule it is good to be announced.
18. The evaluation methods are direct — either the substance or method is present, or it is not. They do not assess intentions, nor whether the athlete knew if what they consumed was good or bad.
19. For this reason, the information must be made public. By choosing to compete at a high-performance or elite level, one must be aware of the rules and conditions, which are accepted by the very act of belonging to a sports federation"
20. I believe there is no need to change, just continue the same way.
21. The proposed change—to withhold public disclosure of anti-doping violations when an athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence” unless the athlete consents—can be a good balance between fairness to the individual and maintaining the credibility of the anti-doping system, but it does raise some complex considerations.

Here’s a breakdown of both sides:

Arguments in favor of the proposed change (protecting athlete rights):

Preserving athlete reputation and privacy:

If the athlete truly had no fault or negligence, public disclosure could unjustly damage their career, reputation, and mental health, even though they did nothing wrong.

This respects due process and prevents unnecessary public shaming for what might be a contamination case, medical error, or similar.

Encourages fairer outcomes:

Athletes might be more willing to come forward or cooperate with investigations if they know that, in genuine “no fault” cases, their names won’t be broadcast.

This aligns with a more restorative approach to sport justice.

Maintains disqualification of results:

Even with confidentiality, performance-related consequences (like disqualification of results) still apply, preserving sport fairness without publicizing an innocent mistake.

Arguments against the proposed change (transparency and trust):

Perception of secrecy:

If sanctions or findings are withheld—even in no-fault cases—it may appear that the system is hiding violations or giving preferential treatment, which could undermine trust in the anti-doping process.

Unequal treatment of athletes:

High-profile athletes might feel compelled to disclose, while others could opt out, creating inconsistent public narratives and possibly skewed perceptions of who is being scrutinized.

Potential precedent issues:

Even if no fault is found, the presence of a prohibited substance remains a violation. Not disclosing it could lead to pressure for more exceptions in other areas, weakening transparency over time.

Conclusion:

Yes, the proposed change does represent a reasonable balance, particularly from a rights-based and athlete-centered perspective—so long as key safeguards are in place:

Clear, consistent criteria for determining “No Fault or Negligence”

Transparent aggregate reporting (e.g., number of cases handled without naming names)

Athlete education about their rights in consenting (or not) to publication

Ultimately, transparency is crucial, but so is contextual fairness. Allowing discretion in these specific cases can strengthen trust by showing the system isn't punitive when athletes truly aren't to blame.

22. Original: Por que creo que se debe proteger al atleta  
Translation: Why I believe that the athlete should be protected
23. Still used doping
24. While I feel for athletes who lose opportunities and sponsorships due to no-fault rule violations, I feel as though trainers and sponsors need to be aware that an athlete needs to be more proactive, available, and educated when it comes to anti-doping. No-fault rule violations are likely to be something that some athletes will hide or dismiss as insignificant if they are unpublished, but their support personnel need to know.
25. It is part of the competition for the athlete to protect himself and stay away from prohibited substances. If he is going to use a prohibited substance for recovery purposes, he must notify WADA in advance, and then his name will not be disclosed, but he will be prevented from participating in official competitions until he has recovered.
26. Original: Se a pessoa usou qualquer coisa proibida e sabe que não podia, deve ser punido.  
Diferente dos atletas que precisam tomar remédios tarja preta, que é prescrito por um médico  
  
Translation: If someone uses something prohibited and knows they shouldn't, they should be punished.  
Unlike athletes who need to take prescription drugs prescribed by a doctor.
27. For the secret of the athletic

28. Athletes need to have consequences for their actions
29. for me no because I would like to know why one of my opponents has been absent from competitions for a month or more. it's a question of transparency towards other athletes
30. Because the public should be aware of athletes who breached anti doping
31. There are many people who build their personal brand on a sport and their performance in it, and I believe full transparency in regards of their usage of performance enhancing drugs, if they used any, is going to benefit the sport, and give the public awareness of attempts of gaining unfair advantage
32. No fault i would say yes, but not negligence. No excuses, as a athlete you should be aware off what you do and what you take. decreasing the impact/sanctions will not motivate athletes to do better in my opinion
33. First and foremost, we need to protect the athletes and be on their side. Of cause if there has been a case of a rule violation, the athlete have to face the consequences, but if the results of an athlete case is found to have "no fault or negligence", then we need to have in mind that's its the athletes reputation and mental wellbeing that's on the line.
34. For player privacy
35. To be honest
36. even if no fault or negligence, if substances altered the playing field and competition, competitors and others involved may like to know
37. Original: ل نه يكون عبره لاعبين الباقيين انه يحرصون على اي شي ياخذونه مع ذكر انه كان بالغلط  
Translation: It is a lesson for the remaining players to be careful about anything they take, even if it was by mistake.
38. Original: للخصوصيه  
Translation: for privacy
39. As mentioned in our previous code review feedback, Team USAAC is steadfast in our belief that an athlete's right to privacy must be upheld and protected within the Anti-Doping Code. The impact of being wrongly labeled as a doped athlete can be devastating, affecting an athlete's career, reputation, and well-being for the rest of their life. We propose that the approach used under collectively bargained programs, such as the National Basketball Association-National Basketball Players Association Collective Bargaining Agreement, be incorporated into the Code. In this model, an athlete's identity is only revealed if: (1) it is uncontested by the athlete, (2) it is upheld as part of the dispute resolution process, or (3) it is made public by another source. This approach better protects athletes' reputations until the outcome of their case is clear.

Team USAAC supports the principle that a decision and the underlying facts should not be publicly disclosed in cases where there is no fault or negligence on the part of the athlete. However, we also recognize the importance of public disclosure in cases where a decision may have been made incorrectly or unjustly. Therefore, there should be mechanisms in place for ensuring that any wrongful or inappropriate decisions are eventually made public, ensuring accountability and transparency while still protecting the athlete's privacy until a final resolution is reached. Furthermore, in light of recent events involving the 23 elite Chinese swimmers who tested positive for TMZ in the lead-up to the Tokyo Olympic Games, and whose cases were closed without violations and without publication, contrary to applicable anti-doping rules, Team USAAC amends and expands its previous recommendation regarding the non-publication of cases resolved with no fault or negligence findings, or no violation.

These recent events highlight the need for further conditions to ensure transparency and accountability. Specifically, Team USAAC recommends the establishment of an independent committee comprised of representatives from the WADA Athletes' Council, NADO, IF, and government sectors. We recommend that this committee must unanimously approve any findings of no fault or negligence, as well as any no violation resolution resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF), other than those covered by an approved Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) or a permitted route, before WADA is allowed to close the matter without appeal. This recommendation aims to ensure that no case involving significant allegations of doping, especially those related to elite athletes, is resolved without appropriate scrutiny and oversight. It seeks to prevent instances where cases are closed prematurely or without sufficient public accountability, thus upholding the integrity of the anti-doping system and maintaining trust in the fairness of its processes.

40. It is always possible that athletes may have been purposely dosed with a substance in an act to get them disqualified or issued with a sanction. Athletes may not know how they have been dosed or how the substance got in their system. For that reason I do not agree that just having the results go unpublished is not a fair compromise, in a case such as this ONLY.
41. The image of an athlete would suffer immensely.
42. As expressed above, there was still a prohibited substance present and there should be diligent observation to preserve integrity and protect athlete welfare.
43. Original: `É necessário publicar, mesmo como forma educativa, pois é importante que todos estejam ciente do processo e os métodos e mecanismos praticados pelas entidades reguladoras e os atletas envolvidos, assim toda a comunidade esportiva também proporciona um estado de vigília e pressão para que o atleta esteja dentro da regularidade no esporte.  
Translation: It is necessary to publish, even as an educational form, as it is important that everyone is aware of the process and the methods and mechanisms practiced by the regulatory entities and the athletes involved, so that the entire sports community also provides a state of vigilance and pressure so that the athlete is within the regularity in the sport.
44. No if they want respect, they will have to respect the sport.
45. Because if the athlete had no fault, it's not fair to show their name to everyone. It could damage their career even if they did nothing wrong.
46. I believe all results should be publicly disclosed, including in No Fault or Negligence cases, to uphold transparency and trust in the system. However, this must be matched by strong communication standards that clearly explain the context and avoid unfair reputational damage to the athlete. At present, I don't think this level of communication is being achieved. In the absence of that, anonymous publication of key facts is the next best option — maintaining public confidence while better protecting athletes from unnecessary harm.
47. I think it's appropriate to publish, but with the additional information that it was unintentional use. It's the most transparent solution and the athlete should appreciate not having to find other explanations to why they are not competing.
48. Las demás federaciones tiene que tomar ejemplos (Other federations must follow examples.)
49. Por qué es una buena forma de tratar con quién no tuvo la culpa de infringir las normas antidopaje (Why it's a good way to deal with those who weren't at fault for violating anti-doping rules)

50. It is the final decision so it's not anymore a speculation. The athlete had the opportunity to defend himself that's why we think the result should be made available.
51. Original: La transparencia es muy importante en el antidopaje para que la gente confíe en el deporte y en las reglas.  
Translation: Transparency is very important in anti-doping so that people trust the sport and the rules.

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**Question 4d:** Do you believe that results of athletes who are found to have committed a “No Fault or Negligence” anti-doping rule violation should be published as any other anti-doping rule violation? Please explain why or why not.

52. This is a tough question. I think protecting clean sport is really important, and being open about anti-doping rule violations helps people trust the system. So in general, publishing the results makes sense. But if an athlete is found to have no fault or negligence, then maybe their case should be treated differently. If they truly didn't do anything wrong on purpose, and it was something like contaminated food or medication they didn't know about, then publishing their name might feel unfair—especially if it damages their reputation forever, even though they were cleared. On the other hand, if the case is kept totally secret, people might think the system is hiding things or not being honest. Maybe there's a middle ground—like the case can be reported in general (for transparency), but without naming the athlete if it's proven they had no fault. So I think we should still protect the fairness of sport, but also protect athletes who honestly didn't cheat. Each case should be looked at carefully before deciding how much to publish.
53. Maybe to set the deletion timeline
54. Original: تي لا تتكرر  
Translation: So that it does not happen again
55. An athlete who committed a “No Fault or Negligence”, although their action may have been reckless or avoidable, I believe if the athlete can prove that they did not intentionally use the substance, it wouldn't be fair for them to suffer the same consequences as someone who did intentionally use the substance.
56. C'est pour montrer aux autres athlètes que les sanctions énumérées s'appliquent sans distinction.
57. It's fair in relation to clean Athletes, who follow the rules.
58. fair and just
59. Only intentional violations should be published
60. For the Fairness
61. Public disclosure allows everyone to understand the situation and prevents the perception of a lack of transparency.
62. So if he doesn't use anything banned people will know
63. So that the transparency and credibility of the anti-doping system will not be questionable
64. Athlete privacy should be respected if they are not at fault
65. so that everyone will be alert

66. A violation committed only for negligence or with no fault should not be published at all because it is not right that this type of violation should be treated in the same way as an intentional violation
67. If no fault is found, there should not be public disclosure - as the initial disclosure can be damaging to an athletes public image, and perception within a given sport.
68. Original: Será más claro saber el por qué.  
Translation: It will be clearer to know why.
69. Because it has to do with their reliability as athletes and up to an extent it “cleanses” the athletes name in case of a positive result.
70. All dopers should be exposed, not exposing dopers will only increase the recurrence of people doping
71. because i think it's fair to know
72. Because it wasn't athletes' intention to violate anti-doping rules to gain advantage
73. Because I think both are different situations
74. Publishing results for "No Fault or Negligence" violations could unfairly damage an athlete's reputation, despite their lack of intent or knowledge regarding the violation. This could discourage athletes from reporting issues and undermine trust in the anti-doping system.
75. Why should someone be punished for something they had no control over.
76. If the athlete did it unconsciously and shows they should not be sanctioned.
77. Original: Para evitar mal confundidos y no afecta la carrera deportiva del atleta si no es una violación con culpa  
Translation: To avoid misunderstandings and not affect the athlete's sports career if it is not a violation with fault
78. Original: Porque no tiene la culpa  
Translation: Because it's not his fault
79. Original: Por que la imagen del atleta sería puesta en riesgo puesto que sería por negligencia  
Translation: Because the athlete's image would be put at risk since it would be due to negligence
80. Original: al menos que se haya mostrado la inculcabilidad.  
Translation: unless innocence has been shown
81. Because if it's then found that there was no fault then I don't think it should be posted
82. Because it its already established that they have no fault, it shouldnt affect their reputation.
83. Original: Si por que es necesario si hubo un juzgamiento limpiar la imagen del deportista  
Translation: Yes, because it is necessary if there was a trial to clean up the athlete's image.
84. I think its personal information that shouldnt be shared
85. Because if not published, people might still think the athletes is at fault.
86. Because, even if the violation of the rules didn't happen with the consent of the athlete, it's still a rule violation.
87. For learning and discipline

88. The results of athletes who are found to have committed a “No Fault or Negligence” anti-doping rule violation should be published just as any other anti-doping rule violation because, it mentioned that, if the violation was related to an in-competition test, the results would be disqualified.
89. Original: Porque aunque sería una buena lección para la persona, es mejor no ya que fue algo sin culpa , obvio se le advierte y se hacen los pasos necesarios después de lo ocurrido, para que sea una lección en la persona y sea consciente de las consecuencias de sus actos  
Translation: Because although it would be a good lesson for the person, it is better not to, since it was something without fault, obviously he is warned and the necessary steps are taken after what happened, so that it is a lesson for the person and he is aware of the consequences of his actions.
90. Perception is huge and sometimes when you bear no fault or negligence and your results are published, you could have bad repercussions on your career.
91. Original: Son asuntos privados que deben manejarse con discreción  
Translation: These are private matters that should be handled with discretion.
92. Original: No, es asunto privado  
Translation: No, it is a private matter.
93. Because is like an official announcement
94. So the name of athletes can be clear and play calmly
95. If the athlete has proven no fault then it's good to keep the confidence of the athlete in question in respect to his or her public perception. Anybody who has been in associated with dipping loses trust automatically
96. A failed drug test is a failed drug test. When it is published tell us it was "no fault or negligence" to protect there integrity but i think everyone has a right to know they failed a test.
97. It wasn't in their intention to violate the anti-doping rules. I don't think publishing their names are necessary.
98. Again it highlights potential problems and the necessity for athletes and federations to make their members aware of their responsibilities
99. depends of the sports discipline (risk of sport) and for deaf athletes they struggle with access to information.
- 100.Original: Para afectar su prestigio  
Translation: To affect their prestige
- 101.It's not necessary - there is a no fault - no need to give more attention here.
- 102.think it shouldn't be published if it wasn't intentional.
- 103.A professional athletic career is filled with challenging events — some positive, and others, at times, unfortunate. One such challenge that any athlete may face is accidental exposure to banned substances. As a professional athlete, I always pray that God helps us stay focused and mindful so we can stay on the right path and make wise decisions throughout our journey. We must always be aware of the risks and take responsibility for educating ourselves about doping, supplements, and any medications we use. By doing so, we can protect our careers and uphold the values of professionalism and respect for ourselves and the sport. However, if an athlete unintentionally and without any intention consumes a banned substance, I believe it is fairer not to publish their name. After serving the required sanction, such an

athlete should be given the chance to return to their professional life—this time with greater awareness and having learned from a mistake that was never meant to happen.

104. Bcz he did not know what he/she was using and deserve some excuses

105. Is important

106. Public should know about it to not ruining the face of the athletes in public

107. Because publishing the results of athletes who have been found to have committed a “No Fault or Negligence” anti-doping violation can irreparably damage their reputation, career, and mental health—despite the fact that they were not at fault. These cases are fundamentally different from intentional doping and should be treated with greater discretion and fairness. Publicly sharing their names may create a stigma that lasts forever, even when they’ve done everything right and followed the rules in good faith.

108. Original: درس گرفتن از تجربه پیش آمده

Translation: Learning from past experience

109. Because they violated

110. because they reach their goals without doping

111. Because if no information is unfamiliar

112. They do it many time

113. Since they weren't responsible for this issue, they should be punished less.

114. In my opinion, a distinction should be made between an athlete who is doped unintentionally and through negligence and an athlete who knowingly engages in doping.

115. Cause it's more clear

116. I feel it is fair.

117. Transparency always.

118. Even in cases where the athlete is found to have “No Fault or Negligence,” transparency is essential to maintain the integrity of the anti-doping system. Publishing all anti-doping rule violations—regardless of fault—helps uphold public trust, ensures fairness among athletes, and provides complete information to the sporting community. However, it is important that the publication clearly states that the athlete was not at fault, in order to protect their reputation and avoid unnecessary stigma.

119. Because need to have transparency in information.

120. Everyone must admit their mistakes.

121. Original: Independente da violação ser “Sem Culpa ou Negligencia” é importante para a comunidade de atletas saber desses fatos, pois, uma vez que expostos podem evitar que aconteça com outros atletas  
Translation: Regardless of whether the violation is “Without Fault or Negligence”, it is important for the athlete community to be aware of these facts, because once exposed they can prevent it from happening to other athletes.

122. In the case of “No Fault or Negligence” - for me - the athlete's personal rights weigh heavier than transparency

123. Original: houve um erro por parte do atleta, ele não pode ser ocultado para livrar a condição do mesmo  
Translation: there was an error on the part of the athlete, it cannot be hidden to free his condition

- 124.They aren't Negligence by themselves, but for an accident or carelessness
- 125.Because it stains the athlete's public career for no reason
- 126.Results could affect other aspects of his life outside the sport
- 127.Transparency
- 128.Original: Porque uma publicação dessa acaba com a vida do atleta através do julgamento do público, podendo levar o mesmo a depressão e outros problemas como perseguição midiática etc  
Translation: Because a publication like this ruins the athlete's life through public judgment, which can lead to depression and other problems such as media persecution, etc.
- 129.Original: A publicação pode manchar injustamente a reputação de atletas inocentes, mesmo que não tenham tido intenção nem culpa.  
Translation: Publication could unfairly tarnish the reputation of innocent athletes, even if they had no intention or fault.
- 130.Even though they not "guilty", I believe it is necessary to post what's happening.
- 131.No, I do not believe the results of athletes who are found to have committed a "No Fault or Negligence" anti-doping rule violation should be published in the same way as other violations—unless the athlete consents. Here's why: 1. There was a violation, but no wrongdoing. The core principle of "No Fault or Negligence" is that the athlete did not act with intent, carelessness, or failure to meet their responsibilities. If the anti-doping system itself determines the athlete did everything right, then publicly labeling them alongside other violators can be misleading and unfair. 2. Publication causes real, lasting harm Even a "no fault" finding does not erase the stigma. If a name is published: The media and public may assume guilt without understanding the nuance. The athlete's reputation, sponsorships, and mental health can suffer—despite their innocence. 3. Disqualification still applies, preserving sport integrity In-competition results are still disqualified to ensure fairness in outcomes, which addresses the performance impact without needing public exposure. 4. Transparency can still be maintained in aggregate Anti-doping organizations can report how many no-fault violations occur, the types of substances involved, and the contexts—without naming individuals. This preserves system-level transparency without individual harm. 5. Athletes should have agency Giving athletes the choice to disclose reflects a respectful, modern approach to privacy and athlete welfare. Those who wish to clear their names publicly can still do so.
- 132.To clear ones name
- 133.Original: Se deve ajudar al atleta  
Translation: The athlete must be helped
- 134.Because its still doping
- 135.The designation of "no fault or negligence" already marks them apart from those who have purposely committed infractions. Also, with the way that people notice the absence of a competitor, publishing a no fault violation will quash the rumor mill and vindicate an athlete.
- 136.A lot of people can interpret it wrong and name of that athlete is shown from bad side which isn't right
- 137.Original: É importante a divulgação pois pode alertar mais atletas para ficarem mais atentos e não cometerem os mesmos erros  
Translation: It is important to publicize this as it can alert more athletes to be more careful and not make the same mistakes.

138. Being in the health care industry for over 20 years I feel this is an unnecessary publishing of an athletes information.
139. I am not sure about this topic, I understand that for some people it might be really humiliating to be published these kinds of information but on the other hand maybe it could teach them a lesson and inform other people
140. Because it affected their performance in the competition, more or less, compared to those who did not use any substance.
141. Original: Acredito que, em casos em que fique comprovado que o(a) atleta não teve culpa ou agiu sem negligência, a divulgação pública pode ser injusta e causar danos à imagem e à carreira dessa pessoa. Mesmo sem punição formal, a exposição pode gerar interpretações equivocadas por parte do público e da mídia, comprometendo sua reputação.  
Translation: I believe that, in cases where it is proven that the athlete was not at fault or acted without negligence, public disclosure may be unfair and cause damage to that person's image and career. Even without formal punishment, exposure may generate misinterpretations by the public and the media, compromising their reputation.
142. They know more
143. Privacy
144. because he deserves it
145. It may come to light later on why they are innocent
146. Because they can be used as examples for the other
147. Why athletes should be aware of what they are consuming
148. If an athlete should be clear of having a record published if innocent.
149. because u have to play the game clean not to use any doping
150. The mistake is committed and the gain was obtained through unfair means.
151. it should be published, so other athletes can see it
152. To be informed about status of the athlete
153. Yes, such results should be published to uphold transparency and fairness in anti-doping practices.
154. Yes, because being negligent is an anti doping rule violation
155. yes they should be published
156. Yes – for transparency and fairness, even if the athlete is not at fault.
157. I think the dignity, status and reputation of the athlete must be preserved in such a situations.
158. These results should not be counted as they were not achieved naturally.
159. It is still a violation, it disqualifies athletes, it should not make it a mystery and ground from speculations
160. Because it shows their clean hands, not to be questioned by other participants.
161. I don't like the word negligence, there is still a part ownership in it. If it was just No fault it would say no.

162.Original: Man kann auch sagen man wollte es nicht oder es war nicht mit absicht

Translation: You can also say you didn't want it or it wasn't intentional

163.It should be private

164.Because its not the athlete fault

165.It shouldn't

166.no need to make a scene

167.For awareness

168.The players must know the truth

169.I prefer not to advertise the player

170.It may ruin their career

171.Because no need to

172.even if no fault or negligence, if substances altered the playing field and competition, competitors and others involved may like to know

173.if it wasn't their fault then there's no need to name and shame (naming and shaming are means to alert people that this person is dodgy, which wouldn't be the case here). the ban will be punishment enough

174.It is only fair for the athlete to receive justice in such cases. Publishing his/her name will definitely put the athlete in bad records which ain't the case

175.it's a private thing

176.Original: لعدم تكرار ذلك

Translation: To avoid repeating this

177.So that other teams know if there is a player who is taking something, and thats the reason he is better than us

178.So they do not repeat the same mistake more than once.

179.For privacy reasons

180.He needs to learn his lesson

181.Cela pourrait nuire fortement à leurs images et ils risquent de perdre leurs sponsors et notoriété même après la suspension ce qui rendrait difficile leur retour à la compétition.

182.Original: A publicação dps resultados pode manchar a imagem de um atleta que não tem culpa pelo incidente em questão.

Translation: Publishing the results could tarnish the image of an athlete who is not to blame for the incident in question.

183.Dignity of athletes and confidentiality

184.No because they may not have known aka taken a commercially available supplement such as preworkout not knowing it contained a banned substance

185.For privacy

- 186.If it's well proved the "No Fault or Negligence" of the athlete, we should be more accurate. We all know that the topic is very sensitive, and it can drastically change the person's psychology. Also I think there should be a difference between "No Fault or Negligence" and Intentional use.
- 187.Because the athlete was found to have no fault or negligence, publishing their name could unfairly damage their reputation. It's important to protect innocent athletes from unnecessary public judgment.
- 188.I think it would be good to know who has a problem.
- 189.I don't think they should be published if the athlete is not at fault.
- 190.For reasons I have explained above, if an athlete can prove they had no fault in taking the substance, their name and reputation should not be tarnished.
- 191.It is not right to publish because it can affect the future of the athlete.
- 192.Original: Weil der Athlet nichts dafür kann und so schlecht dasteht, wenn die Ergebnisse veröffentlicht werden.  
Translation: Because the athlete can't help it and will look so bad when the results are published.
- 193.Because it is still a rule violation and makes the competition unfair towards other competitors
- 194.Because every violation needs to be punished as it deserves
- 195.I think it could expose the athlete.
- 196.In cases where the athlete is ill and medicated for that same illness and the doctor has prescribed a medication and is not aware of the prohibited list.
- 197.The image of an athlete suffers immensely when something is published regarding a anti doping rule violation. People often will not read the whole article that he is not at fault but just associate the name with doping. This hurts the athletes image short and long term.
- 198.Because it prompts an opportunity for education. If this happened to one athlete, might be possible for others in similar situations, especially if in their country/region there's not enough information and education available - using it as a learning opportunity can be beneficial.
- 199.Original: Da jede/r sagen könnte das er/sie es nicht fahrlässig gemacht ha  
Translation: Since everyone could say that he/she did not do it negligently
- 200.Original: Dependiendo el caso debería ser privado ya que no es un crimen o violacion al estado más si es negligencia  
Translation: Depending on the case, it should be private since it is not a crime or violation of the state, but rather negligence.
- 201.Equality
- 202.It should be said that it wasn't intentional. And also the name shouldn't be made public.
- 203.Original: Mehr Transparenz und Fairness  
Translation: More transparency and fairness
- 204.Original: Porque todo ação tem consequência, e o momento que são exposto uma situação que um atleta foi beneficiado por uso de algo que melhore seu rendimento, todos tem o direito de saber. Até mesmo como forma de advertência e para que todos os envolvidos na modalidade esportiva também sejam fiscais e cobrem uma postura ética dos atletas ou envolvidos no processo.  
Translation: Because every action has consequences, and when a situation is exposed that an athlete has

benefited from the use of something that improves their performance, everyone has the right to know. Even as a form of warning and so that everyone involved in the sport can also be an inspector and demand an ethical stance from the athletes or those involved in the process.

205.For transparency

206.That is fair

207.No need for that

208.It's unfair to publish if athlete had no fault.

209.It's fair

210.Because that is unnecessary

211.It's unfair to publish if athlete had no fault.

212.Original: Por cosas éticas es mejor que no se publique.

Translation: For ethical reasons it is better not to publish.

213.It should always be published for transparency

214.I think the results should not be published if the athlete had no fault, because it could hurt their reputation even though they did nothing wrong. It's more fair to protect them in that case.

215.Because it isn't their fault.

216.rules are set to apply to all, no exceptions

217.I believe all results should be publicly disclosed, including in No Fault or Negligence cases, to uphold transparency and trust in the system. However, this must be matched by strong communication standards that clearly explain the context and avoid unfair reputational damage to the athlete. At present, I don't think this level of communication is being achieved. In the absence of that, anonymous publication of key facts is the next best option — maintaining public confidence while better protecting athletes from unnecessary harm.

218.Because it's something more people especially athletes should know about and be aware of it.

219.Because they have done doping

220.I think its appropriate to publish, but with the additional information that it was unintentional use. Its the most transparent solution and the athlete should appreciate not having to find other explanations to why they are not competing.

221.Since he wasn't intentional, an opportunity can be given to not disclose the names.

222.Original: Radi osude okoline ne bi trebalo biti javno.

Translation: It shouldn't be public due to the condemnation of the environment.

223.Because public disclosure in cases of "No Fault or Negligence" can unfairly damage an athlete's reputation, even though they did nothing wrong. These athletes had no way of knowing or preventing the violation, so publishing their names creates unnecessary harm without improving the fairness or transparency of the system.

224.Original: El atleta deberá comprobar que no hubo intención y fue puramente negligencia.

Translation: The athlete must prove that there was no intention and it was purely negligence.

225.If they are found at no fault, they should be, in my opinion, be considered as not doped.

226. Automatically publishing these cases would be neither fair nor proportionate. It is necessary to balance transparency and respect for individual rights. Voluntary disclosure by the athlete may be encouraged, but not imposed.
227. Original: Porque considero que es algo que se debe manejar internamente, sin necesidad de dañar la imagen del atleta  
Translation: Because I consider that it is something that should be handled internally, without damaging the image of the athlete
228. Original: Porque si el atleta tiene como demostrar que no tuvo intención alguna de infringir una norma antidopaje no merece ser sancionado como alguien que tuvo toda la intención  
Translation: Because if the athlete can prove that he had no intention of violating an anti-doping rule, he does not deserve to be sanctioned like someone who had every intention.
229. Original: No porque el atleta no consumió una sustancia prohibida para obtener una ventaja  
Translation: No because the athlete did not consume a prohibited substance to gain an advantage
230. Original: Por que el atleta no consume una sustancia prohibida para beneficio o ventaja deportiva.  
Translation: Because the athlete does not consume a prohibited substance for sporting benefit or advantage.
231. Original: Por que el atleta no ingirió una sustancia por tener ventaja deportiva o podría ser que no fuera consciente que estaba ingiriendo una sustancia prohibida.  
Translation: Because the athlete did not ingest a substance because of an athletic advantage, or it could be that he was unaware that he was ingesting a prohibited substance.
232. Because publishing the name of an athlete who is found to have "No Fault or Negligence" is unfair and damaging. These athletes did not intend to cheat, nor were they careless — they acted with full caution, yet still faced a violation due to factors beyond their control (such as contaminated supplements or unknown exposure). Publishing their results like any other violator may hurt their reputation, career, and mental well-being, even though they did nothing wrong. The system should be fair and compassionate, especially when innocence is proven.
233. Original: per quetioni di Privacy  
Translation: for privacy reasons
234. Results of athletes found to have "No Fault or Negligence" should not be published automatically to protect their privacy and reputation, while still maintaining the integrity and transparency of the anti-doping system through proportionate measures.
235. Because it's unfair
236. Just to everyone know
237. Original: ne jer se poboljšavaju performanse tjela  
Translation: no because it improves body performance
238. We think the communication should be differentiated. There should be the possibility for a "unwillingly positive" test. This should protect the athletes which did have a positive test but which don't have the same "criminal energy" as if someone did doping by purpose. It might help these athletes to not get the same stigma as other cases.
239. So that no one's rights are violated.

240. The publication of results even in cases of "no fault or negligence" ensures that all athletes are treated equally, regardless of the outcome of the proceedings. It is important to distinguish between the sanctions (which may be reduced or waived in such cases) and the fact that a violation of the rules occurred – which remains relevant for the record and the public.
241. The information could be useful for other athletes
242. Original: Publicar igual el nombre puede dañar su reputación injustamente, aunque haya sido completamente involuntario, la sanción de descalificar resultados sí debe mantenerse porque protege la integridad de la competencia, pero publicar el nombre sin su consentimiento puede ser innecesariamente perjudicial para su carrera y su imagen.  
Translation: Publishing the name can still unfairly damage their reputation, even if it was completely unintentional. The sanction of disqualifying results should be upheld because it protects the integrity of the competition. However, publishing the name without their consent can be unnecessarily damaging to their career and image.
243. Original: Princípio da publicidade  
Translation: Principle of advertising
244. Original: Si porque lo atletas deben saber para no cometer ninguna infracción por accidente  
Translation: Yes, because athletes should know so as not to commit any infraction by accident.
245. Original: Por qué considero que no tiene nada de malo mostrar los resultados  
Translation: Why I think there's nothing wrong with showing results
246. Original: No porque no está cometiendo una negligencia  
Translation: No, because he is not being negligent.

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**Question 5:** Activities during ineligibility period – Are the additional examples provided clear and helpful? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Those examples like basketball etc are limited and some may interpret that they would be categorised in those example.
2. Useful and worth discussing
3. I feel it is fair
4. I think that the athlete or former athlete can continue their training, but that they are prohibited from competing until the end of their sentence, previously judged by the competent bodies. Now it will be up to the club to decide whether they will allow this athlete who circumvented the fair play system to continue attending their facilities, which could give the Olympics a bad image.
5. A suspended athlete due to a positive doping test becomes a spectator until their suspension period is over.
6. The suspension should be limited to competitions.
7. this should stop you from training with your team

8. Yes – the additional examples make the rules easier to understand and follow.
9. they are helpful
10. The rules are detailed, but could be presented in a more clearly structured format (e.g. a table with "allowed"/ "prohibited") to make them more user-friendly.
11. Original: Esto evita confusiones o incumplimientos por desconocimiento.  
Translation: This avoids confusion or non-compliance due to lack of knowledge.

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**Question 5.3:** In general, if an athlete is banned from competition, what do you think they should or should not be allowed to do during that time?

1. I think if an athlete is banned from competition because of doping, they shouldn't be allowed to play in any official matches or tournaments during that time. It's only fair to other athletes who follow the rules.
2. But I also think they should still be allowed to train and try to become better. Everyone makes mistakes, and if they're willing to learn and take responsibility, they should get a chance to come back stronger and cleaner. Maybe they can also join some programs to understand more about the rules and why doping is wrong.
3. Banning someone doesn't have to mean giving up on them. It can be a chance for them to grow and make things right."
4. Not competing internationally and nationally (those events sanctioned under the anti-doping rules)"
5. Original: الاستعداد للبطولة  
Translation: Preparing for the tournament.
6. They should not be able to take part in any other competitive activities for a certain period of time. The athlete may continue training casually or independently during this time. And the athlete should never be able to compete in the competition they were banned from thereafter, unless they were proven to be not guilty or through a mutual agreement between the athlete and competition organisers.
7. Il doit retourner au labo comme on le dit s'armer de courage travailler dure pour la prochaine compétition s'il est apte.
8. During that time Athletes should mandatory take part in organized anti-doping educational programmes, specifically for banned Athletes. Also they should share their stories and use their voice to protect others from their mistakes (if they want to help ADO).
9. They should be allowed to train... but not compete or coach.
10. They should Review and Reflection about why they got ban
11. Reflection and rehabilitation training
12. they should focus on training and don't abuse substances again.
13. They should be allowed to train .

14. Train
15. Train normally and accept the fault
16. They should not be allowed to compete
17. It depends on what type of violation. If a banned substance is found they should not be allowed to compete but any further punishment should be when it has been established the athlete was actually in fault
18. not to do coaching or training for athletes
19. They should be restricted from all official competitions and team activities, but still allowed to train individually and receive education or rehab support.
20. If they get banned, they should write a apologies letter by hand that support their claim or just talk verbally and should not bash the individual who banned the athlete publicly.
21. If an athlete is banned, they should not be allowed to compete or represent their team, but they should be allowed to train on their own and learn from their mistakes. The goal is to punish fairly but also give them a chance to come back better.
22. Original: Entrenar  
Translation: Train
23. Original: Debería seguir entrenado si es que quiere aspirar a volver a competir. Sin embargo sería bueno hacer un seguimiento de la falta o sustancias que haya echo.  
Translation: He should continue training if he wants to compete again. However, it would be good to keep track of any infractions or substances he may have committed.
24. Original: Ver las peleas  
Translation: watch the fights
25. Just to compete in unofficial events
26. Just not being able to compete.
27. They should be excluded from ALL sports activities, not only as athletes, but in any roll they may participate in.
28. just wait
29. They should not compete
30. During a ban, athletes should not compete in any events or participate in training with their teams. However, they should be allowed to stay in shape, work on personal skills, and get support for their mental health. They can also engage in community activities and training that doesn't involve competition.
31. They should not be able to compete.
32. Training
33. Original: No debería, ya que está suspendido como atleta  
Translation: He shouldn't, since he is suspended as an athlete.
34. An athlete banned from competition should be allowed to train, attend non-competitive events, mentor others, and make public appearances. However, they should not be allowed to participate in competitions.
35. they should not attend any event or competition but they can go for self training

36. Original: Debería seguir entrenando si su deseo es continuar en competencias después del periodo de suspensión.  
Translation: You should continue training if you wish to continue competing after the suspension period.
37. Original: Se debe permitir entrenar  
Translation: Training should be allowed
38. Original: El debería poder entrenar más no competir  
Translation: He should be able to train more, not compete.
39. The suspension of sports activities is fine.
40. I don't think a more personal punishment is necessary.
41. Only banned from competing
42. Original: No en todo tipo de competencias  
Translation: Not in all types of competitions
43. I think the only thing they shouldn't be able to do is to compete internationally. I guess it depends on the national rules whether they should compete in team tournaments or not.
44. Just compete
45. Nothing.
46. Original: si, seria adecuado que cumpla con su debida sanción  
Translation: Yes, it would be appropriate for him to serve his due sanction.
47. Original: Podría realizar entrenamiento pero no en espacios de competencia  
Translation: I could do training but not in competition spaces.
48. They should be banned from near competitions and continue practicing meanwhile they do constant exams of anti-doping
49. Be allowed in the competition environment (training hall, competition site, hotels of the organization, organization transport)
50. I think they should have a time in where they're not allowed to train in their own place, because it could work as a sanction for what they did, and after a period of time, they can return to their training places, but I think that they cannot go to a competition, because it still exist the risk of banning a rule again.
51. Original: se le debe permitir seguir entrenando, seguir preparandose para futuras competencias a las que pueda participar luego de la sancion. si la violación fue intencionada, suspender o mermar su salario.  
Translation: He should be allowed to continue training and preparing for future competitions after the sanction. If the violation was intentional, his salary should be suspended or reduced.
52. They should be able to train with their team to some extent, depending on the level of infraction. They should be able to continue their own personal training. They should be able to compete in other events that are not part of the testing regulations (e.g. a small, local event).
53. Not compete
54. training normal
55. In general, if an athlete is banned from competition, I believe they should not be allowed to participate in any sanctioned competitive events or represent their sport publicly in an official capacity during the ban period. This maintains the integrity of the rules and reinforces accountability.

56. However, I do think they should be allowed — and even encouraged — to engage in educational programs, community service, or awareness initiatives (with appropriate oversight). These activities can support rehabilitation and personal growth, and if done transparently, may contribute positively to the broader sports community.
57. Ultimately, any involvement should align with the terms of the sanction and be guided by clear frameworks from the relevant authorities to ensure fairness and consistency"
58. Follow the applicable rules
59. Allow to Explain their case to the authorities.
60. Compete
61. not to compete
62. To follow the actual rules that are in the code
63. If an athlete is banned from the competition, he or she should be allowed to participate in any activity which is related to the competition.
64. Because helping athletes recover from addiction can protect their health, reduce repeat violations, and support long-term clean sport.
65. Original: Permitirle entrenar y tal vez no permitir ingresar a los eventos dado que sea un caso riesgoso para los deportistas y en general todas las personas y si no es el caso si se le permitiría ingresar.  
Translation: Allow him to train and perhaps not allow him to enter events given that it is a risky case for athletes and everyone in general, and if that is not the case, he would be allowed to enter.
66. Just watch from sidelines and train in private facility.
67. Needs sports rehabilitation
68. They should be allowed to have anything to do with any wada tested sports, they shouldn't be allowed to coach or have anything to do with sports
69. Original: Debería mantener la calma y buscar la solución al problema  
Translation: You should stay calm and look for a solution to the problem.
70. Original: Si porque deben tener una sanción  
Translation: Yes, because they should have a sanction.
71. the athlete should be banned as the rules are made
72. They shouldn't go to competition with their country
73. I would say that they can't be on the field
74. Sit down and observed the game
75. They should do rehabilitation to recover
76. Competing with others should be allowed
77. They can do anything they like that isn't sport or competition related
78. They should take a series of WADA seminars and maybe an assessment before the lift of the suspension.
79. Shouldn't be allowed to compete in any shape or form but no restrictions on practice .

80. Original: Continuar entrenando  
Translation: Continue training
81. Not allowed to train and compete under any signatories event (training camps and competition, social event)
82. Allowed to privately train (at home or at a private Gym, run outdoors etc)"
83. That girl or that boy should continue playing sports.
84. He should exercise to see what healthy exercise tastes like.
85. Athletes who are banned from competition should only engage in non-competitive training and activities that do not directly involve competition. Activities that may put them back into a competitive environment should be prohibited.
86. If it was not major, she should maintain her readiness to return.
87. They should be able to continue their professional training in national camps under supervision so that they can return to competitions well-prepared after the suspension period, making proper use of that time—especially if their violation was unintentional. They should refrain from participating in any domestic competitions. Outside of the national camps, they can focus on learning, coaching, and training in clubs.
88. Participating in competitions and commenting on sports
89. He should be able to continue his training
90. Keep training
91. To not compete
92. Competition
93. Competition
94. making excuses for their fault and follow the terms
95. He or she should continue training and not doping i again.
96. Nothing
97. He must continue his training and avoid doing things that violate the law.
98. She should try to strengthen her mentality to forget about that issue.
99. Practice fairly and correctly and avoid living in a place where they are deprived.
- 100.Keep practicing
- 101.Just practice
- 102.In my opinion, the athlete should be allowed to train individually at the gym during the period of suspension.
- 103.Should not attempt racing
- 104.Should be banned from all competitions.
- 105.Should be banned from all competitions.

- 106.Original: Ele deveria ter permissão de somente treinar com seu club de direito sem ter direito a competição  
Translation: He should be allowed to only train with his rightful club without having the right to compete.
- 107.you just won't be able to compete in Olympic sports, where the rules are FAIR PLAY.
- 108."During a period of ineligibility, I believe the athlete should seek clarification from the relevant authorities to fully understand the reason for the sanction.
- 109.This can help promote awareness and prevent future violations. The athlete should also take this time for reflection and to develop a greater sense of responsibility, ensuring that they do not make the same mistake again. Education and ethical commitment are essential during this time."
- 110.They can do the sport for health care.
- 111.Original: Apenas treinamentos fisicos e tecnicos. Em caso de esportes coletivos o treinamento seria separado do elenco.  
Translation: Only physical and technical training. In the case of team sports, training would be separate from the squad.
- 112.They should be allowed to train and gradually come back to the activities before they are allowed to re-enter competition. I think the period of ineligibility should have different phases of allowed activity.
- 113.Original: no periodo banido ele deve procurar se tratar e limpar seu organismo, botar as ideias no lugar e continuar treinando para voltar mais forte ainda para as futuras competicoes  
Translation: during the period of banning he should try to treat himself and cleanse his body, put his ideas in place and continue training to come back even stronger for future competitions.
- 114.They should be allowed to train and prepare for future competitions, but not compete during the time of the banning
- 115.I think they should be able to do anything but compete
- 116.Should not be allow to compete in any mayor competition
- 117.only spectate
- 118.Just training
- 119.Original: Não deve participar de competições naquele período estabelecido  
Translation: Must not participate in competitions during that established period
- 120.Original: Reabilitar-se  
Translation: Rehabilitate yourself
- 121.Original: Atleta NÃO deveria poder fazer: Participar de competições oficiais, Usar instalações esportivas controladas por entidades signatárias para treinos regulares.  
  
Atleta DEVERIA poder fazer: Participar de programas de reabilitação e educação antidopagem, praticar o esporte de forma informal.  
  
Translation: Athletes should NOT be allowed to: Participate in official competitions, Use sports facilities controlled by signatory entities for regular training.  
  
Athletes SHOULD be allowed to: Participate in anti-doping rehabilitation and education programs, Practice sports informally.
- 122.He should not be allowed to train and have any kind of contact with his sport.

123.What Athletes Should Be Allowed to Do:

Train independently

Athletes should be allowed to maintain physical fitness on their own or in non-official settings.

Participate in educational or rehabilitation programs

Encourages personal development, ethical reflection, and better decision-making in the future.

Seek support (e.g., mental health, nutrition, addiction counseling)

Particularly important in cases involving substances of abuse or mental health challenges.

Work outside sanctioned sport

Bans shouldn't prevent athletes from earning a living outside the competitive sport context. Resume activities shortly before re-entry (limited basis)

Some systems allow monitored training with teams in the final weeks of a ban to promote smoother reintegration. This can be reasonable if carefully controlled.

The goal should be to maintain the deterrent and disciplinary effect of a ban while also ensuring the athlete has a path to rehabilitation and reintegration. The system should be firm but fair, punitive but also constructive."

124.Original: Estar fora do contexto esportivo, e de marcas patrocinadas

Translation: Being outside the sporting context, and sponsored brands

125.the competitor should be allowed to train

126.Not be around horses, should be in a rehabilitation program

127.I think they should be allowed to support others in volunteer capacity at sanctioned events. They should not be allowed to take money or payment at any sanctioned events, but I would like for them to be able to stay connected with the community and support athletes who are clean.

128.Original: A questão de o que um atleta banido de uma competição pode ou não fazer durante o período de banimento é complexa e depende de vários fatores, incluindo:

**\*\*A natureza da infração:\*\*** Um banimento por doping, por exemplo, provavelmente envolverá restrições mais severas do que um banimento por comportamento antidesportivo menos grave. A gravidade da falta determina a severidade da punição, incluindo as restrições impostas durante o banimento.

**\*\*As regras da competição:\*\*** Cada organização esportiva possui seu próprio código de conduta e regulamentos disciplinares. As regras especificam as ações proibidas durante o banimento e podem incluir restrições à participação em eventos relacionados ao esporte, uso de instalações esportivas, contato com outros atletas ou treinadores, e até mesmo atividades de mídia relacionadas ao esporte.

**\*\*O tipo de banimento:\*\*** Um banimento pode ser temporário ou permanente, e a extensão do banimento afeta as restrições. Um banimento temporário pode ter restrições mais focadas na participação direta na competição, enquanto um banimento permanente pode implicar restrições mais abrangentes.

**\*\*Jurisdição:\*\*** O local e a organização que impõem o banimento também influenciam as restrições. Um banimento imposto por uma federação nacional pode ter implicações diferentes de um banimento imposto por uma organização internacional.

**\*\*Em geral, um atleta banido pode esperar restrições em áreas como:\*\***

**\*\*Participação em competições:\*\*** Esta é a restrição mais óbvia e fundamental. O atleta não pode participar de competições organizadas pela entidade que impôs o banimento.

**\*\*Treinamento e prática:\*\*** Dependendo da gravidade da infração e das regras da organização, o atleta pode ter restrições no seu treinamento e prática, podendo até mesmo ser proibido de treinar em instalações esportivas específicas.

**\*\*Contato com a equipe e outros atletas:\*\*** Pode haver restrições no contato com a equipe, treinadores e outros atletas, especialmente se a infração envolveu esses indivíduos.

**\*\*Atividade de mídia:\*\*** O atleta pode ter restrições na sua participação em atividades de mídia relacionadas ao esporte, como entrevistas, aparições públicas ou uso de redes sociais para promover o esporte.

**\*\*Patrocínios e endossos:\*\*** Dependendo do contrato e da relação com patrocinadores.

Translation:

**\*\*Jurisdiction:** The location and organization imposing the ban also influences the restrictions. A ban imposed by a national federation may have different implications than a ban imposed by an international organization.

**\*\*In general, a banned athlete can expect restrictions in areas such as:\*\***

**\*\*Participation in competitions:\*\*** This is the most obvious and fundamental restriction. The athlete cannot participate in competitions organized by the entity that imposed the ban.

**\*\*Training and practice:\*\*** Depending on the severity of the offense and the rules of the organization, the athlete may have restrictions on their training and practice, and may even be prohibited from training at specific sports facilities.

**\*\*Contact with staff and other athletes:\*\*** There may be restrictions on contact with staff, coaches and other athletes, especially if the offense involved these individuals.

**\*\*Media activity:\*\*** The athlete may have restrictions on their participation in sports-related media activities, such as interviews, public appearances or using social media to promote the sport.

**\*\*Sponsorships and endorsements:\*\*** Depending on the contract and relationship with sponsors."

129.They should be allowed to teach/coach. Otherwise how can they earn to life?

130.Original: Não deveria ter permissão de participar de nenhum evento da modalidade pois isso provaria que os atos dele não tiveram consequências.

Translation: He should not be allowed to participate in any event of the sport as this would prove that his actions had no consequences.

131.They should be allowed to train and be involved in the sport but not compete.

132.Don't let it continue his sport until he's get better

133.The athlete can distance herself from professional sports and try to improve herself by not doping again.

134.not allowed to enter other competitions for some period of time, not enter any shows

135.The suspension should be limited to competitions.

136.De joué ou compete

137.Ban on participation in all domestic and international competitions

138.Rehabilitation

139.Original: Deve procurar um especialista em ajuda, e conseqüentemente um outro tipo de esporte  
Translation: You should seek specialist help, and consequently another type of sport.

140.Original: Não usar Substâncias nesse período  
Translation: Do not use substances during this period

141.Stop using drugs and exercises separately to maintain his fitness

142.Original: Acredito que o atleta banido não deva participar de competições oficiais, eventos ou treinamentos vinculados a instituições reguladas. No entanto, ele deveria poder treinar por conta própria, manter acompanhamento médico e psicológico, e buscar orientação educacional, inclusive sobre antidopagem, para favorecer a reintegração futura.  
Translation: I believe that banned athletes should not participate in official competitions, events or training sessions linked to regulated institutions. However, they should be able to train on their own, maintain medical and psychological monitoring, and seek educational guidance, including on anti-doping, to facilitate future reinstatement.

143.They should be allowed to train still

144.Play

145.Have a punishment for not participating

146.Play games

147.Not play games

148.He should be able to participate in any competition that is not official

149.can train with team but not compete

150.I think they should not be allowed to compete

151.Participating in competition

152.Original: Apenas treinar  
Translation: just train

153.They should not be allowed to play any competition during that time

154.should not be allowed to train in any sports facility

155.Original: Somente treinar, competir ou ter acesso a eventos de forma alguma, apenas treinar.  
Translation: Just training, competing or having access to events in any way, just training.

156.This would certainly have to a case by case as so many sports are involved for this to be a broad spectrum answer

157.stay clean to play the next Championship

158.to propagate doping and train disciples

159.This athlete should not be allowed to even be a spectator at any championship organized by the federation in which he was banned, during the period he is banned. He should definitely not be allowed to be a coach.

160.They should not be allowed to promote this sport or to be present at the competitions

- 161.Should be allowed to continue training independently or with non-sanctioned support to maintain physical and mental health.
- 162.They should be allowed to train with other professionals, they should not be able to compete against other athletes
- 163.Not allowed to participate in the sport
- 164.Not participate in competition
- 165.They should still be able to earn a living even if that means training someone privately at their place in their chosen sport.
- 166.Should not compete even in National competition.
- 167.to train
- 168.Should not: compete, coach officially, be part of the national team.  
Should: train individually, receive education, prepare for return.
- 169.they should explain and prove it
- 170.To train ,not to consume prohibited substances
- 171.I think that the athlete they should train in the natural way , and not using a prohibited substance
- 172.Should be able to practice without competing
- 173.Original : Să nu i se permită participare la nici un campionat de Armwrestling  
Sa i se ia lucrurile ( medalii , candidat , Master etc .)
- Translation: He should not be allowed to participate in any Armwrestling championship. His things should be taken away (medals, candidate, Master, etc.
- 174.An athlete may train but not be allowed to compete.
- 175.One cannot limit his actions  
He can train in the gym  
But maybe he should be warned not to show much about antidoping and not to promote it
- 176.I agree they should be ineligible to compete, but struggle to take a clear stance in regards of not being allowed to be a part of sporting events, as a referee, volunteer, or other function as the mentioned above do not involve the usage of the unfairly gained advantage
- 177.They should be able to continue training under supervision so that the use of anabolic steroids or any other kind of substance is stopped.
- 178.Preventing him from messing with players
- 179.I apologize for him attending the training but not participating.
- 180.training
- 181.training
- 182.They should be allowed to train but not be allowed to take part in competition.

- 183.no competition. but training should be allowed
- 184.Original: Să nu mai participe la nici o competiție...  
Translation: Don't participate in any more competitions...
- 185.They should do everything except participate in competitions
- 186.Shouldn't compete but keep training
- 187.Original: Acho que ele deveria estar fora de todos eventos esportivo durante esse tempo de punição  
Translation: I think he should be out of all sporting events during this time of punishment.
- 188.They can do everything without competition
- 189.to finish doping and make a recovery
- 190.They shouldn't participate in any training camps, sessions and tournaments until they've been rehabbed.
- 191.There is nothing if you stop him from his sport you should not prevent him from something else
- 192.Nothing
- 193.As mentioned in the code outlines, I think the banned athlete would have to face the consequences (depending on the level of code violation), but still being able to educate themselves on anti-doping or rehabilitation program.  
  
It's also important for the athlete to deal with the potential mental burden that such a case could bring, and might need help from a psychologist.
- 194.Training
- 195.training
- 196.They shouldn't allow to have competitions  
And should be sorry
- 197.Not to use doping or other prohibited substances
- 198.To play
- 199.He must practice the training activity without participating in competitions
- 200.Participate in that competition
- 201.training
- 202.training
- 203.training
- 204.Original: عدم مشاركة بطولات محليه و دوليه او مشاركه اي نشاط ضمن لاعبين المنتخب لانه شوف يكون له تاثير على فريق ( سلبي )  
Translation: Not participating in local and international tournaments or participating in any activity with the national team players because it will have a negative impact on the team.
- 205.play in taining
- 206.they should be allowed to do everything except compete

207.Should be allowed to train or receive training or even train with other athletes but only restricted from active competition be it national or international level till the period of ineligibility is over. Isolation only results to other vices like addiction, depression, suicidal thoughts etc.

208.Nothing

209.they should let him practice

210.they should not let him practice only

211.Original: ممنوع من البطولات و اي منافسه

Translation: Banned from tournaments and any competition

212.Nothing

213.Not participate in the league or any fifa related tournaments but they should at least be able to join any local tournaments if the management of the tournament is ok with it and they should be able to train like regular

214.Should not play or participate in the competition

215.Go to any club or play basketball competition if he plays basketball for example

216.They are not allowed to continue the competition and need to be removed from the competition.

217.nothing

218.Even though they should be able to train in the club

219.Original: يكمل تمرين مع الفريق على حسب رأي المدرب و يمنعونه من البطولات و اذا عاد الغلط يوقف تمرين

Translation: He completes training with the team according to the coach's opinion and is banned from tournaments. If the mistake is repeated, the training is stopped.

220.Nothing

221.Ce qu'un sportif pourrait être autorisé à faire :

- S'entraîner individuellement : Pour préserver son niveau et préparer un éventuel retour.
- Recevoir un soutien psychologique ou médical : Notamment si le bannissement est lié à des problèmes de santé mentale ou d'addiction.
- Participer à des actions éducatives ou communautaires : Certaines sanctions encouragent la réhabilitation par l'engagement social ou la prévention.
- Assister à des événements comme spectateur : Sauf si l'interdiction est aussi liée à la présence sur les sites officiels.
- Faire appel de la décision : L'accès à un processus d'appel ou de médiation doit être garanti. (ombuds)

Ce qu'un sportif ne devrait pas être autorisé à faire pendant un bannissement :

- Participer à des compétitions officielles : Que ce soit en tant qu'athlète, entraîneur ou membre du staff.
- Accéder aux installations d'entraînement officielles : Certaines sanctions incluent l'interdiction d'utiliser les installations financées ou reconnues par les fédérations ou les autorités sportives.
- Représenter une équipe ou un pays : Porter les couleurs d'un club ou d'un pays pendant une suspension est généralement interdit.

- Recevoir des subventions publiques ou bourses liées à la performance : Cela inclut les aides d'État ou de sponsors institutionnels.

222.Original: Deveriam ocorrer suspensões de representar o clube/país em qualquer nível(jornais, eventos, etc), entretanto, não se deve impedir que continue os treinamentos caso o clube, do qual é associado, não se oponha a isso.

Translation: There should be suspensions from representing the club/country at any level (newspapers, events, etc.), however, training should not be prevented from continuing if the club, of which he is a member, does not oppose this.

223.The athlete must continue training, unofficial matches and add rehabilitation

224.Not compete in a federation that's clearly drug tested. Have regular testing to ensure they remain clean before they return.

225.Original: Permissão de treinar  
Translation : permission to train

226.its ok to train with team but dont play with them in competition

227.Training with the team only but not playing

228.training with the team and not play

229.Should participate only in friendly games

230.Training with the team

231.Only training with the team only

232.Training with the team only without playing in competition

233.Anti-doping should be treated as both a disciplinary issue and a matter of occupational health and safety, as such those factors need to be considered when an athlete is banned from competition. In line with best practices and national and international legal standards, sanction frameworks should be developed in collaboration with athlete representatives. This ensures penalties are firm yet proportionate, reflecting the realities of the sport and workplace environment. A strong example is the MLB-MLBPA Joint Drug Agreement (JDA), which features a tiered sanctioning system. Penalties escalate based on the nature of the substance, the circumstances of the violation, and the number of prior offenses. This approach balances fairness with accountability—incorporating serious consequences such as lifetime bans for repeat violations to serve as a meaningful deterrent.

234.compete

235. Trainings, visiting sports events just as a regular fan (not official, or VIP guest) should be allowed, and coaching, or participating in official events as a special guests or to be honored officially shouldn't be allowed...

236. Athletes should not be allowed to compete, coach, or participate in official team activities or events. However, they should be allowed to train individually, access mental health or rehab support, and prepare for a fair return. This helps uphold the rules while still supporting the athlete's well-being and reintegration into sport.

237.He should be allowed to train, however, he should not be part of any competition.

238.They should not use the prohibited substance during that time.

239. I don't know maybe they won't compete for Wako

240. They should not be able to compete, but they should be able to train.

241. Not compete

242. Compete

243. I think he should be allowed to watch the competition, but not to participate in either the given competition or the following ones within a period of ... months.

244. I believe they should not be allowed to train with their club or team during their ban, but can keep up their own training in a gym or in their own way.

245. They should train as before

246. He can't participate in any training camps.

247. They should think about reason of banning them and try to recover mistake

248. They should not be allowed to compete in any kind of competition (local unofficial competitions, bigger, world championships etc)

249. Original: Keine Teilnahme an Wettkämpfen, aber Erlaubnis zu trainieren.  
Translation: No participation in competitions, but permission to train.

250. Compete in other federations

251. Should go to run

252. Participate in tournaments

253. The athlete should not be allowed to coach at a ring or compete in other sports, such as boxing.

254. What an athlete should not be allowed to do during suspension:

- Officially compete: Taking part in official competitions would be a direct violation of the purpose of the suspension, which is to remove the athlete from the competitive scene as a form of penalisation.
- Officially represent teams or squads: The athlete must not wear the uniform of clubs or national teams at any official event.
- Training in team environments (in some cases): Some suspensions even prohibit access to team facilities and staff as part of the penalty.
- Receiving financial support from public federations or those linked to Olympic sport: If the suspension involves breaking ethical rules or doping, it can be argued that it is not appropriate to continue receiving official support.

What an athlete can or should be authorised to do:

- Train individually or with private coaches: As long as he or she is not in an official team or national team environment, the athlete should be able to maintain his or her physical fitness.
- Seek rehabilitation or education: Many sports systems offer or require athletes to undergo educational programmes (especially in cases of doping or inappropriate behaviour).
- Acting in non-competitive roles (with restrictions): In some cases, the athlete can take part in events as a speaker, commentator or coach, as long as they are not involved in competitions or actions that contradict the spirit of the suspension.

- Planning the return: The athlete must have the right to plan their return, which includes seeking psychological, medical and physical support.
- 255.The question is does it really change if they are being allowed to train or not? Every athlete will train regardless, making this rule and not checking it for me is just a recommendation and should not be part of the code.
- 256.Should be allowed to train under strict testing, not allowed to compete at national or international events, rankings should be updated.
- 257.Original: Keinen Sport treiben oder an wettkämpfen teilnehmen  
Translation: Do not play sports or participate in competitions
- 258.They should be banned for 4 years
- 259.Original: Que siga preparandose y cuando esté cumpla su sanción este listo  
Translation: Let him continue preparing and when he completes his sentence he will be ready.
- 260.He/She can train with team members but not participate in competition
- 261.Allowed: practice  
Not allowed: participate in any competition, be supported by a sports organisation (including special practice)
- 262.Original: Nur trainieren  
Translation: just train
- 263.Train with the team to not lose his stamina
- 264.Training with team only without playing
- 265.Original: Não participar de eventos esportivos da modalidade e realizar propagandas de sua pratica esportivas.  
Translation: Do not participate in sporting events of the sport and advertise your sporting practice.
- 266.I agree with the article above. I don't have anything to add or disapprove of
- 267.Stay away from other young aspiring athletes and self train
- 268.They should not be allowed to take part in any other competitions.
- 269.to go to another competition
- 270.The athlete should be banned from all the competitions
- 271.I think that he should not coach other athletes
- 272.They should train
- 273.Can train can't compete
- 274.Have a match
- 275.if they banned the need to put him to detoxification and after this he could be again participate in the competitions
- 276.Exercise
- 277.They should not be allowed to take part in any other competitions.

- 278.They should not compete, coach, or train with a team, but they can train individually and seek support like rehab or education.
- 279.They should be allowed to participate in championship
- 280.Should still train
- 281.They should not do Training
- 282.They should not compete, coach, or train with a team, but they can train individually and seek support like rehab or education.
- 283.Original: Д а продължи да поддържа физическа форма  
Translation: To continue to stay physically fit
- 284.If the athlete is clearly at fault, they should be completely banned. In cases of proven error or no significant fault, training should still be allowed.
- 285.Allow the athlete to train with the team
- 286.Original: Weiterhin dran bleiben und Trainieren  
Translation: Keep going and training
- 287.Original: Que cumpla con el reglamento.  
Translation: That it complies with the regulations.
- 288.I should be able to train, without competition. And under control from national federation.
- 289.He should only be allowed to train
- 290.Allowed to train not allowed to compete at all
- 291.They should not be allowed to compete or train with their team. But they should be allowed to train alone or with a private coach, so they stay fit and ready to return.
- 292.They could train alone paying their own coach.
- 293.train and coach
- 294.They should be allowed to participate in championship
- 295.They should train, but every now and than be tested
- 296.To participate in competitions
- 297.They should not be able to train and prepare for the next competition
- 298.Not allowed to take part in competition of any kind, neither as athlete or support personal.  
Training with other athletes, squad trainings federation, Olympic centers... allowed if unintentional use. or allowed if intentional use.
- 299.Athletes should not participate in any formal or informal competitions, as well as related training and public activities, and the organization of sports events, etc. And at the same time, strict anti-doping supervision should be accepted to ensure that no more prohibited items can be accessed or used.
- 300.They should be training with a supervisor
- 301.They should be trained.

302. Athletes should not participate in any formal or informal competitions, as well as related training activities, and the organization of sports events, etc. No more contact or use of any prohibited items is allowed.
303. Original: Trebao bi i dalje trenirati i baviti se aktivnostima.  
Ali i poraditi na tome da dok ima zabranu ne ponovi istu grešku koja ga je dovela do zabrane natjecanja.  
Translation: He should continue to train and engage in activities.  
But also work on not repeating the same mistake that led to his ban while he is banned.
304. They should not be allowed to take part in any other competition.
305. Original: trebao bih i dalje trenirati i baviti se aktivnostima ali isto tako uvesti neko educiranje ili humanitaran rad da se osvijesti o problemu koji ga je zadesio  
Original: Should continue to train and engage in activities but also introduce some education or humanitarian work to make him aware of the problem that happened to him
306. During a ban, athletes should not compete, participate in official training, or provide sport-related services like coaching. They can, however, engage in recreational activities and train independently or with friends, as long as it's outside official organizations.
307. Original: Entrenar y hacer pruebas antidopaje cada cierto tiempo mientras cumple su suspensión  
Translation: Train and take anti-doping tests periodically while serving his suspension
308. No competir hasta pasar por controles que verifiquen el abandono de sustancias. (Do not compete until you have passed controls that verify the withdrawal of substances.)
309. They shouldn't be allowed to enter any competition
310. They should not be allowed in competitions or participate in any school, club or likewise, that are sanctioned by any form of anti-doping.  
They can however do as they like outside the above.
311. Compete
312. compete
313. Should be:
- Train individually or with the team, as long as you do not participate in official competitions.
  - Seek medical, psychological support and rehabilitation programs if necessary
- should not be:
- Participate in official competitions, whether local, national or international.
  - Officially represent clubs, national teams or sponsors at sporting events.
314. Original: Principalmente, participar en cualquier evento de su deporte.  
Translation: Mainly, participating in any event of your sport.
315. Original: Se le debería permitir una forma en la que se rehabilite para que no vuelva a hacer lo mismo  
Translation: He should be allowed a way to rehabilitate himself so that he doesn't do the same thing again.
316. Original: En caso de que el atleta no lo hizo intencional debería permitir al atleta continuar entrenando más no competir durante su periodo de suspensión.

En caso de que fuera intencional debería suspenderse toda actividad deportiva.

Translation: If the athlete did not do so intentionally, they should be allowed to continue training but not compete during their suspension period.

If it was intentional, all sports activities should be suspended.

317.If an athlete is banned from competition, I believe they should not be allowed to compete or train in any official team or event organized by a Signatory or affiliated organization. However, they should still be allowed to train on their own, access general public facilities, and receive support for mental health or rehabilitation. Completely isolating athletes can be harmful, especially if they are working to return clean and stronger.

318.Original: Allenarsi e basta  
Translation: just train

319.The Athlete should have the opportunity to go about his private daily life.

What should not be allowed is participation in centralized programs or training sessions at the national training center.

320.Train, but not compete

321.Compete only

322.Shouldn't compete

323.Original: mislim da smije trenirati ali se ne smije natjecati  
Translation: I think he can train but he can't compete.

324.We asked ourself the question what training should be allowed or not.

We want to mention that there is a huge different between different sports if you are still allowed to train or not (according to the rules). For example as a ice hockey player basically I can't do any specific session as he is not allowed to train in any ice hockey ""stadion"". For a road runner it's possible to train exactly the same way as beforehand. So we question, if its fair or not...

325.not be allowed to take part of any sport event, and they should be tested regulary for some period of time, to make sure the athlete dos not repeat the initial reason for been banned...

326.Nothing, banned from competition is enough

327.Continue playing sports until the suspension ends.

328.not allowed to compete

329.They should not be allowed to do during that time.

330.He must continue trainings

331.An athlete banned from competition should be prohibited from participating in any official events but allowed to train and engage in non-competitive activities to maintain their fitness and well-being.

332.To compete at other tournaments.

333.During the period of ineligibility, the athlete is not allowed to actively participate in organized sport, but is not prohibited from maintaining fitness, pursuing education, and preparing for a return. This period can also serve as a time for personal development and gaining a better understanding of one's responsibilities within the framework of anti-doping rules.

334. Compete in other jurisdictions

335. If an athlete is suspended for violating anti-doping rules, during the period of ineligibility they should not be allowed to participate in competitions, train with the national team, or take part in organized sporting events under the authority of sports federations.

336. Original: Ele não deve ter a permissão de competir  
Translation: He should not be allowed to compete

337. Original: Que solo entrene durante el periodo de sancion  
Translation: That he only trains during the sanction period

338. Original: Al menos poder siguiendo entrenando en las instalaciones nacionales de su país  
Translation: At least he can continue training at his country's national facilities.

339. Original: No competir, solo entrenar de forma aislada, sin perjudicar a personas que si compiten.  
Translation: Don't compete, just train in isolation, without harming people who do compete.

340. Original: Se debería permitir seguir entrenando de igual manera hasta que este limpio  
Translation: Training should be allowed to continue as usual until it is clean.

[Return to survey responses](#)

**Question 5.4:** More broadly, what support would be helpful for an athlete returning to sport after serving a period of ineligibility?

1. I think coming back after a ban can be really hard for any athlete. People might judge them or not trust them anymore. So I believe emotional support is super important—like having coaches, teammates, or even counselors who are willing to give them another chance and help them stay on the right path.  
  
It's also helpful if they have access to training programs that focus not just on physical skills, but also on mental strength and understanding the values of fair play. Learning from past mistakes and feeling supported can make a big difference.  
  
Everyone deserves a second chance if they're really trying to change. With the right support, they can rebuild their career and earn people's trust again."
2. Take education mandatory and support staff too especially the coach
3. Original: التوجيه والإرشاد  
Translation: Guidance and counselling
4. Guidance counseling, anger management counseling or any relevant counseling
5. Le galvanisé, le motivé et être un soutien primordial pour ce sportif.
6. Athletes should be engaged into anti-doping activities.
7. A refresher on the anti-doping rules and procedures, check ins on emotional well being and support that ensures they are not excluded due to the term that they served.
8. Help them having more the lessons about the drug test
9. rehabilitation training

10. Give them encouragement.
11. They should be given morale support.
12. Making him healthy
13. Mental support
14. More education about the WADA code
15. proper education so that they won't repeat again also training support
16. They need emotional support, anti-doping education, and a clear reintegration process to rebuild trust and prevent repeated violations.
17. A public call out
18. Athletes need support like mental health help, training to get back in shape, guidance on rules, and encouragement from their team so they can return to sport in a good way.
19. Original: Dinero  
Translation: Money
20. Original: Apoyar a que siga el deporte Limpio.  
Translation: Support the continuation of clean sport.
21. Original: Motivarlo  
Translation: Motivate him
22. Just to have the same opportunities
23. Being included in activities that have to do with their country's schedule so that they are back into the environment.
24. No support whatsoever
25. be more careful to see if they not do the same again
26. Rehab
27. psychological
28. Support for an athlete returning after a ban should include coaching guidance to help them readjust, mental health support to manage stress, and a tailored fitness plan to regain strength and skills.
29. Proper education
30. Support, camps and competitions
31. Original: Brindarle la confianza de que no volverá a cometer violaciones de dopaje  
Translation: Give you the confidence that you will not commit doping violations again
32. Every emotional and physical support including country support
33. When an athlete returns after being ineligible, they need help with physical rehab, emotional support, gradual reintegration, nutrition advice, performance tracking, team support, and clarity on the rules.
34. moral support or join PKBN to reflect back
35. Original: Se necesita un apoyo por parte de los entrenadores y directivos, no dejar solo al atleta.  
Translation: Support from coaches and managers is needed; athletes should not be left alone.

36. Original: Evaluaciones psicológicas y médicas recurrentes  
Translation: Recurring psychological and medical evaluations
37. Original: Apoyo psicológico  
Translation: Psychological support
38. Original: Un programa que revise periódicamente su antidoping  
Translation: A program that periodically reviews your anti-doping
39. Original: Actualización del deporte y de sus entrenamientos  
Translation: Update on the sport and its training
40. Participate on the match
41. Checking on them constantly
42. Original: psicólogos / cursos  
Translation : psychologists / courses
43. Things they can do to get back sooner and have more knowledge about what they may or may not consume
44. Opportunities and constant info about the rules
45. Psychological how to get back on track.
46. Original : Apoyo social y comunitario  
apoyo psicologico  
y reintegración deportiva Planificación de entrenamientos específicos para recuperar técnica, táctica y condición física sin riesgos de lesiones. y recuperar el nivel competitivo  
Translation: Social and community support  
psychological support  
and sports reintegration. Specific training plans to restore technique, tactics, and physical fitness without risk of injury and regain competitive level."
47. Original: Psicológico  
Translation: Psychological
48. Original: Apoyo psicológico y deportivo enfocado al proceso de reactivación  
Translation: Psychological and sports support focused on the recovery process
49. Be calm to retake the abilities they haven't done in a while
50. They should have some one that inspects them for a period of time, because they can do that again.
51. Original: información sobre el dopaje y como prevenirlo.  
Translation: information on doping and how to prevent it.
52. Some basic guidance about reentry and dealing with the personal and professional implications.
53. Mental health support
54. psychological treatment

55. A WADA course to reaffirm the existing rules, enable participation in educational activities to raise awareness among other athletes (with their consent), and provide guidelines and communication for national federations to support their reintegration into competitions and sporting events.
56. Full support and discipline
57. Maybe help those athletes to return with a health alternative.
58. Communication with the WADA
59. To don't judge the athlete when returning to competitions
60. If there are specific training programs for those athletes, and a welcoming environment would be helpful for them to return to sport.
61. make the athlete feel part of the team
62. During the ban period, athletes should not be allowed to compete or participate in official team training or events. However, they should be allowed to continue personal training and receive psychological and medical support to ensure their well-being and facilitate eventual reintegration.
63. Original: احتاج الدعم  
Translation: support
64. Original: Apoyarlo y motivarlo con estrategias ya sean actividades, estar con los amigos, y hablarle sobre la realidad de los asuntos, el deporte es muy bello para dañarlo por malas acciones, etc.  
  
Translation: Support and motivate with strategies such as activities, being with friends, and talking to them about the reality of the issues, sports are too beautiful to be damaged by bad actions, etc.)
65. moral and material support
66. Original: Psicológicas support  
Translation : psychological support
67. Original : Tener al corriente sus documentos y cartas, entrenar e ir al psicólogo  
Translation : Keep your documents and letters up to date, train and go to the psychologist
68. taking a course or classes about substance and consequences
69. Maybe a limit time for back to the competitions
70. Original: Que regrese a practicar  
Translation: Let him return to practice
71. Like helping them with expert accompaniment to make easier their recuperation
72. Original: Ayuda psicológica  
Translation: Psychological help
73. Support to play
74. Psychiatrist
75. Guidance, both moral and social support is very important. Moral confidence is lost whenever an athlete is banned
76. There NSO should support them in finding reputable coaches and training partners.

77. Psychological assessments and sessions to slowly introduce the athlete into the sporting environment.
78. To be given a video of what is expected of a clean athlete, pitfalls and potential problems on their return to sport.
79. Education, Information (accessible) for those athletes.
80. Original: Impartir charlas constructiva  
Translation: Give constructive talks
81. Psychological support (leads, guidance, direction) should be offered to athletes
82. Participate in all international events
83. Motivating him to continue to be stronger
84. Giving encouragement for healthy exercise
85. Support in the form of mental health counseling, physical rehabilitation, and education on anti-doping rules and healthy habits would be essential to help athletes reintegrate into sport after their period of ineligibility.
86. Giving encouragement and support
87. This painful experience undoubtedly causes many challenges for the athlete, especially if it occurred unintentionally. One of the most important types of support the athlete needs is psychological support and the creation of an environment where they can process and come to terms with what has happened. It's essential that they continue training and engage in friendly matches at clubs and camps to maintain their physical readiness for the post-suspension period—and more importantly, to regain their self-confidence.  
  
Another crucial aspect is the support of coaches and technical staff. Coaches should not abandon the athlete during this period. While it's fair and logical to invest in other athletes during the suspension of the sanctioned individual, it's important to remember that the suspended athlete is still a professional and a champion. In most cases, a doping violation does not mark the end of an athlete's career. They return to the competitive arena after their suspension, and this return requires the continued support of coaches and federation leadership.
88. Motivation to start training again
89. Mental support.
90. give him hope that he can comeback to the professional levels
91. Original: امکانات  
Translation: Facilities
92. We need to give it the motivation to return to its peak.
93. I don't have any specific information about it.
94. In my opinion, it would be better if there was no support.
95. Treating like the others.
96. Non-discrimination
97. Given that the athlete has served a sentence, the athlete's doping record should not be used as the basis for decisions.
98. Let him train

99. Let's provide him with professional and principled conditions.
100. Original: atleta deveria cumprir uma cota de exames para mostra que está limpo e fazer cursos disponíveis da Wada sobre doping  
Translation: The athlete should complete a quota of tests to show that he is clean and take courses available from WADA on doping.
101. Education on fair play and explanation of future sanctions
102. Psychological support is especially important, as the athlete may face feelings of shame, isolation, or loss of confidence. In addition, educational programs on anti-doping rules and ethical conduct can help prevent future violations. Support from coaches, teammates, and sports organizations is also key to rebuilding trust and ensuring a smooth and respectful reintegration into the sport.
103. Let the athlete to compete as feel like.
104. We must encourage athletes to return to the competition arena.
105. For an athlete dedicating their life to a sport, a period of ineligibility can be mentally extremely challenging. Not all federations can offer psychological support to their athletes and not all health care systems provide sufficient support. WADA could help to counsel athletes who mentally struggle with being thrown out of their life as an elite athlete.
106. Original: um bom acompanhamento de mídias sociais mostrando sua superação  
Translation: good social media follow-up showing your overcoming
107. they are be more careful, then they need a professional team
108. Psychological support and training sessions focused on the fast recovery of the previous performance
109. There is no need to support an athlete that commits a negligence of the rules
110. Talk and evaluation on the Code.
111. Give them good information
112. Original: Nutricionista confiável e rede de venda de suplementos confiável ( )  
Translation: trusted nutritionist and reliable supplement sales network
113. Original: Psicóloga  
Translation: psychologist
114. Original: A reintegração deve permitir que o atleta reconstrua sua carreira com integridade, ao mesmo tempo em que o sistema antidoping mantém sua credibilidade e função educativa.  
Translation: Reinstatement should allow the athlete to rebuild his or her career with integrity, while the anti-doping system maintains its credibility and educational function.
115. Support, without judgment and get back to your training routine.
116. Counseling and rehabilitation if needed.
117. A successful return to sport after a period of ineligibility requires more than just letting the athlete back onto the field. It involves structured, supportive reintegration that addresses both the practical and psychological challenges they may face. Here's what can help:
- Education & Ethical Support
    - o Refresher courses on anti-doping rules, ethical decision-making, and clean sport culture.

- Workshops or mentoring to rebuild trust and help the athlete understand how to make better choices moving forward.
- Mental Health & Emotional Support
  - Access to sports psychologists or counselors who can help with shame, stigma, anxiety, or public scrutiny.
  - Peer support networks or former athletes who have returned from bans to provide perspective and encouragement.
- Gradual Return-to-Training Protocols
  - Structured training plans that help the athlete rebuild fitness and skills without risking injury.
  - Limited supervised reintegration with teams or federations during the final phase of the ban (if allowed), to ease transition.
- Public Relations and Reputation Management
  - Media training or communication guidance to help the athlete speak about their experience honestly, take accountability, and reduce misunderstanding or hostility.
  - Federation or club support in managing public perception and promoting a fair narrative.
- Career and Life Planning
  - Career counseling in case the athlete is considering transitioning out of sport or needs income support.
  - Educational resources to develop skills or pursue opportunities that reduce vulnerability to future violations (e.g., nutrition, mental resilience, life management).
- Ongoing Monitoring and Mentoring
  - Check-ins or follow-up meetings with anti-doping or athlete welfare personnel to ensure continued compliance and support.
  - Mentorship programs connecting returning athletes with clean sport ambassadors.

In Summary: Reintegration should be holistic, focusing not just on performance, but on helping the athlete become a stronger, more informed, and more resilient person. This approach benefits both the individual and the broader integrity of sport."

118.informative and adaptive support

119.Original: Apoyo psicológico

Translation: Psychological support

120.Maybe a lecture

121.The biggest perhaps unjust penalty I think is simply being cut off. Competitions are their own social world. We don't just compete, we cheer on our fellow athletes, we set up blocks or arena markers, we train at the same facilities, we help each other out. Rule 10.14.1.vi prevents ineligible athletes from maintaining an important social connection even at a volunteer level. Allowing them to continue to volunteer during ineligibility will help them return to the sport, it will help them stay current on training methods, and it will keep them from descending into more problematic substance abuse during their ineligibility which is the biggest barrier.

- 122.Original: Apoio a não desisti jogar limpo e ter cuidado.  
Translation: I support not giving up, playing fair and being careful.
- 123.Financial
- 124.Original: Apenas a permissão para participar de eventos novamente  
Translation: Only permission to participate in events again
- 125.not being judged for a passed mistake and this will be difficult if ban from even being involved during this time.
- 126.Support him and make everyone proud of him
- 127.Repeated doping tests should be taken to ensure that the person is no longer doping.
- 128.maybe keeping it quiet or supporting him some way
- 129.Low-cost scheduled anti-doping tests
- 130.Sensibiliser
- 131.Possibility of attending competitions and counseling to prevent recurrence
- 132.Continue rehabilitation
- 133.Original: Com certeza o apoio dos atletas e da comissão técnica do esporte que ele retornou, e incentivar os demais atletas a não fazer o que ele fez, pra não prejudica ainda mais o esporte  
Translation: Certainly the support of the athletes and the technical committee of the sport that he returned, and encourage the other athletes not to do what he did, so as not to harm the sport even more.
- 134.Moral support
- 135.Original: Um apoio eficaz incluiria acesso a acompanhamento psicológico, reeducação sobre as regras antidoping, suporte técnico gradual para retorno ao ritmo de competição, e uma rede de acolhimento por parte de federações e clubes.  
Translation: Effective support would include access to psychological counseling, re-education on anti-doping rules, gradual technical support for returning to competition rhythm, and a support network from federations and clubs.
- 136.Support
- 137.Personal support
- 138.Nothing
- 139.Give him a lesson how to avoid the doping
- 140.Competition
- 141.Do the test prior to starting
- 142.give him additional information
- 143.Be fair and follow the rules that are set for all of us
- 144.They can do part of a group of rehabilitation
- 145.Original: Acho que o correto seria o atleta não ter apoio, considerando que ele ficou inelegível por desrespeitar as regras da WADA.

Translation: I think the right thing to do would be for the athlete to not have support, considering that he became ineligible for disrespecting WADA rules.

- 146.Rehabilitation, education and agreement to regular testing that is spontaneous.
- 147.start again with new coach
- 148.I think that after the ban period, if you are in sports, you should be checked more often.
- 149.To practice a fair sport routine and to promote the natural way to training and competitions
- 150.How to avoid the same from happening in future
- 151.Mental Sessions with monthly/weekly checkup
- 152.Educating about anti-doping
- 153.better education on rules and regulations
- 154.A full instruction regarding the prohibited substances and methods, taking in account all updates.
- 155.Support needed: mental health help, anti-doping education, safe training, coaching guidance, medical checks, and federation support.
- 156.I think the athlete must be made to feel that they can start over and regain everyone's trust through proper and lawful conduct.
- 157.I think that a support would be to give them another chance
- 158.Acceptance
- 159.Original: După o perioadă da s-ar putea întoarce dar sa fie verificat pina a participa ca sigur nu are doping  
Translation: After a while, yes, he could return, but he should be checked before participating to make sure he is not doping.
- 160.Support, loved ones, relatives
- 161.Antidoping rules, List of prohibited substances
- 162.I think it is enough just to get the restrictions lifted
- 163.They should be introduced to the new rules.
- 164.Awareness
- 165.Giving him a chance to prove himself by not taking steroids with initial confidence
- 166.trust
- 167.Sports rehabilitation
- 168.Confidence and encouragement to continue sports
- 169.maybe a clear document with some information athletes struggled with also coming out of a ineligibility.  
Also making it clear what the consequences are for a second violation.
- 170.Original: Să fie testat din start dacă totuși a lăsat dopajul... Trebuie de ținut cont și de sportivii care sunt curați...nu ar trebui să se chinuie cu sportivii care nu respectă regulile WADA  
Translation: Let him be tested from the start if he still stopped doping... We also need to take into account the athletes who are clean... they shouldn't bother with athletes who don't comply with WADA rules

171. Local clubs

172. Original: Acho que sua confederação deveria ter um cuidado maior sobre esse atleta que está retornando as competições

Translation: I think your confederation should take greater care of this athlete who is returning to competitions.

173. A support from the organization

174. I think yes

175. to pass the doping test and then give them another chance to participate in competitions

176. A counseling with a physician, free of charge funded by the federation

177. Help him to rehabilitate

178. Post something for him

179. If it's case of addiction, he could receive support for the addiction.

180. Sport-psychologist

Rehabilitation

Education on his/hers rights during and after a case.

181. Rehab

182. money

183. They should be in program to make sure they will not do it again

184. Do not use artificial substances

185. Mental support

186. Give him a mandatory online educational course

187. Awareness lectures

188. rehabilitation training

189. Therapy

190. Original: الاهتمام باللعب من جديد و عدم الضغط عليه

Translation: Paying attention to the player again and not putting pressure on him

191. Refresher course

192. none. i think this is the athlete's responsibility

193. Counselling, better support system from the local federation and the ADO of the particular country to prevent re-offence

194. Original: يستمر على الرياضة. ويتجنب الاغلاط ويدخل دورات توعويه وينصح الغير بعدم الغلط نفس غلطته

Translation: He continues to exercise, avoids mistakes, attends awareness courses, and advises others not to make the same mistakes he did.

195. mental support

196.Full support from the club or country and so course from the team

197.To let him play if he finishes his banned

198.He should play more later

199.By proving that they will not do it again and stop using bad substances and playing more and getting stronger.

200.They should train in a different club.

201.The club and the teammates should be supportive

202.Original: دعم من المدربين ،يدخل دورات توعيه و دورات تأهيل

Translation: Support from trainers, awareness courses and rehabilitation courses

203.Soutien psychologique et mental

- Travail sur l'image de soi pour affronter le regard du public, des pairs et la pression du retour.
- Accompagnement par un psychologue du sport : Pour renforcer la résilience et éviter les rechutes si la suspension était liée à un comportement inapproprié ou une dépendance.

Encadrement sportif adapté

- Réintégration progressive à l'entraînement : Reprendre la charge physique en tenant compte de l'arrêt.
- Coaching individualisé : Adaptation du programme aux nouvelles exigences physiques et mentales.

Accompagnement éducatif ou éthique

- Sensibilisation aux règles et valeurs sportives pour éviter une récidive
- Mentorat par un ancien sportif : Quelqu'un ayant vécu une expérience similaire peut jouer un rôle fort de modèle et de soutien.

Soutien administratif et institutionnel

- Orientation claire sur les règles de réintégration : Dates, conditions, obligations.
- Appui dans les démarches auprès de la fédération, des sponsors, etc.

204. Original: A não segregação/marginalização do atleta por outros ou por outras entidades, pois esse já serviu o tempo preestabelecido como penalidade. Acolher e dar uma segunda chance.

Translation: The athlete should not be segregated/marginalized by others or by other entities, as he/she has already served the pre-established penalty time. Welcoming and giving a second chance.

205.A specific training, psychological support

206.Better access to help to avoid making the same decisions again.

207. Original: Apoio mental

Translation: mental support

208.moral support

209.Moral support

210.moral support

211.Rehab

212.Moral support

213.Moral support

214.Morally support

215.Athletes returning to sport after serving a period of ineligibility often face psychological, social, and logistical challenges. To support a fair and successful reintegration, a comprehensive return-to-sport program should be in place. This could include access to mental health services to help manage issues that may have arisen during their suspension, which could include stigma or isolation. We also firmly believe educational support should also be provided to ensure the athlete fully understands the anti-doping rules and can confidently navigate them moving forward.

Rebuilding trust within their team, community, and governing body is another key area. Structured re-entry programs that include mentorship from other athletes, guidance from compliance professionals, and opportunities for dialogue with teammates and staff can help repair those relationships. Lastly, logistical support such as assistance with re-entering registered testing pools, understanding eligibility timelines, and navigating reinstatement paperwork should be implemented into the process.

Team USA AC stresses that reintegration into sport after a period of ineligibility should not only be about restoring eligibility, but about restoring the whole athlete from a well-being mindset.

216.nothing

217.Original: Trabalho con psicólogos  
Translation: work with psychologists

218.psychological, access to some funds for the restart (especially in case of “No Fault or Negligence” athletes)

219.Athletes need mental health support and clean sport education when returning.

Guidance and gradual reintegration can help rebuild confidence and trust.

220.A psychologist support would be great.

221.Clear guidance, and access to training.

222.Financial

223.Family, coach and friends

224.Education mostly

225.Maybe someone to explain to him that he was wrong and he should learn from his mistake.

226.Psychological support

227.Mandatory meetings with mentors to check the current state of mind, mandatory (physically) testing, step by step start into the official sports and competitions

228. Original: Aufklärung zu Doping.  
Translation: Education about doping.

229. Something like a school lesson to teach which things are inappropriate and which things can help before using doping
230. Swimming
231. He should continue training even though he can't get in tournaments
232. Announcement, that he was clean and could compete again. Remind other athletes that they should not urge the athlete, they should stay neutral.
233. "Psychological support
234. Emotional rehabilitation: Dealing with stigma, public pressure and guilt (where applicable).
235. Confidence and motivation: Working on self-esteem and focusing on future goals.
236. Stress and anxiety management: Especially if the comeback is highly targeted by the media or rivals.
237. Physical and medical support
238. Full medical assessment: Check physical condition and prevent injuries after downtime.
239. Physical reconditioning: Gradual training to return to optimum physical shape.
240. Sports nutrition: Diet plan suited to the new moment in your career.
241. Technical and sports support
242. Adapted training: Personalised programmes for readapting to the training and competition load.
243. Technical supervision: Careful guidance from coaches to facilitate a return to competition.
244. Constant feedback: To monitor progress and make adjustments."
245. Many athletes suffer to obtain government support or lose their spot in a sports program. To reenter often has huge entry barriers and is often not viable for them. Offering some kind of reintegration program would be helpful.
246. Education, mental health support.
247. Original: Förderung  
Translation: financial support
248. Tener refuerzo con el código wada (Have reinforcement with the Wada code)
249. Moral support
250. rehabilitation programs and educational courses
251. Original: Aufklärung und das es ein Vorbildfunktion hat  
Translation: Enlightenment and that it serves as a role model
252. Moral support
253. Original: Participar de oficinas para compreender a importância de manter uma disputa justa em competições  
Translation: Participate in workshops to understand the importance of maintaining fair competitions
254. A safe space
255. Rehabilitation & self training

256. Giving them a "free pass" for the next year's competition.
257. The support from his family, his friends and his coach
258. I believe that the psychological support would be crucial
259. Be patient
260. Any similar sport
261. Moral support
262. the best option is to train harder to become in the good peak
263. Giving them a "free pass" for the next year's competition.
264. Mental health support, guidance on clean sport, physical reconditioning, and help reintegrating into training and competition.
265. Be patient
266. Coach-Athlete Communication
267. "Mental health support, guidance on clean sport, physical reconditioning, and help reintegrating into training and competition.
268. Original: П о д к р е п а от треньор и федерация  
Translation: Support from coach and federation
269. None. His problem
270. Moral support
271. Support
272. Moral Support
273. Original: Permitirle que compita.  
Translation: Allow him to compete.
274. Rehabilitation and integration
275. A support mail to him from WADA
276. psychological and educational support on anti-doping
277. Support with mental health, training programs, and help rebuilding trust with teams and fans would be helpful. Maybe a mentor or coach to guide them back into sport.
278. Firstly, I would recommend psychological support to help them make the right decisions and overcome the difficulties that they will face. What is more, training would help them get ready for the next competition, where they will compete without any illegal help.
279. list of banned items should be refreshed
280. Maybe the emotional support because you don't know what a person is going through
281. Rehabilitation
282. Informing and educating the athletes about the rules and possible health consequences of doping. Give platform for a statement of apology, maybe.

283. Strict anti-doping education and testing, as well as psychological counseling for athletes, maintain a good mental state.
284. Train
285. psychological counseling for athletes, maintain a good mental state.
286. Giving them a “free pass” for the next year’s competition.
287. Original: prihvaćanje bez osude i razumijevanje kao i podrška  
Translation: Don't judge him and advise him not to give up on the sport he's playing.
288. A comprehensive support program including psychological counseling, anti-doping education, physical training, and assistance reintegrating into the team and sports community would be helpful. Support in managing public pressure and rebuilding trust with coaches, teammates, and fans is also important. Access to rehabilitation programs and mentorship from former athletes can further aid the return.
289. Original: Charlas  
Translation: Talks
290. Original: Apoyando con controles de dopaje para la verificación del abandono de la sustancia.  
Translation: (Supporting doping controls to verify the abandonment of the substance.
291. He should have a good training environment so he can return better than before
292. Emotional support from teammates
293. emotional support from teammates
294. A well-structured reintegration program, which encompasses physical, mental, educational and social aspects, is essential to give the athlete real conditions to return to competing in a healthy, ethical and sustainable way.
295. Original: Quizás apoyo psicológico, medico y reintegración a los entrenamientos  
Translation: Perhaps psychological and medical support and reintegration into training.
296. Original: Rehabilitación para que no vuelva a usar alguna sustancia  
Translation: Rehabilitation so that you do not use any substance again
297. Original: Apoyo psicológico y medico  
Translation: Psychological and medical support
298. Original: Soporte psicológico y medico para el atleta.
299. Translation: Psychological and medical support for the athlete.
300. athletes returning from a period of ineligibility often face mental, social, and performance-related challenges. To support their return, it would be helpful to provide:
301. Access to mental health services or counseling.
302. Clear reintegration programs to help them ease back into competition.
303. Educational support on clean sport and how to avoid future violations.
304. Peer mentoring from athletes who have successfully returned.
305. Guidance from national federations to rebuild trust and structure their comeback.

306.Original: Supporto psicologico

Translation : Psychological support

307."Especially mental support is important. Someone who has been banned for doping has, at least initially, lost their image in the sport and is labeled a doping offender. Nevertheless, they should have a second chance if they genuinely regret their actions and have learned from that.

308.The path back is already difficult, which is why their mental well-being should be specially supported.

309.It might also be helpful to create a program where these athletes can exchange ideas with one another, share experiences and learn from each other. "

310.Psychological

311.We think that it's not the task of the WADA to support athletes returning to sports after serving a period of ineligibility.

WADA should focus on the prevention. We think these athlete returning to sport should help the WADA for prevention (example educational videos)

312.help from professionals, sports psychologist, doctor, life coach... people from sports who know the issue and are qualified to help

313.He should be valued and allowed to compete like others and like before.

314.They need to have big support from their coaches

315.His coach should support him psychologically

316.An athlete returning after ineligibility would benefit most from psychological counseling, physical rehabilitation, coaching support, and guidance on reintegrating into competition and the anti-doping system.

317.Psychological support

318.A mandatory course or rehabilitation program about the uses of banned substance, not necessarily created by WADA but by some other friend organization

319.Original: Permitido rehabilitación y charlas antidopajes, incluyendo entrenamiento individual, no permitido competir en eventos oficiales

Translation: Rehabilitation and anti-doping talks are allowed, including individual training, but competition in official events is not allowed.

320.Psychological support

321.Original: Psicológico

Translation: psychological

322.Original: Charlas sobre el reglamento

Translation: Talks about the regulations

323.Original: Una guía de artículos o productos que pueden tener sustancias ilegales deportivamente

Translation: A guide to items or products that may contain illegal sports substances

[Return to survey responses](#)

**Question 6:** Using samples for purposes other than anti-doping – Do you agree that samples collected for anti-doping purposes (under the World Anti-Doping Program) should be used by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) or International Federations (IFs) for purposes unrelated to doping, such as enforcing safety, Code of Conduct policies and eligibility rules (related to gender)? **Why or why not?**

1. I understand that anti-doping samples are really important for keeping sports fair and clean. But if those samples are used for other purposes, like checking behavior or gender-related eligibility, I think it could become a bit confusing and even feel unfair.

On one hand, I know safety and fair competition are important too, and maybe using samples for things like protecting athletes or making sure rules are followed could help in some cases. For example, if there's a serious safety issue, it might make sense.

But on the other hand, when we give a sample, we're told it's for anti-doping. Using it for other reasons—especially things like behavior or gender rules—can feel like a violation of trust or even privacy. It might make athletes feel nervous or unsure about what their information is being used for.

So I think if samples are going to be used for non-doping reasons, athletes should be clearly told ahead of time, and maybe even be asked for permission. That way, we can still support fairness in sport, but also respect the rights and trust of the athletes.

2. Gender testing must be outside of the scope. Better to identify the safety and health of athletes and detections of other substances
3. Because your personal health may affect other participants that you compete with, especially in contact sports. It is also only fair that individuals of the same biological sex compete with each other, not based on their preferred gender.
4. It's unethical and develops wrong attitude to anti-doping definition. Because Athletes should do check-ups regularly, not wait until sample collection.
5. Safety and eligibility are pressing issues that should be accommodated.
6. They have strong relationship.
7. so everything is covered
8. I think anti-doping samples should be collected for the sake of anti-doping. The eligibility rules of a given federation/organization are often unclear, and not well communicated. It is hard for an athlete to provide informed consent for this reason. Additionally, tethering anti-doping rules to eligibility criteria removes power from the athletes to give their consent - they must submit to the test, or risk a refusal or evasion ADRV. In my opinion this creates an unfair precedent for athletes - if federations or orgs want to test for their own rules, unrelated to doping, they should provide the same standard of education and give athletes the chance to understand why they are doing so. WADA opening the door for this type of testing is concerning to me.
9. Original: Por qué es más seguro para todos, y así hay un control para bien de todos.  
Translation: Because it is safer for everyone, and thus there is control for the good of all.
10. In order to provide as much data as possible
11. to be more precise with that
12. Not related to WADAs purpose

13. Using anti-doping samples for unrelated purposes could compromise athletes' privacy and trust in the anti-doping system. It may discourage athletes from being honest, fearing their samples could be used against them in ways not intended. Maintaining clear boundaries ensures the integrity of doping control.
14. To improve education
15. Original: Para poder evitar que otros atletas realicen mismas violaciones de conducta  
Translation: In order to prevent other athletes from committing the same conduct violations
16. Using anti-doping samples for unrelated purposes could compromise athlete privacy and trust in the system, potentially leading to ethical issues and misuse of sensitive data.
17. Because that way we can all grow the sport and as athletes.
18. Original: Importante realizar las pruebas para conocer el porcentaje en resultados de las mismas y poder realizar sensibilizaciones efectivas  
Translation: It is important to perform the tests to know the percentage of results and to be able to carry out effective awareness raising.
19. Anything that could help the sports to grow, enforce safety and integrity should be encourage.
20. Because it can work as an example of the situation that happened. And it also work as a warning for the people.
21. I am contemplating the implication via gender identification and the role the IF will have given the samples.
22. better be safe and fair play
23. To the best of my knowledge, I agree. However, the athlete should be notified that the collected samples will also be used for a purpose of unrelated to doping.
24. Everything helps to eventually get to a cleaner sport.
25. No, I do not agree that samples collected for anti-doping purposes under the World Anti-Doping Program should be used by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) or International Federations (IFs) for purposes unrelated to doping, such as enforcing security measures, Code of Conduct policies, or eligibility rules related to gender.  
  
These samples are collected with a very specific and sensitive mandate—to detect and deter doping in sport. Using them for unrelated purposes would breach the principle of informed consent, raise serious privacy concerns, and potentially erode athletes' trust in the anti-doping system. If samples are to be used for other purposes, it should require separate, explicit consent from the athlete and be governed by clear, transparent legal and ethical frameworks.
26. All the things that help to the organization and athletes is perfect
27. The sample take only once and not spending alot.
28. None of those additional things have a negative impact on me so i dont see why not use my sample for them.
29. The samples should be used what they are intended for - nothing else.
30. Because all these things should be done in the direction of sports awareness
31. Because is important to improve everything we can, always.
32. no gender isnt important

- 33. because it's better
- 34. It would be appreciated if the collected samples could be used for education and prevention of similar cases.
- 35. its not fair
- 36. It's not fair.
- 37. If the use of these samples is to enhance and improve the system and processes, that is good.
- 38. Yes, I agree, especially when it comes to gender-related eligibility rules.

Using anti-doping samples for purposes beyond doping control, such as gender eligibility or safety policies, can help ensure fair and inclusive competition. As long as athletes are informed and their privacy is respected, this use can support the integrity of sport and help maintain a level playing field.

- 39. It is useful for International community
- 40. Original: Toda informação e dados são bons quando utilizados para o bem  
Translation: All information and data is good when used for good
- 41. I strongly oppose the idea of using samples for other purposes. The reasoning behind giving WADA a very personal piece of oneself is to ensure that athletes don't use forbidden substances or methods. That should be it. If any other test should be run, the organization that wants this should establish a transparent, fair process to collect samples. Most importantly, samples collected from WADA should never be allowed to be used for gender related eligibility rules. Athletes (including queer and DSD athletes) should not fear a doping test because their sample could start a painful process of justifying (probably again) who they are.
- 42. Original: porque assim previne transtornos em outras competicoes  
Translation: because this prevents disorders in other competitions
- 43. Every security is necessary.
- 44. Because it stimulates evolution in sports and education
- 45. It should be allowed by the athlete
- 46. Original: Eu não concordo que as amostras coletadas para fins antidoping devam ser usadas para outros propósitos, mesmo que relacionados a segurança, código de conduta ou elegibilidade de gênero.  
Translation: I do not agree that samples collected for anti-doping purposes should be used for other purposes, even if related to safety, code of conduct or gender eligibility.
- 47. The rules should be for both national and international competitions.
- 48. I believe that \*\*samples collected for anti-doping purposes should only be used for non-doping purposes in \*very limited and clearly defined circumstances\*\*\*—and only with \*\*explicit, informed, and voluntary consent\*\* from the athlete.

Here's a breakdown of the key considerations:

- Primary purpose must remain anti-doping
  - o Athletes submit biological samples under the assumption they are for \*\*anti-doping control\*\*—a well-understood and narrowly defined process.

- Expanding their use risks **eroding trust** in the system if athletes feel their data is being repurposed without clear justification.
- Only allow non-doping use with strict conditions\*\* If samples are used for other purposes, the following **must** apply:
  - **Fully informed, voluntary consent**—athletes must know in advance, in clear language, how their samples might be used beyond anti-doping.
  - **Clear legal and ethical justification**—such as legitimate medical safety concerns or narrowly framed eligibility assessments (e.g., in cases where a specific rule applies and the athlete is aware).
  - **Independent oversight**—to prevent misuse or mission creep, particularly in sensitive areas like gender eligibility or conduct investigations.
- Special caution for sensitive issues\*\*
  - **Gender eligibility** and **code of conduct policies** often involve deeply personal, medical, or identity-related information.
  - Using doping control samples for these purposes could cross serious **ethical and privacy lines** if not handled with the utmost care and transparency.
- Risk of undermining athlete rights\*\*
  - If athletes fear their samples could be used against them in unrelated ways, they may become less cooperative with anti-doping processes overall.
  - This could **undermine both compliance and fairness**.

**Conclusion:** **No**, samples collected for anti-doping should **not automatically** be used for unrelated purposes. **Yes**, in exceptional cases—with **explicit consent**, **legal safeguards**, and **transparent rules**—limited use may be justified. But broad or automatic repurposing should be avoided to protect athlete rights and maintain trust in the system.

49. I am in a mixed-gender sport, but honestly I do not want to keep any trans athletes out of a sport. Current gender testing fails to respond to the complex hormonal and chromosomal varieties that inform sex and gender, and current prejudice on the basis of gender is not going to do anything to make sport more equal - it will only raise sport inequality. As we saw with [name of athlete removed for privacy reason], this witch hunt against gender nonconforming individuals does not restrict itself to transgender athletes. As a cisgendered woman who has survived breast cancer, I have personally been targeted as a suspected trans individual who, in the eyes of [removed for privacy], doesn't belong in sport.
50. Original: Acredito que deve servir pra todo mundo, tanto de aprendizado  
Translation: I believe it should be useful for everyone, both for learning
51. WADA is doping- not for sharing or other reasons/ research/informations. There is something called „privacy”.
52. The samples should only be used for the purpose there were intended for and if used for any other purpose consent should be obtained prior to that use.
53. privacy i think

54. Yes, because I believe that gender really does make a difference in competitions. Just like age and weight. But if other entities use it, the authorization to release the results must come from the athlete. This is an area that WADA has to regulate.
55. enforcing safety
56. Helping people
57. better for the athlete
58. We have to be progressive and help the next generation improve on health, safety and the education of clean sport
59. i want my game to stay clean from this stuff
60. others not to repeat these mistakes
61. The samples should only be relevant when it comes to doping, not anywhere else.
62. Yes, to ensure safety of others and to promote awareness
63. If other organization need the samples and it's mandatory, then should be done this procedure again. In order to avoid any possible issue.
64. Not sure — Using samples beyond anti-doping could help enforce important rules but also raises privacy and consent concerns. Clear rules and athlete permission are essential to protect rights.
65. it improves the quality of competitions.
66. Fair
67. There should always be control so that safety will be higher and better.
68. Agreeing on the gender related eligibility rules purpose, but as of safety (I suppose the main accent is on hydration levels in the sports with weight classes, which armwrestling makes part of), I like the idea of it actually being up to the athletes what they can tolerate harmlessly, as each athlete is individual
69. It is only a better way to ensure the safety of all participants and i hope this rule will never be changed as what i care for the most is my safety.
70. In my few they always for this permission. So if it is given then they should be allowed.
71. Its good to study about that samples
72. Ethically speaking, it's immoral. I find it invasive
73. The person's samples should not be used in more than one thing. This violates his privacy.
74. I think it's important and it does not violate any privacy
75. Isn't that confidential?
76. Don't know, but it seems to me unnecessary to keep the samples for longer time than it should and for other purposes than anti doping. On the other hand if there is permission from the athlete to store it, I don't see any problem with it.
77. To ensure fairness
78. For the safety of the player
79. Maintaining order

80. it doesn't make sense to use samples for anything related to gender and eligibility
81. it keeps the sport safe and as fair as possible
82. I agree since we all need and support scientific advancement. However such should be given consent and where possible the athlete notified and potentially reimbursed or recognised for being part of such a program
83. It's not in their right for use
84. Because they should know
85. Original: ل نه يفيد العلم والعلماء  
Translation: It benefits science and scientists
86. Original: ما احس انها مشكله و الناس بتستفيد  
Translation: I don't think it's a problem and people will benefit.
87. Cela pourrait aider la science et faire avancer les recherches dans le domaine de l'antidope mais aussi peut contribuer à faire de statistiques .
88. It is for the common interest. For the good of sport
89. Personal privacy as an athlete you should get to choose what happens with your samples.
90. Team USAAC believes samples collected for anti-doping purposes should be used exclusively for detecting and deterring doping in sport, as outlined by WADA. Expanding the use of these samples to unrelated matters—such as safety, conduct, or gender eligibility—would represent a serious breach of athlete trust, raise significant ethical and privacy concerns, and could dissuade athlete participation in the anti-doping system. Maintaining strict boundaries around sample usage is essential to preserving the integrity, confidentiality, and legitimacy of anti-doping efforts.
91. At least athletes should be very well noticed about it and should give their permission.
92. Only if the athlete gives clear and informed consent. Using samples for non-doping purposes raises privacy concerns and must respect athlete rights.
93. It is good for science around sport.
94. As a female athlete in a combat sport, I personally would not compete against a person with levels of testosterone above the natural female standard. It creates an unsafe environment for all athletes and gives the person with the higher testosterone an unfair advantage in sports like my own.
95. Every competition should be safe and fair
96. Because if one fighter is not clear it wont be fair for the other participant
97. I agree if the athlete is knowledgeable and guarantees data protection, privacy and all ethical conditions.
98. Research is important to help create a better and safer environment for the athletes.
99. Original: Weil jedes Geschlecht gleich behandelt werden sollte  
Translation: Because every gender should be treated equally
- 100.Original: Cada prueba debe ser utilizado para su fin  
Translation: Each test must be used for its purpose
- 101.I don't see a problem in that, if personal data is not given out

102. Transparency

103. Original: Não, caso haja a necessidade e de testes para fins de políticas de Código de Conduta e regras de elegibilidade (relacionadas ao gênero faz necessário um teste e norma específica para que o mesmo seja pedido em tem hábil pré competição.

Translation: No, if there is a need for testing for purposes of Code of Conduct policies and eligibility rules (related to gender), a specific test and standard are required for it to be requested in a pre-competition period.

104. I'd want to be informed beforehand. If it would be clearly communicated I wouldn't have a problem

105. Better for testing and research

106. Because it is very important.

107. Because biological samples are protected by law ( GDPR) and especially sensitive medical data

108. We want fair compete in sport

109. because of safety on athletes

110. It is not the cause for what the sample was taken

111. Because it is very important.

112. Because using samples beyond anti-doping raises privacy and consent concerns, and athletes should clearly agree to any other uses.

113. It's fair

114. Because using samples beyond anti-doping raises privacy and consent concerns, and athletes should clearly agree to any other uses.

115. Original: Ja, denn es wäre dann ein Fortschritt in mehreren bereichen als nur beim Anti-Doping

Translation: Yes, because it would be progress in several areas than just anti-doping

116. It is helpfull for researches

117. Because athletes give samples for anti-doping, not for other reasons. Using them for things like gender or behavior rules without clear consent is unfair and can break their trust.

118. To ensure everyone's safety.

119. privacy

120. No — samples collected for anti-doping purposes should not be used for unrelated purposes unless athletes are clearly informed at the time of collection, consent is obtained (where feasible), and the use is governed by a separate, transparent policy. Using samples beyond their original purpose risks undermining trust in the system and raises serious ethical and privacy concerns.

121. Seems fair. And for a good reason

122. Concerns about personal information security

123. Help in scientific research

124. Original: radi sigurnosti pojedinca a i sporta kojim sr bavi.

Translation: for the safety of the individual and the sport they are involved in.

125. Because it is a very important.

126. Allowing samples collected for anti-doping to be used for other purposes such as safety and code of conduct enforcement can help protect the integrity of sport and athlete safety. However, it is important that this use is clearly regulated, athletes are informed, and their rights and privacy are respected.
127. Original: No, esto debe ser comunicado al atleta previamente  
Translation: No, this must be communicated to the doctor beforehand.
128. Blood samples given for anti-doping should be strictly used for that purpose.
129. I am in favor of using samples for other purposes, as long as these criteria of consent, ethics, privacy and transparency are respected.
130. Original: porque ayuda a cuidar la integridad de todos los atletas  
Translation: because it helps to take care of the integrity of all athletes
131. Because samples collected for anti-doping purposes are given under the assumption that they are used strictly to detect doping violations. Using them for other purposes — even if related to safety or eligibility — can violate athlete privacy and trust. If other uses are needed, athletes should be clearly informed and give explicit consent in advance. Otherwise, this can lead to serious ethical and legal concerns.
132. The use of anti-doping samples for purposes beyond doping control raises significant concerns, as it can undermine athletes' trust in the testing system. These samples are provided with the clear understanding that they will be used exclusively for anti-doping purposes. Employing them for other reasons—such as enforcing safety standards, code of conduct policies, or gender-related eligibility rules—has profound implications for personal rights and requires exceptional sensitivity.
- At the same time, utilizing such samples within the context of gender-related eligibility rules could contribute to greater clarity and security in addressing a sensitive and complex issue, particularly in ensuring fairness in sport. However, this approach demands absolute transparency: athletes must be clearly and comprehensively informed in advance about all potential uses of their samples. Moreover, any sample intended for multiple purposes should no longer be described solely as an "anti-doping sample" but should instead be designated a "multi-purpose sample" to accurately reflect the full scope and intent of the collection.
- In the absence of such transparency and explicit consent, any use of samples beyond anti-doping purposes should be strictly prohibited.
133. Because it's important to have a search about everything
134. Because it's so much important all athletes been conscious
135. Consent must be asked for the use of results for other purposes.
136. Yes, so that no one's rights are violated.
137. Using samples for other purposes can help enforce important rules efficiently and maintain fair competition, as the samples are already collected securely and controlled.
138. Original: Por seguridad, investigación y conducta  
Translation: For safety, research and conduct

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## International Standard for Results Management (ISRM)

**Question 1:** Opportunity for athletes to accept anti-doping rule violation and receive a 25% reduction in sanction – Do you agree that accepting the violation and the related consequences warrants a reduction in sanction? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Fear of having so many “Admission” to aim for reduction and this kind of athlete don’t regret their act.
2. Because it can’t help the Athlete to establish the source of PS/M and therefore prove No Fault or Negligence. It could take some time.
3. I don't see how it's fair you get a reduced punishment when you accept fault as opposed to being innocent and fighting for this outcome
4. Accepting a violation after being caught does not change the fact that a rule was broken. A reduced sanction may send the wrong message—that shortcuts can still lead to lighter consequences. For clean athletes who train honestly, fairness must be the priority.
5. Original: No, porque aunque lo acepte, nadie asegura que si o no lo haya hecho, una sanción se cumple sin importar si fue o no la verdad  
Translation: No, because even if he accepts it, no one guarantees that he did it or not, a sanction is carried out regardless of whether it was the truth or not.
6. Because it shouldn’t be negotiable
7. Original: Podría ser el tema de la reducción, pero es necesario realizar una sensibilización que efectivamente se concientice del proceso y la infracción para no tener que ser reincidente.  
Translation: It could be the issue of reduction, but it is necessary to raise awareness that effectively raises awareness of the process and the violation so as not to become a repeat offender.
8. Because some people can think that if they accept what they did, they could do that again, because that reduction of the sanction could feel like a “reward” to them.
9. They broke the rules they have to deal with the consequences. If they didn't know that a completely different story
10. It would cut down on costs of a hearing. But will it deter athletes from violation of the rules , might be used if I get caught I can get a 25% reduction of any penalties rather than just don't violate .
11. Education, Information, Workshops to educate athletes required.
12. Somehow seems like a "bribe" to accept so that the "problem" goes away..
13. If he accept his mistake it does not mean he learned his lesson
14. Allowing a 25% reduction in sanction simply for accepting the violation could create a dangerous precedent, where athletes with more resources or legal advice are encouraged to accept a charge regardless of actual guilt, just to reduce the penalty. This risks undermining fairness and equality, and may pressure innocent athletes to confess to violations they didn't intentionally commit. Sanctions should be based on the nature and seriousness of the violation, not on procedural shortcuts.
15. It's not fair.
16. If use is confirmed, the penalty must be equal or worse.

17. I believe it is important to assess whether the athlete truly understands the violation and whether they will take responsibility to ensure that the act is not repeated in the future. Simply accepting the violation may not be enough without concrete actions to demonstrate a change in behavior.
18. because you are giving price for who are using ilegal substance in sport
19. Original: Uma vez pego deverá cumprir a pena inteira  
Translation: Once caught he will have to serve his entire sentence.
20. A 25% reduction for accepting the violation of the Code will be a tool for athletes to estimate in advance how long they would be suspended if it were to happen
21. Original: Porque se ele aceita, assume que tinha a consciência de o que ele tava tomando era proibido, então não acho q deva reduzir não  
Translation: Because if he accepts it, he assumes that he was aware that what he was taking was prohibited, so I don't think he should reduce it.
22. Even if he admitted his mistake, he is still guilty, so the punishment should be the same.
23. Because if an athlete accepting the violation say's that they are guilty even if they are not admitting to any wrongdoing.
24. I think that should be no special treatment because of the acceptance
25. The aim of the tests is to inhibit use and not to relax doping penalties.
26. Breaking the rules and then admitting fault and being rewarded with reduction of time is not a positive way to clean sport. Rewarding honesty thereafter being caught out of dishonesty is not a positive way forward. Admitting fault could be rewarded by maybe a discount on the education and rehabilitation costs. If the athlete does not admit fault, then the rehabilitation and education provided should be at their own cost.
27. Because if it is considered personal freedom, we do not have a link on the person using the steroids.
28. Most of athletes that violate anti-doping rules are informed about the regulations, so they need to accept the terms, exceptions can be the cases where the violation was caused intentionally
29. No because the breach of the law was already committed
30. It will motivate more athletes to try prohibited substances, because of less punishment.
31. Not sure — While early acceptance can save time and resources, it's important that sanctions remain fair and proportionate. There's a risk that athletes might feel pressured to accept violations even if they have valid defenses.
32. There shouldn't be any mitigations
33. I think the mistake is the same.
34. It doesn't matter. You endure the consequences.
35. I see the benefits of it, but also scared that it might be used as a tactic.
36. it incentivizes athletes to accept violation even if the investigation was at fault and could be contested.
37. a ban should be based on what substance was taken and how long it takes to „undo“ the damage the athlete caused to the sport due to their actions. reduced sentences make sense in prison where the question is whether the person poses a risk to public safety, but this isnt the case here

38. Original: A violação do código já foi feita, não deveria ser revista a pena estabelecida baseando-se em condutas posteriores.  
Translation: The violation of the code has already been committed, the penalty established should not be reviewed based on subsequent conduct.
39. Team USAAC does not support these proposed changes to the reduction scheme for athletes admitting guilt under the Code. This is particularly true regarding the reduction in the period of ineligibility for athletes who admit to an anti-doping rule violation early in the process. We believe this provision, as currently written, presents more potential harm than benefit for athletes and does not align with the principles of fairness, transparency, and athlete welfare. Team USAAC believes that the current provision, which requires athletes to admit guilt within a short timeframe for a significant reduction in sanctions, is not athlete-centric and may lead to false admissions. We support the 15% reduction for valuable information as proposed in Article 10.7 and recommend that the admission of guilt reduction scheme be eliminated in favor of this more balanced approach. Additionally, we advocate for more time for athletes to make such important decisions, as well as clearer education on the ramifications of their choices.
40. Only if first time, no matter intentionally, or not intentionally usage
41. Not sure if the athlete will really regret it.
42. For me getting a deal of 25% off for just accepting the rule violation sounds ridiculous. This will mostly be used by athletes that cannot afford proper legal support because if they would use that than history has shown a lower ban is likely. For me the whole legal support thing needs to be addressed ASAP and then things like offering a lower sentence can be up for debate. All leads back to the transparency issue that is caused by too much interpretation and flexibility.
43. That doesn't justify violation and could allow for another violation given the reduction
44. a violation remains a violation and should be punished
45. Original: Verliert an Glaubwürdigkeit  
Translation: Losing credibility
46. Because it does not change the fact that the athlete made a severe mistake
47. I am concerned about the increase in cases due to this decision.
48. It is banned so you get the consequences
49. They did something against the rules so they must face they consequences.
50. It does not really change anything about the guiltiness of the athlete. If they are innocent they will plead so. If they are not innocent then giving this possibility is a free opportunity to reduce it by one year. Athletes that feel not guilty but might be afraid of losing the case anyway will give in, while maybe they had a case in pleading not guilty for doping (especially with unintentional use) it just seems complicated and unnecessary of a rule.
51. This is not fair enough for other clean athletes
52. If an athlete used doping, it is still cheating. They knew what they did.
53. Accepting an anti-doping violation early can encourage honesty and speed up the process, but the sanction reduction must be balanced carefully to avoid undermining deterrence and ensure the overall goal of clean sport is not compromised.

54. Original: La aceptación temprana de la infracción ahorra recursos y tiempo al sistema antidopaje (ya no se necesita un proceso largo).  
Translation: Early acceptance of the violation saves the anti-doping system resources and time (a lengthy process is no longer required).

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**Question 2:** Cases subject to review by the Independent Review Expert – Do you think this will achieve the goal of ensuring consistency and transparency for athletes? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Better to publish this “rare case” by not naming the athletes for warning the sport and athletes and support staff about the safety of food etc
2. No, I don't believe this change will fully achieve its intended goals.
3. Original: Porque les da la oportunidad de realizar violaciones de dopaje, sabiendo que solo pueden cerrar el caso y reducir la condena  
Translation: Because it gives them the opportunity to commit doping violations, knowing that they can only close the case and reduce the sentence.
4. It could help in theory, but it depends on how truly independent and unbiased the expert is, and how consistently the process is applied across all athletes and countries. Without clear safeguards and full transparency about how the review is conducted, it's hard to know if this will really ensure fairness or just add another layer without solving the core issue.
5. It's not fair.
6. i dont know, i have mixed feelings about this
7. The anti-doping test methodology must be monitored by WADA and approved by independent laboratories. In addition to the time of action and concentration of the substance in the human body.
8. Not sure — It's fair to protect athletes from unintentional doping due to contamination, but proving “No Fault or Negligence” can be very complex. Clear guidelines and strong evidence requirements are needed to avoid misuse or unfair outcomes.
9. This is about a exception so per definition not consistent. So don't understand the question
10. Not quite sure how such a case would look like...?
11. We need to have more testing done on athletes or do a repeat test if it's neither a positive nor negative test
12. Overall, Team USAAC supports changes based on the recommendations of the independent prosecutor, Eric Cottier. While the process outlined in Article 7.8 is primarily aimed at ensuring that valid cases proceed to results management, it also ensures that the athlete is notified. This is critical for maintaining transparency and allowing the athlete to understand when an adverse finding has occurred. This provision helps ensure fairness and objectivity by requiring an independent expert to review the case before any decisions are made that could impact the athlete's career. While the provisions in Article 7.8 introduce additional checks and balances to protect athletes from hasty or unfair decisions, they also introduce complexities and potential delays that could be stressful for athletes. The process might be seen as more

focused on procedural fairness than on athlete welfare, especially when considering the time and financial resources required.

Team USAAC also needs to highlight some potential areas of concern with the new section. The involvement of an Independent Review Expert and the subsequent appeal process could significantly delay the resolution of a case, leaving athletes in a prolonged state of uncertainty. This extended timeline can have a detrimental impact on an athlete's career, as it may affect their performance, future opportunities, and mental well-being. The uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the case can be stressful and emotionally taxing for athletes, who for extended periods of time are left with uncertainty. Furthermore, despite provisions for reimbursement, athletes may still encounter substantial financial and emotional costs due to the lengthy nature of these processes. The cost of legal fees, potential travel expenses, and the emotional toll of prolonged uncertainty can be overwhelming. For athletes without substantial financial resources, these costs can be particularly burdensome, as they may struggle to afford the necessary legal support or cover expenses related to the appeal process.

13. No need to have a independent review expert. Set rules and execute them properly.
14. Didn't understand the question
15. I support the intent behind introducing an Independent Review Expert, but I'm concerned the proposed mechanism could unintentionally create a workaround for properly mandated RMA processes — essentially introducing a new pathway because the existing one isn't always followed. I think cases with Adverse Analytical Findings should go through the full results management process, and an IRE be used as a tool to assess whether a case has been closed in circumstances where it should not have been, so that appropriate recourse can be taken. If this review mechanism is retained, its use must be tightly controlled, with clearly defined criteria and compelling evidence required. Simply labelling cases as "rare" isn't enough — safeguards are needed to prevent misuse and protect the integrity of the system.
16. Not sure, because there will always be someone who don't get it.
17. Original: Esto ayuda a que las decisiones no sean arbitrarias ni se vean influenciadas por conflictos de interés.  
Translation: This helps ensure that decisions are not arbitrary or influenced by conflicts of interest.

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**Question 3a:** Removal of administrative review process for individual Whereabouts failures – Do you believe this change will streamline the process without negatively impacting your rights as an athlete? **If you answered "no" to the question above, why?**

1. Some athletes may cheat by giving a wrong information. As far as anti-doping organization can investigate some cases it'll be ok
2. There are many factors to consider before stating ADRV. An individual approach is needed.
3. how it work as athletes are still not educated fully about doping
4. I think in some cases it could affect athletes rights
5. I think this could affect the athletes rights but if there exists a chance to challenge the individual whereabouts then it should be fine.

6. Original: al quitar el proceso ... es posibles que los atletas no puedan acceder a este derecho al no estar indicado dentro de las normas antidopaje  
Translation: by removing the process... athletes may not be able to access this right as it is not indicated within the anti-doping rules
7. Reviews are necessary - they should just be done efficiently.
8. Removing the administrative review process could limit the athlete's opportunity to correct honest mistakes or misunderstandings before facing formal consequences. This change may speed up procedures, but it risks reducing fairness and the ability to explain valid reasons behind a missed test—especially when there are technical errors or communication issues involved.
9. It's not fair.
10. Did not completely understand the question
11. Yes, I believe that **removing the administrative review process** for individual whereabouts failures can streamline the process without negatively impacting an athlete's rights, as long as the **right to challenge** the failure remains intact within the broader framework of Code Article 2.4.

Here's why:

**1. Streamlining the Process for Efficiency**

- The **administrative review process** could often introduce unnecessary delays and complexities. By removing it, the process becomes more **direct** and **timely**, allowing anti-doping organizations to address whereabouts failures **quicker**.
- With the increase in the **volume of whereabouts filings**, simplifying procedures makes sense, especially if the ultimate goal is to **ensure compliance** without wasting resources on reviews that could prolong the process unnecessarily.

**2. Preserving the Right to Challenge**

- The key benefit of this change is that athletes **still retain the right to challenge** a whereabouts failure if they believe the failure was not intentional or did not violate the rules.
- The ability to challenge within the context of **Article 2.4 (failure to make oneself available for testing)** ensures that athletes can **defend themselves** if there are extenuating circumstances (e.g., travel delays, miscommunication, or technical errors) that led to the failure.

**3. Reducing Red Tape Without Sacrificing Fairness**

- The removal of the administrative review process **doesn't strip athletes of due process**. Instead, it allows for a more **efficient, straightforward system**. The focus remains on **substantive fairness** (i.e., whether the failure was intentional or the result of negligence) rather than procedural hurdles.
- Athletes are still afforded the opportunity to prove they **weren't at fault**, which is **critical to protecting their rights**.

**4. Ensuring Accountability and Transparency**

- **Clear timelines** for challenges under Article 2.4 will prevent unnecessary delays and allow both the athlete and anti-doping authorities to resolve issues faster, while ensuring that **the rules are enforced fairly**.

- It reduces the chances for **administrative mistakes** or inconsistencies that might arise during the review process, as the focus is on **substance over form**

**Conclusion:**

Yes, this change is likely to **streamline the process** and improve timeliness without negatively impacting athletes' rights. As long as the ability to challenge a whereabouts failure is retained within the broader framework of Code Article 2.4, this shift should enhance both **efficiency and fairness**. Athletes still have a clear pathway to defend themselves, which ensures that their rights are **preserved** while improving the overall functioning of the anti-doping system.

12. I have not analyzed any of the cases in question. I do not know if they are specific or if they allow for the analysis of the context of the case.
13. It will make it more efficient but athletes could hinder their possible test results
14. Not sure — Streamlining is good, but I'm concerned it might limit timely opportunities to clarify or challenge whereabouts failures, which could affect fairness.
15. I'm a former athlete so i have not seen this in practice
16. Les obligations de localisation (whereabouts) sont complexes et des manquements peuvent résulter d'erreurs de bonne foi. Sans révision, ces erreurs peuvent être assimilées trop rapidement à une négligence grave. Supprimer une étape de révision réduit les possibilités pour un athlète de faire valoir des circonstances atténuantes ou des erreurs administratives avant une sanction lourde.
17. To answer the question of whether the administrative review process should be modified or removed, it is important to first provide context on how this process is currently implemented in practice. It is the understanding of Team USAAC that many, if not most, Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) conduct administrative reviews by assigning another individual within their organization to review the whereabouts failure and confirm the original decision. This internal process often lacks true independence and, as such, provides limited benefit to the athlete.

In contrast, USADA currently uses a more robust model, where an independent panel composed of lawyers—external to USADA—reviews the case based solely on written submissions. While this process can be time-consuming and costly, it does offer athletes a genuine opportunity for review before a potential violation escalates. However, recent experiences suggest that some of these panels have failed to apply the rules correctly, leading to inconsistent outcomes that can be unhelpful to both the athlete and USADA. In such cases, WADA has the authority to appeal, but to our knowledge, it has chosen not to do so, potentially leaving athletes and ADOs responsible for costly appeal proceedings without meaningful resolution.

A potential concern with relying on independent legal panels is that the complexity of whereabouts rules can lead to misapplication by individuals unfamiliar with their daily implementation. These nuances may be lost in a written-only review process.

Importantly, even if the administrative review process were to be eliminated, athletes who accrue three whereabouts failures within a 12-month period would still retain the right to challenge any or all of those failures through a full hearing. That process includes the opportunity to make written submissions, present oral testimony, and receive a formal ruling.

We recognize that the intent behind removing the administrative review process is to streamline the system and reduce procedural delays. Team USAAC agrees that simplification can improve efficiency and reduce confusion. However, we also believe that removing this initial check eliminates a potentially

valuable safeguard—one that can clarify or resolve an issue before it becomes a formal anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4.

Ultimately, while the disciplinary hearing process remains in place, it occurs later in the timeline—after a pattern of failures has already been established. At that stage, it may be more difficult for athletes to correct misunderstandings or address honest administrative errors without facing significant consequences. Team USA AC encourages WADA to weigh these considerations carefully and explore alternative mechanisms that preserve both the efficiency and fairness of the process, ensuring that athletes are not penalized prematurely due to a lack of early procedural safeguards.

18. Removing the administrative review may save time, but it could reduce fairness. Athletes should have the chance to clarify honest mistakes early, before a violation is formally asserted. Keeping some form of quick, fair review would protect athlete rights while still streamlining the process.
19. Reduction of procedural guarantees

Eliminating the administrative review takes away the athlete's initial opportunity to contest errors in good faith before the case progresses to a possible infringement of the article.

This can increase the sense of unfairness or arbitrariness, especially in cases of human error (e.g. geolocalisation error or miscommunication).

More risk of punishments based on questionable data

Without an immediate and informal review, questionable location faults can accumulate without the athlete being able to prevent them from becoming part of a more serious sanctioning process.
20. WADA talked about becoming more athlete-centered during the symposium yet they want to take away the right for administrative review because of costs. This is unreasonable.
21. I'm not sure
22. Because I'm not sure if removing the review step will still protect athletes. It could be faster, but maybe not fair in all cases.
23. I don't know enough about the process
24. Concerns that removing the administrative review might weaken athletes' ability to fairly challenge whereabouts failures. This step helps ensure transparency and protects athletes' rights early in the process. It's important to keep safeguards in place while streamlining procedures.
25. Because most athletes anyway think that they will get a strike in case of a no-show.
26. Original: Elimina un paso administrativo que podía duplicar procesos y retrasar decisiones.  
Translation: Eliminates an administrative step that could duplicate processes and delay decisions.

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**Question 3b:** Do you have any additional thoughts regarding the removal of the administrative review process for individual whereabouts failures in the updated ISRM Annex B.

1. It'll be good to illustrate what "administrative review" means and specify (must leave this review option)

2. Original: No hay ninguna duda, siento que los cambios son buenos y ayudan tanto al atleta como a las agencias para ser más transparentes y seguir el deporte Limpio.  
Translation: There's no doubt I feel the changes are positive and help both athletes and agencies be more transparent and pursue clean sport.
3. Removing the review process could speed things up, but athletes must still have a fair way to challenge failures if necessary.
4. Yes, one key consideration regarding the removal of the administrative review process for individual failures in the updated Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management (ISRM) is the potential impact on due process and athlete rights.  
  
Eliminating this step could streamline procedures and reduce delays in results management. However, it may also risk overlooking context-specific nuances—such as procedural errors or unintentional mistakes—that a formal review could catch. Athletes might feel that their ability to challenge or clarify minor breaches has been curtailed, which could affect perceptions of fairness and transparency in the anti-doping process.  
  
A possible solution would be to retain a simplified, fast-track administrative review for minor or first-time failures, ensuring a balance between efficiency and fairness.
5. consider that deaf athletes don't have accessible homes - visible / vibration bells and consider them.
6. Do you have any additional thoughts regarding the removal of the administrative review process for individual whereabouts failures in the updated ISRM Annex B?
7. Yes, removing the administrative review process can make the procedure faster and simpler, but at the same time, it may cause athletes to feel they have fewer opportunities to explain or defend themselves. It would be better if, alongside this removal, there are clear and accessible ways for athletes to appeal and provide explanations, so their rights are fully protected.
8. Original: A remoção do processo de revisão administrativa para falhas de localização individual visa simplificar e agilizar o processo, sem afetar os direitos dos atletas. Embora o processo tenha sido eliminado, os atletas ainda podem contestar as falhas no contexto de uma violação do Artigo 2.4 do Código. A mudança busca reduzir a burocracia e acelerar a resolução dos casos, mantendo o direito de defesa dos atletas intacto. O sucesso depende de uma implementação clara, transparente e eficiente, garantindo que os atletas não se sintam desprotegidos.  
Translation: The removal of the administrative review process for whereabouts failures is intended to simplify and streamline the process, without affecting athletes' rights. While the process has been eliminated, athletes can still challenge failures in the context of a violation of Article 2.4 of the Code. The change seeks to reduce bureaucracy and speed up the resolution of cases, while keeping athletes' right to counsel intact. Success depends on clear, transparent and efficient implementation, ensuring that athletes do not feel unprotected.
9. "The **removal of the administrative review process** for individual whereabouts failures in the updated **ISRM Annex B** presents both **pros** and **cons**, and while the streamlining is intended to improve efficiency, it's important to consider the broader implications. Here are a few additional thoughts on this change:
  1. Positive Aspects of Streamlining
    - **Faster resolution**: Removing the review process can lead to quicker decisions, helping athletes and anti-doping organizations move forward more rapidly when a whereabouts failure occurs.

- **Reduced bureaucracy**: The administrative review process might have added layers of complexity, and simplifying the process can reduce red tape, making the system more agile and focused on core issues.
- **Consistency**: Without a separate review layer, the process may become more consistent, as it eliminates the possibility of **inconsistent administrative decisions** that might arise from different interpretations of the review process.

## 2. Risks to Consider

- **Reduced protection for athletes in borderline cases**: While the athlete retains the right to challenge the failure within the context of Article 2.4, the **removal of an initial administrative review step** could lead to situations where an athlete has fewer immediate opportunities to resolve misunderstandings or administrative errors before a more formal challenge is initiated.
- For example, issues like **missed notifications** or technical glitches with the whereabouts system may not have a simple resolution pathway without the administrative review.
- **Potential for added pressure**: If athletes have fewer opportunities for informal review, they might feel more pressure to quickly address failures through the formal challenge process, which can be more stressful and time-consuming.

## 3. Transparency and Athlete Education

- **Clear guidelines and better communication**: With the removal of this step, it will be crucial that anti-doping organizations ensure **clear communication and transparency** regarding the rationale behind any failure, so that athletes fully understand the process they are undergoing.
- Athletes should be **properly educated** about the exact process for challenging a whereabouts failure and how to prepare for it, ensuring they aren't caught off-guard by the shift in procedure.

## 4. Safeguarding Athlete Rights

- The **right to challenge** remains a safeguard, which is crucial. However, there's a need to ensure that athletes **don't miss out on chances to rectify honest mistakes** or **misunderstandings** without facing penalties.
- It would also be important for **clear deadlines** to be set for challenges and for all parties to adhere to these deadlines to avoid any perceived injustice in the process.

## 5. Monitoring the Impact of the Change

- **Reviewing its effectiveness**: As this change is implemented, it will be important to monitor its impact over time to ensure that it does not inadvertently **disadvantage athletes**, especially those who might have a reasonable explanation for a whereabouts failure.
- Collecting feedback from athletes and other stakeholders will be key to understanding whether this change creates any unintended negative consequences.

## **Conclusion**

While the removal of the administrative review process can **streamline the procedure** and reduce delays, it's essential that the system remains **athlete-centric** and fair. The **ability to challenge** a whereabouts failure still preserves the **athlete's rights**, but the process must ensure that no unjust penalties are imposed due to administrative or technical errors. Monitoring the impact of this change and

maintaining **\*\*clear communication\*\*** with athletes will be essential to ensuring that this reform improves the system without unintentionally disadvantaging athletes in valid cases.

10. I have not analyzed any of the cases in question. I do not know if they are specific or if they allow for the analysis of the context of the case.
11. Removing the administrative review should speed up the process, but athletes should still have clear ways to explain or challenge whereabouts failures early to avoid unfair penalties.
12. Phone calls with athletes
13. I'm a former athlete so i have not seen this in practice
14. if only there was an app that could track your whereabouts so you wouldnt have to painstakingly change addresses every time you go on a friggin holiday :)
15. No thank you everything is clear.
16. Cette modification va clairement dans le sens d'un durcissement du régime de responsabilité des athlètes, les jeunes athlètes, athlètes africains ou issus de régions moins connectées risquent d'être les plus pénalisés, car ils peuvent avoir moins d'encadrement ou d'accès aux outils numériques.  
Cela peut accroître le sentiment d'injustice systémique et renforcer la méfiance envers les instances antidopage.
17. Important to keep the right of the athletes to challenge individual whereabouts failures after notification and within the context of a potential asserted violation of Code Article 2.4.
18. Removing the administrative review could lead to unfair consequences for genuine mistakes. Athletes may miss the chance to correct errors before facing a formal violation. A simple, quick review process would help protect athlete rights without causing delays.
19. Original: Nein, ich habe keine weiteren Überlegungen  
Translation: No, I have no further considerations
20. Maybe there should be a simple, fast review option instead of removing it completely. Athletes should always have a way to explain mistakes.
21. The removal of the administrative review process could improve efficiency and reduce delays in handling whereabouts failures. However, it is important to ensure that athletes still have fair opportunities to challenge any alleged violations to protect their rights. Clear communication and transparency in the process will be essential to maintain trust.
22. Potential increased pressure on athletes, Importance of continuing education, Need for accessible and efficient processes"
23. As long as athletes retain the right to challenge whereabouts failures in the main violation process, I believe removing the separate administrative review makes the process simpler and more efficient. However, communication and education about these changes are essential so that athletes clearly understand their rights.
24. Bureaucracy can lead to particular interests getting in the way, so it's OK

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## International Standard for Testing (IST)

**Question 1:** Whereabouts deadlines – What (if anything) about this new timeline feels challenging or concerning?

1. Yes, I think the new timeline is reasonable and manageable. It makes sense to ask athletes to submit their whereabouts earlier so that testing can start right away at the beginning of the quarter. That helps keep the sport clean and fair for everyone. As long as athletes are reminded ahead of time and have support from their team or federation to help them submit on time, I don't think it will be a big problem. Having a set deadline like the 15th also gives everyone a clear target to plan for. In the end, it's part of being a professional athlete to be responsible about anti-doping rules, so I think this change is a good step.
2. Nice consistency
3. Lack of communication
4. This time-line has always been like this
5. Even if it's more cumbersome, I believe updating whereabouts monthly would create a more accurate and fair testing environment.
6. It's difficult to know the exact schedule 15 days in advance
7. The new timeline could increase pressure on athletes to meet deadlines, especially with busy schedules. Forgetting to submit could lead to strict penalties, which may feel overly harsh for genuine mistakes.
8. The challenge could be ensuring accurate updates, especially with sudden schedule
9. Bastante exigente pero no es preocupante (Quite demanding but not worrying)
10. Adapt
11. I think it should be done randomly in any time
12. The test could not be done properly
13. Quite worrying
14. Concerning
15. Original: Que no se logró cumplir por temas que se salgan de la mano  
Translation: That it cannot be fulfilled due to issues that are out of control
16. They will have to get used to it sooner or later
17. Manageable
18. Not sure about the constantly changing competition schedule
19. Reminder via ADAMS App
20. Occurrence of problems such as illness
21. I think it's useless to control according to this schedule.
22. It's not fair.
23. This change may be reasonable for some athletes, but it can be challenging for others, especially those with irregular training and competition schedules. For those with more flexible schedules or who travel frequently, ensuring that information is up to date within this timeframe may be more difficult.

24. It is a good idea
25. For athletes that have a job or car duties, this is more than challenging anyways. What if someone is a doctor and works shifts? What if someone has a sick child and will not be at work spontaneously? The reality of most athletes in smaller sports is, that their life is not predictable for three months, as they juggle work, care, friendships and being an athlete on a daily basis. They need to be flexible to be successful.
26. It is challenging for athletes who also have outside jobs apart from sport, but it is still manageable
27. Original: Pois os atletas num geral viajam muito e isso parece algo um pouco exagerado, poderia ser por semestre  
Translation: Because athletes in general travel a lot and this seems a bit exaggerated, it could be per semester
28. Original: Esse cronograma parece razoável e administrável, pois fornece mais tempo para as autoridades antidoping organizarem e realizarem testes no início de cada trimestre, garantindo que os atletas sejam monitorados desde o primeiro dia.  
Translation: This schedule seems reasonable and manageable as it provides more time for anti-doping authorities to organize and conduct testing at the beginning of each quarter, ensuring that athletes are monitored from day one.
29. It seems like a challenge because in my case I would end up forgetting this rule.
30. December Deadline and Holiday Period Holiday disruptions: The December 15 deadline falls close to the holiday season, which is a time when many athletes might be traveling for training camps, holidays, or taking time off. The timing of this deadline might create challenges for athletes who are not in their usual routine and may not be in immediate contact with their support teams to file whereabouts information. Some athletes might be in remote locations, or have irregular schedules during this period, making it harder to adhere to the deadline. The end-of-year holiday season also often includes reduced staffing or support from teams, and athletes might face logistical difficulties in providing their whereabouts on time. 2. Increased Risk of Filing Failures Potential for oversight: With a slightly earlier deadline (15th instead of the 1st), there is a narrower window for athletes to double-check and file their whereabouts, particularly if the athlete has a lot of travel or irregular competition schedules. Rushed filings or the risk of simply forgetting about the deadline could increase. There might be a higher likelihood of filing failures or missed updates, particularly for athletes who are managing multiple commitments or are on the road frequently.
31. Concerning
32. I have an overall concern with whereabouts in that in some areas of the world, even in the United States, cell phone service goes down. I have experienced three times in the last year where there was no phone service for an entire day in my area - not even landlines. No phone service means no apps. Also, I live near reservations where there is no phone service or even electricity. Whereabouts needs to take into account legitimate infrastructure failures - with the recent defunding of rural communications services in the U.S., these disruptions will only become more frequent.
33. For riders it's almost impossible to fill it in.
34. No concern as it is a clear timeline.
35. I don't know my schedule
36. Challenging
37. Nothing feels challenging.

38. The earlier deadline can be stressful and hard to meet, especially when training schedules are unpredictable. It may increase the risk of mistakes or delays in submitting whereabouts information.
39. I think everything is reasonable.
40. In a rare case the deadline might be too short, but I feel that with a quick email to notify of the current progress it can be extended.
41. Emergency conditions that occur
42. Being in place
43. time
44. Absence from presence
45. time
46. It feels good enough
47. Athletes who don't know about samples
48. Absolutely nothing
49. time and location
50. time
51. time and location
52. location
53. Nothing worrying with the timelines
54. No everything is clear.
55. Le côté positif est que cela comble une faille stratégique potentielle : auparavant, un athlète pouvait théoriquement éviter un contrôle aux premiers jours du trimestre en n'ayant pas encore soumis sa localisation. Par contre cette réforme exige un effort massif de sensibilisation : si l'on ne met pas en place une communication claire et accessible, il est probable qu'il y ait une augmentation injuste de manquements. Les jeunes athlètes, ceux sans agent ni soutien structuré, ou encore ceux dans des pays avec un accès numérique limité peuvent être désavantagés.
56. It is the understanding of Team USAAC that USADA has long implemented a practical and athlete-focused approach to quarterly whereabouts filings by setting a soft deadline of the 15th of the month preceding the start of a new calendar quarter. This early deadline has served as a proactive measure to ensure that athletes file their whereabouts on time and avoid filing failures by the actual WADA deadline of the 1st of the quarter. This system has proven effective in supporting Team USA athletes' compliance. However, under the proposed changes by WADA, USADA would be required to issue a filing failure for any athlete who does not submit whereabouts by the 15th—transforming what has historically been a recommended administrative checkpoint into an enforceable compliance deadline. We suggest a more balanced approach: the International Standard for Testing (IST) or related best practices could recommend that ADOs set a submission target of the 15th, but not issue filing failures until after the 1st of the month. We believe this model promotes timely submissions without prematurely penalizing athletes who file within the recognized quarterly window. The current whereabouts system is already burdensome and administratively complex for athletes. Raising the bar further by imposing earlier, binding deadlines risks increasing the number of violations unnecessarily, especially in cases where athletes are making good-

faith efforts to comply. Team USA AC urges WADA to consider maintaining the 1st of the quarter as the formal filing deadline, while allowing ADOs to use internal targets (such as the 15th) to encourage early compliance without triggering automatic sanctions.

57. It may be hard for athletes with last-minute schedule changes. Missing the deadline could lead to unfair filing failures.
58. It's not concerning
59. Maybe it is challenging to not forget the date.
60. Do you know where you will be in the next 3 months? Just think about the whole planing and thinking that needs to go into this, the earlier you need to do it the more unknowns there are. The whole whereabouts system needs a rework and is not up to date anymore. Athletes feel burned out by the workload of everything, I always cite back to the quote "Being a RTP and having to whereabouts make me want to quit sports." The amount of psychological stress is incredible and hated by the athletes.
61. Athletes forget, what are systems in place? Perhaps automatic reminders could help them remember to submit
62. I'm not sure
63. Challenging
64. Sometimes challenging due to schedule changes.
65. Challenging
66. Sometimes challenging due to schedule changes.
67. People does not always know what they do the next three month , every day 24 hours a day it is not ok to my opinion. If you take doping it is not out off your body in a few day s.
68. notification periods
69. Has to be discussed again
70. Original: zabrinjavajuće nije,i jako je bitno za sportaša da bude odgovoran i pridržava se te time i sebe stavlja pred izazov  
Translation: It's not a concern, and it's very important for an athlete to be responsible and adhere to it, thereby challenging themselves.
71. Original: izazovno za svakog sportaša da ali zabrinjavajuće ne  
Translation: challenging for every athlete yes but worrying no
72. The earlier deadline may be challenging for athletes with unpredictable schedules or limited access to support for timely updates. It requires good organization and discipline to ensure whereabouts are submitted on time, which might be difficult for some.
73. Original: No, está en un tiempo muy adecuado para la verificación.  
Translation: No, it is at a very suitable time for verification
74. Continuous education and technical support to facilitate the use of whereabouts systems. Flexibility for updates or adjustments within the quarter period, when justified.
75. The earlier deadline may be a bit difficult during competition-heavy months, but as long as there is flexibility to update information, it's manageable.

- 76. -It's reasonable and manageable. -Multiple clear reminders would be appreciated. -Changing the whereabouts should be very intuitive and easy to do within the app. Currently the app is a bit fastidious.
- 77. too many other obligations...
- 78. No it doesn't feels challenging or concerning its same to me
- 79. A potential challenge with the new timeline is that athletes must plan and finalize their whereabouts well in advance, which can be difficult due to unpredictable travel, training changes, or competition schedules.
- 80. Keep going
- 81. The new timeline is fine.
- 82. Original: Desafiante  
Translation: Challenging

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**Question 2b:** Removal of requirement to submit training locations when filing whereabouts – Do you have any comments on this proposed change?

- 1. Yes, I think this change would make it easier to keep my information accurate and up-to-date. Sometimes, especially for younger athletes like me or those who travel often, our training schedules can change a lot, and it's hard to always give exact locations ahead of time.  
  
Not having to submit every training location takes off some pressure, but I still understand how important it is to be available for testing. I would try to give as much helpful information as I can, like where I'll stay overnight or if I have a regular place to train.  
  
This new rule seems more flexible and realistic for athletes, while still keeping the sport fair and clean.
- 2. For athletes undressing, it'd be better to mention that they are still tested and included their information of regular trainings as much as possible
- 3. Yes, it'll be much easier.
- 4. goes smooth if everything is coordinated well
- 5. Original: Está muy bien estructurada, ya que se mantiene una mejor flexibilidad sin afectar los horarios del atleta  
Translation: It is very well structured, as it maintains greater flexibility without affecting the athlete's schedules.
- 6. Original: Estoy de acuerdo, solo que puede llegarse a dar el caso que el atleta esté haciendo cosas de su vida personal  
Translation: I agree, but it may be the case that the athlete is doing things in his personal life.
- 7. Original: Creo que la información debe estar completa en caso de que se requiera  
Translation: I think the information should be complete in case it is required.
- 8. el cambio si sirve para deportes en especificos que no tiene lugar de entrenamiento fijo pero quizas podria haber una norma que se le aplique a deportes que tienen lugar fijo y las exepciones de información cuando existean competencias imprevistas o canceladas (the change does apply to specific sports that

do not have a fixed training place, but perhaps there could be a rule that applies to sports that have a fixed place and the information exceptions when there are unforeseen or cancelled competitions.)

9. Difficult to implement because the existence of athletes is not united
10. it's a good change.
11. It's hard because things change and you can easily forget to update wada
12. Its may takes time to narrow down where the source.
13. I was on this programme a few years ago and although was a pain to do , I believe it was an important step .
14. It would be helpful to download this calendar as PDF or .CSV for adapt in the google calendar or synchronize. Edits must be made in Adams but for us athletes it provides a better overview.
15. It's not fair.
16. Wouldn't it be possible to develop some technology so that the inspection bodies can automatically locate the athlete? This would avoid such inconveniences to the athletes and also to the work team.
17. This would be good, as sometimes I train in the wilderness.
18. Equestrian shows are often planned short time before because of acceptance or rejection of entries. Following that traveling for teaching/day off/horses purchase are often not planned but are huge part of this sport. Often we're in the middle of nowhere with bad connections or something happens with horses so you have to change your place. It's not working in our sport
19. i like the original version better
20. This change simplifies reporting and helps athletes keep information accurate. It's important to keep flexibility for those with irregular schedules.
21. I fully agree. This will reduce the burden of declaration for athletes.
22. It shouldn't be removed since it helps in easily accessing athletes who do not have formal settlements address
23. Cette proposition arrange beaucoup les athlètes de sport d'exterieures qui dependent beaucoup du climat pour s'entrainer comme l'aviron, le kayak, le triathlon, le cyclisme...
24. Just make it easy for the athletes that if plans change and they won't be in that location at a particular time that they can update it on the spot.
25. We believe removing the requirement to submit training locations when filing whereabouts is likely to make it easier for many athletes to ensure their information is accurate and up-to-date. This proposed adjustment seems to strikes a reasonable balance between flexibility for athletes and operational effectiveness for anti-doping organizations. But we stress that ensuring that athletes are clearly educated about how this change affects their responsibilities, particularly that omitting training locations may mean they are more likely to be tested at their overnight location if not during the designated time slot.
26. Very positive change. It's almost not possible correctly mention the location of trainings in daily basis
27. This change is helpful and less stressful for athletes. It keeps testing possible while making updates easier to manage.

28. We have a life outside of being an athlete. The test outside the time window should be limited to a maximum, we are people and not machines we provide 1 hour a day of testing this should be enough please let us live our life as normal as it can be outside of that.
29. Easier and less stressful
30. Original: Todo está perfecto.  
Translation: Everything is perfect
31. Yes, I think removing the training location requirement is good. It makes it easier for athletes who don't always train in the same place.
32. This change seems practical and considerate of athletes' varying schedules. Removing the mandatory training location requirement reduces administrative burden while still encouraging transparency. However, athletes should be clearly informed about the importance of providing accurate whereabouts to avoid missed tests.
33. Positive balance between flexibility and control, Importance of incentive to voluntarily inform relevant locations, Need for clear communication and technical support
34. Yes – This reduces the reporting burden and makes the system more realistic for athletes whose schedules or training locations change frequently, such as in endurance sports.
35. Without mandatory training location information, it becomes more difficult for doping control officers to locate athletes outside the 60-minute time slot or their overnight address, which increases the risk of missed tests. The reduced requirement also creates greater potential for manipulation, as less transparency could be exploited by those seeking to avoid or limit testing. Furthermore, it introduces an element of unfairness: athletes who voluntarily provide more details may be tested more frequently, while those who withhold information could face fewer controls, ultimately undermining the principle of fair play.

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**Question 2c:** If you currently use or have ever used the “Athlete Central” App to provide whereabouts information, what are 2 things you would like to see improved and what are 2 things that you are happy with?

1. GPS accuracy. Automatic fill in from the previous quarter
2. Original: الدقة  
Translation: accuracy
3. It need more other languages ,like Chinese
4. I'm happy the direct communication and straight forward guidelines.
5. Improvements:
  - When you enter additional information to an address this should be visible for whenever you use this address or have a clear notification that the information you provided is only limited to the day you entered it.
  - Notification if coming up whereabouts should have the address you listed

6. I would like the Athlete Central app to be easier and faster to use, with helpful reminders for updates, and I like that it lets me manage my schedule and update my location anytime.
7. Original: Que respeten más nuestros horarios, nos entiendan y sean más flexibles  
Translation: That they respect our schedules more, understand us and be more flexible.
8. It's quite handy... When it actually works. It crashes quite often
9. I would improve the interface for quick updates and the reminder notifications for deadlines. What I like is that it centralizes the location information and makes it easy to update and submit directly.
10. I would like the app to be simpler and faster and I'm happy that it constantly remind me to fill the whereabouts and that it allows me to put my travel info by detail.
11. Original: Información básica del deportistas que sea muy concreta  
Translation: Basic information about the athletes that is very specific
12. It's impossible to access your account when we are outside your home country if you can't have access to your phone number. Because your security number for authentication is send to your phone number, and are not using your data outside your home country, you can't login and so can't modify your whereabouts such as, hotel room number.  
  
It should be possible to receive the authentication number through email in that case.
13. The app Freezes a lot when filling in dates
14. More fast
15. The proposed change should be carefully assessed to ensure that it does not compromise athletes' rights to fair procedures. Any removal of oversight mechanisms must be balanced with transparency and athlete protection.
16. The login process and how simple it is to use
17. Original: Mayor facilidad al usar la página  
Translation: Greater ease of use of the page
18. I was on the old Adams clinic system not sure what the current system is .
19. Email athletes 1 day before the testing officer arrives so they can prepare for testing.
20. Two things to improve:
  - a. The app could send clearer and earlier reminders before the filing deadlines.
  - b. The interface could be more user-friendly and faster to navigate, especially when updating locations.
- Two things that are good:
  - a. The ability to quickly update whereabouts information at any time is very helpful.
  - b. Notifications and alerts help athletes stay informed and avoid missing deadlines."
21. Two things I would like to see improved:
  - a. The requirement to enter a verification code every time I log in can be very inconvenient, especially for athletes like me who travel frequently and may not have reliable access to their home network.
  - b. The app sometimes freezes or crashes, although this has improved over time.

Two things I am happy with:

- a. When it works properly, updating whereabouts—especially same-day changes—is very fast and efficient.
- b. The overall interface is simple and user-friendly.

22. It's not fair.

23. Access to athletes has become easier.

24. Original: Interface mais intuitiva, Notificações de prazos.  
Translation : More intuitive interface, Deadline notifications.

25. Things I Would Like to See Improved:

User Interface (UI) and Usability

- Improvement: The app could be more intuitive and user-friendly, especially for athletes who may not be tech-savvy. If the app had a simpler navigation system and clearer steps for filing whereabouts, it would make the process smoother.
- Why it matters: Athletes are often busy with their training, competitions, and travel, so the app should be as easy to use as possible to prevent mistakes and streamline the filing process.

Better Notifications and Reminders

- Improvement: Providing timely and customizable notifications to remind athletes of upcoming deadlines (like the 15th of the month), especially around busy periods (e.g., holiday season). Additionally, offering a “grace period” notification when there is an opportunity to make last-minute corrections or adjustments would be helpful.
- Why it matters: Athletes are often managing multiple commitments and travel schedules, so having reminders pop up well before the deadline would help reduce the likelihood of filing failures and make the process less stressful.

26. The app is not working with mobile devices as it should. Sometimes it is not possible to fill the whereabouts, as the window keeps shutting down.

27. Sometimes the app is not working and for every change I do I have to restart the app and log in again. That's not really helpful. So maybe a app that is working more fluently.

28. In equestrian sports we are often enough at venues with no internet so there needs to be a better way to inform the necessary authorities about the whereabouts

29. Improvements: Easier to use, better reminders.

Likes: Convenient updates, clear confirmations.

30. Ease of use

31. Ease of use like an app

32. To become an application for ease of use

33. I am happy with the things that are.

34. Call the athlete upon arrival at the location, rather than waiting 55 minutes and then calling him five minutes before the end of the period.

35. An audio version could be added. Then the system upgrade should be reduced especially when filling the new quota since downtime can lead to filling failures. Am happy with the simplicity of it
36. everything
37. Peut être ajouter un lien pour envoyer directement la localisation GPS.
38. make the app more easier to use
39. Make the app easier
40. Make the app easier to use daily
41. Make app easier to use
42. Filling in training locations where always challenging. The rest seems to be fine. I like color differentiations
43. The Athlete Central application has greatly improved the experience compared to the previous system, with a more intuitive interface and good notifications. However, it would be important to improve technical stability and allow a clearer visualisation of monthly planning. I also miss a more reliable confirmation system and integration with my personal calendar to avoid forgetting.
44.
  1. To being able to fill it out without wifi so that it then will change
  2. Make it more stable and not needing the best internet and if you delete a date you can choose which dates to choose
45. Make the app easier and better
46. Make the app easier to use please
47. Improvements: easier use, faster updates.  
Likes: reminders, simple input.
48. Improvements: easier use, faster updates.  
Likes: reminders, simple input.
49. Original: Primera vez que la utilizo y me agrada.  
Translation: First time I use it and I like it.
50. Improvements:
  - Make the app faster and more stable.
  - Add reminders before deadlines.Good things:
  - It's easy to use.
  - I like that I can update my info anytime.
51. Two things I would like to see improved:
  - User interface could be more intuitive and easier to navigate.
  - Notification reminders could be more timely and customizable.Two things I am happy with:

- The app makes submitting whereabouts information convenient and accessible from anywhere.
- The integration with anti-doping authorities ensures up-to-date communication and compliance.

52. I am happy with the app as it is

53. Two things I would like to see improved in Athlete Central:

- More intuitive and faster interface
- Make navigation and data filling easier, with fewer clicks and more agility, especially for updating last-minute information.
- Custom notifications and reminders
- More efficient and customizable alerts to remind you of important deadlines, with notifications that are clear and non-invasive.

Two things I like about Athlete Central:

- Direct and easy access via mobile app
- The ability to update whereabouts anytime, anywhere is very convenient for athletes with busy schedules.
- Automatic synchronization and shipping confirmation
- Receiving clear confirmation after sending information provides assurance that the data was recorded correctly.

54. Needs improvement:

- Better offline functionality.
- More intuitive notifications or alerts for missing info.

Positive points:

- Easy interface for daily entries.
- Clear calendar view of 60-minute slots.

55. Allow real-time syncing with calendar apps (Google/Apple).

56. Fewer questions Answer in Persian Great for doping tests Useful for awareness

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**Question 3b:** Do you agree that DCOs should be able to call athletes outside of their 60-minute time slot and under those two circumstances? **If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?**

1. I understand why DCOs might need to call athletes outside of the 60-minute time slot in some special situations—like when they have reliable information about where the athlete is but can’t get access, or when a test is urgent based on lab recommendations. In those rare cases, a phone call could help make testing more effective and keep sports clean.

But at the same time, I think it's important to protect the athlete's privacy and avoid extra pressure. If phone calls outside the set time become more common, it might make athletes feel like they're being watched all the time, even when they're not supposed to be tested. That could be stressful, especially for younger athletes or those with busy school schedules.

So I think phone calls should only happen in very limited and clearly defined situations, and there should be strong rules to make sure they're not misused. That way, we can balance fairness in testing with respect for athletes' personal space and mental well-being.

2. Yes but target tests must protect non notice element.
3. Creo que se debe tener unos tiempos limites para este tipo de procesos. (I think there should be time limits for this type of process.)
4. The athletes time should be respected
5. Consider deaf athletes can't phone - SMS communication or Video Call with sign language interpreters communication is required. Athletes should be able to inform the NADO how to communicate (SMS or Video call) as not all deaf athletes can read/write well and rely on sign language interpreting.
6. Bcz may be the athlete could not be able at that moment
7. It's not fair
8. The athlete has already provided the information and their 60-minute slot along with the location. The rules are established and must be respected. The DCO's job is something else
9. Original: Porque nem sempre o atleta vai estar em condições de fazer o teste no momento da ligação, as vezes pode estar ocupado com outra coisa  
Translation: Because the athlete will not always be able to take the test at the time of the call, sometimes he may be busy with something else
10. Although I agree that the doping officer should be allowed to call the athlete outside of the time slot, the athlete may not answer an unknown number or may not respond for various reasons, such as: (not having the phone with them, sleeping, being at a party, or not having phone signal). The inability to contact the athlete by phone, both during the mandatory 60 minutes and outside of it, should not be subject to a sanction or serve as a basis for a decision in a process.
11. Yes. In special cases, like reliable location info or urgent tests, it's reasonable for DCOs to call outside the 60-minute window.
12. with spam calls flooding everybody's phones there's the risk that an athlete would kill a phone call and look sus even if they did nothing wrong
13. Athletes have a life to live. Let calls be restricted to the 60min timeslot
14. They dont have the write to call only if they informed me.
15. It would invade their privacy
16. Can't be always on call
17. Because they might not be able to attend
18. The proposal makes sense to balance effective testing under exceptional circumstances.

19. Mantener la privacidad y el respeto al atleta es importante, pero también hay que garantizar la integridad de los controles antidopaje. (Maintaining the athlete's privacy and respect is important, but the integrity of doping controls must also be guaranteed.)

[Return to survey responses](#)

**Question 3c:** What pieces of information would you expect to receive from a DCO during such a call to validate their identity and the request to provide a sample at a specified location?

1. If I receive a phone call from a Doping Control Officer (DCO), I would want to make sure the call is real before doing anything. To feel safe and know it's official, I would expect them to tell me:
  - Their full name and what organization they work for (like WADA or a national anti-doping agency).
  - The reason for the call, like if I've been selected for a test.
  - The time and location where they want me to give the sample.
  - Some kind of official ID number or badge info so I can check if they're really a DCO.
  - That they'll show their ID in person when we meet.

I'd also want to tell my parents and have them talk to the DCO too. I think it's important that everything feels safe and clear, especially since I'm still a teenager."

2. ADAMS ID number  
DCO ID number and who issued with date
3. It should be their accreditation with their ID, sent to the messenger before the call to have the opportunity to check. But it can be considered as advanced notice.
4. Perhaps a verification process via app?
5. I hope they can provide DCO personal information, organisation location and after the phone call, their identity need to send to athletes via email or message for athlete double confirm.
6. Identification  
Organisation and code if there is one  
Reason for calling
7. Name, identification number of organization, testing body
8. full details of their identity and card
9. I would expect the DCO to give their full name, show official ID, mention the testing agency, and explain the reason for the test and the location details.
10. Original: Que confirme que es un DCO.  
Translation: Please confirm that you are a DCO.
11. His name and my information
12. Their id and their permit to perform the control

13. The confidential information at the WADA athlete's page, to know it's actually a certified person that has access to this information and not someone acting as such
  14. some kind of verification y can look up in the official WADAs website
  15. I would expect the DCO to provide their full name, organization affiliation, and an official identification number for verification. Additionally, they should clearly explain the purpose of the call, the testing procedure, and confirm the specific location for sample collection.
  16. Where are you?  
Do you give ne permission to come?
  17. Their name and what they are calling for.
  18. Original: Identificación correcta del DCO para evitar situaciones de peligro  
O que la misma aplicación envíe una notificación de que posiblemente me marcaran  
Translation: Correct identification of the DCO to avoid dangerous situations  
Or the same app may send a notification that I may be flagged
  19. I would expect the DCO's name, position, organization, test details, location, athlete's identity confirmation, and clear instructions on where and when to go for the sample collection.
  20. Original: Pasaporte  
Translation: passport
  21. Just an ID with the name and employee number
  22. Original: Información sobre el control y coordinación para el cumplimiento del reglamento  
Translation: Information on control and coordination for compliance with the regulations
  23. Original: preguntas clave de seguridad como en los bancos  
Translatin: key security questions like in banks
  24. The exact info that I put on the App so I can know they have access to it.
  25. identity number, athlete code
  26. Original: Identificación del agente:
    - Nombre completo del ACA.
    - Número de credencial o identificación oficial emitida por la organización antidopaje correspondiente (por ejemplo, una agencia nacional o la WADA).
    - Afiliación institucional (nombre de la organización para la que trabaja).
- Motivo de la llamada:
- Explicación breve y oficial de que el motivo es notificar un control antidopaje, en cumplimiento de las normas pertinentes.
- Detalles del control:
- Tipo de control: en competición, fuera de competición, seguimiento, etc.
  - Lugar donde se solicita la provisión de la muestra (puede ser el domicilio registrado, un lugar de entrenamiento, etc.).

- Fecha y hora programada para la recolección.

Confirmación de la identidad del deportista:

- Preguntas razonables para confirmar que se está hablando con la persona correcta (por ejemplo, fecha de nacimiento, número de pasaporte, o información ya registrada oficialmente).

Translation:

Reason for the call:

- Brief, official explanation that the reason is to report a doping control, in compliance with the relevant regulations.

Details of the control:

- Type of control: in-competition, out-of-competition, monitoring, etc.
- Location where the sample is requested (this could be the registered address, a training location, etc.).
- Scheduled date and time for collection.

Confirmation of the athlete's identity:

- Reasonable questions to confirm that you are speaking with the correct person (e.g., date of birth, passport number, or information already officially recorded).

27. My document

28. If it's outside the one hour time slot provided by the athlete, why are they trying to test the athlete and how the athlete can show willingness to meet the DCO and proceed to the test.

29. I would like to receive an information of the test that they are going to apply, the requirement and the results of the test

30. Some form of 3rd party identification.

31. ID Number, details of why they are calling

32. all explanation about this process

33. During a call from a Doping Control Officer (DCO), I would expect to receive specific pieces of information to validate their identity and confirm the legitimacy of the sample request. These would include:

- Full name and official ID number of the DCO, which can be verified against known contacts or through the anti-doping agency.
- Organization they represent (e.g., WADA, national anti-doping agency).
- Details of the testing request, including the type of sample (urine, blood, etc.), the date and time, and the location of the collection.
- A reference or notification number related to the test.
- Confirmation that the request is in line with my whereabouts information and adheres to proper testing protocols.
- Instructions on how to verify the DCO's credentials, such as a contact number or website for confirmation.

34. Just identify and the steps to do for any request

35. Information that can prove the authenticity

36. Original: Información personal, acciones o actividades del momento ,ubicación, etc.  
Translation: Personal information, current actions or activities, location, etc.

37. Id number

38. Name age location ect

39. Original: Durante la llamada, el DCO debe proporcionar:

- Su nombre completo y credenciales oficiales.
- La organización antidopaje que representa.
- El motivo de la llamada y el tipo de muestra solicitada.
- La fecha, hora y ubicación exacta para el control.
- Detalles para verificar tu identidad y la suya, como datos del sistema ADAMS.

Translation: During the call, the DCO must provide:

- Your full name and official credentials.
- The anti-doping organization you represent.
- The reason for the call and the type of sample requested.
- The date, time, and exact location of the test.
- Details to verify your identity and theirs, such as ADAMS system data.

40. Complete Name, date of birth, contact information, etc.

41. Original: Nombre completo , identificación , detalles , ETC  
Translation: Full name, ID, details, ETC

42. Name, identity, date and time

43. Maybe an accepted pre approved password or verification email .

44. Never experienced it. Identification code.

45. Name of the testing authority and Name of DCO and the reason for calling.

46. That person must give their full information and also provide information about me.

47. 1. Full name and official identification number (e.g., WADA ID or the ID from the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization).

2. Name of the anti-doping organization they are representing (e.g., WADA or a national anti-doping agency).

3. Purpose of the call (to explain that it is for sample collection and state the reason — e.g., a targeted test or a time-sensitive follow-up test recommended by a laboratory).

4. Exact location and time of the sample collection.

5. Explanation of the exceptional circumstance that justifies the phone call (e.g., access restrictions to the athlete's location or urgent testing request)."

48. The details should include the organization name, full name, identification number, and the exact time and location of the test.

49. Information that has been coordinated with the athlete in advance

50. I would expect the DCO to clearly state:

- Their full name and official identification number.
- The organization they represent.
- The exact location and time where the sample is expected to be provided.
- A reason for the out-of-schedule call (e.g. exceptional circumstance or clarification).
- A contact number or email I can use to verify their identity or report any issue.

It's important that this information is clear to avoid confusion, fraud, or unnecessary pressure on the athlete.

51. maybe a code or something that they gave me at the first

52. Reason for request

53. I think, where are you? We need to test you.

54. DCO name and identification number.

Details of the test request, including the reason the athlete was contacted outside the 60-minute window.

Exact location where the test will be conducted.

Confirmation that it is an authorized test and not fraudulent.

55. Name, Identification number, organization

56. Must be contacted by a registered contact number that shows identity.

57. Original: Nome e documento

Translation: name and document

58. knowledge of a previously shared codeword

59. The Identity of DCO

60. Inform athlete's name, category, coach and the last informed overnight address

61. Name and dni

62. Original: Identificação do DCO (nome, cargo e organização).

Número de identificação do DCO para confirmar sua identidade.

Objetivo da ligação (solicitação para fornecer amostra de doping).

Local e horário para o teste, com detalhes sobre o local específico.

Autenticação da ligação (número de telefone oficial).

Explicação do processo de coleta de amostras.

Confirmação de paradeiro (endereço correto para o teste).

Translation:

DCO identification (name, position and organisation).

DCO identification number to confirm their identity.

Purpose of the call (request to provide doping sample).

Location and time of the test, with details of the specific location.

Authentication of the call (official telephone number).

Explanation of the sample collection process.

Confirmation of whereabouts (correct address for testing).

63. I would like to be informed about the reason for the call, and all necessary information.
64. The procedure of the test E.G. the sample can be taken from the blood or urine so that athletes especially blind athletes can be aware of what will happen during the test.
65. During a phone call from a Doping Control Officer (DCO), it's important for the athlete to receive clear and credible information to ensure the legitimacy of the call and to confirm the request for sample collection. To validate the DCO's identity and the authenticity of the request, the following pieces of information should be provided:
  1. DCO's Full Name and Title\*\*

\* The DCO should provide their **full name** and **official title** (e.g., "John Smith, Doping Control Officer"), so the athlete can verify the officer's identity. This helps avoid confusion with any potential impersonators.
  2. Identification Number or Reference Code\*\*

\* The DCO should provide a **unique identification number** or a **reference code** that the athlete can cross-check with the anti-doping organization or testing authority. This number would be listed on official documentation or in a system available to athletes, ensuring the officer's legitimacy.
  3. Organization and Contact Information\*\*

\* The DCO should identify the **anti-doping organization** they represent (e.g., National Anti-Doping Organization or International Federation), and provide a **contact number** or **email address** for verification. This allows the athlete to double-check if they have any doubts.
  4. The Reason for the Call\*\*

\* The DCO should explain the **purpose of the call**, confirming that it is related to an official **anti-doping test**. This helps the athlete understand that the call is legitimate and not related to any unrelated issues.
  5. Details of the Test (Location, Time, and Date)\*\*

\* The DCO should clearly state **where** and **when** the test is to take place (e.g., "Please come to the testing station located at [address] at [time]"). This ensures the athlete understands exactly where they need to go and when.
  6. The Process to Follow\*\*

\* The DCO should explain what the athlete needs to do next, such as **where to meet** or how to prepare for the test. This might include specific instructions like showing ID or carrying personal documents.

#### 7. Information on the Rights of the Athlete

\* The DCO should briefly inform the athlete of their **rights during the testing process**, including the right to request a **witness** or the option to **refuse the test** under certain circumstances. This ensures transparency and adherence to the athlete's rights.

#### 8. A Reference to a Test Form or Documentation

\* The DCO should provide information that allows the athlete to access or reference the **official documentation** for the test, such as a **doping control form**. This could include a **reference number** that corresponds to the test, providing further verification of the call.

#### 9. Verification Methods

\* The DCO could offer a **verification option** in case the athlete wishes to confirm the call independently. This might include offering a **callback option** to an official phone number or sending a **confirmation message** with the test details.

#### 10. Details of Any Exceptions or Special Circumstances

\* If there are any **special circumstances** (e.g., follow-up or target testing), the DCO should briefly explain why this test is different from a regular one, ensuring the athlete is fully informed about the process and reasoning.

#### Conclusion:

The athlete should receive enough detailed information to confidently verify the **identity of the DCO** and the legitimacy of the testing request. Clear, transparent communication is essential to avoid confusion, ensure trust in the anti-doping process, and protect the rights of athletes.

66. Their Federation ID and face timing to ID the individual who is calling.
67. thing you find in birth certificate and i wouldn't mind sending location somehow
68. If it is in a competition, respond immediately, but with speed and transparency in the results
69. Fournir un échantillon
70. Share his id
71. Original: Espero que o DCO se identifique claramente, informe a organização antidopeamento responsável, o motivo do contato, a natureza do teste (urina/sangue), o horário e local onde a coleta ocorrerá, e confirme dados pessoais de forma segura para garantir que a solicitação seja legítima. Também seria importante orientar sobre o procedimento e os direitos e deveres do atleta durante a coleta. Translation: I expect the DCO to clearly identify themselves, inform the responsible anti-doping organization, the reason for contact, the nature of the test (urine/blood), the time and place where the collection will take place, and confirm personal data in a secure manner to ensure that the request is legitimate. It would also be important to provide guidance on the procedure and the athlete's rights and duties during the collection.)
72. Civil Id
73. their name and accreditation
74. A call back service and a known phone number to the athlete

75. A specific for the athlete word or phrase
76. They should have verification such as a badge
77. "Name, organization they represent
78. May be sort of ID that can be easy to access thru internet to check."
79.
  1. Full name of the DCO
  2. Organization they represent
  3. Official ID or accreditation number
  4. Reason for the call
  5. Exact location and time for sample collection
  6. Confirmation of your identity as the athlete
80. explanation of the reason of calling
81. A code of communication
82. An additional piece of information that i would expect to receive would be in what time frame should i arrive at the described location.
83. Name
84. Define his name and provide information about the player, such as the identification number registered in the system, if any.
85. My personal number
86. id number
87. name
88. ID number
89. full name
90. Why did he choose me and based on what?
91. name
92. I think if he explains the situation, identify himself and maybe confirm an information about me it would be enough
93. Some sort of ID and maybe some id info on me as an athlete
94. name and id number
95. Send location
96. name
97. id number
98. name and which club
99. id number

100.name

101.name and id number

102.name

103.name

104.name

105.Name of the DCO and Identification no/card which an athlete is allowed to take a picture if need be

106.National identity

107.I would expect to receive full information on what is going to happen

108.They would want a sample to see if you use bad substances.

109.I would expect the DCO to provide their full name, official identification number, the organization they represent, details of the test request, and a way to verify their identity through official channels.

110.Everything i would be going through

111.The number and email

112.Il est essentiel que la procédure protège à la fois l'intégrité du contrôle et la sécurité de l'athlète.

Voici les éléments clés que l'athlète devrait recevoir au cours de l'appel téléphonique pour valider l'identité de l'appelant et la légitimité de la demande :

1. Identification claire de l'appelant

- Nom complet de l'agent de contrôle.
- Organisation antidopage mandatée (ex. : AMA, agence nationale, ITA, fédération internationale).
- Rôle ou fonction

2. Justification du contrôle

- Mention que le contrôle est conforme au programme de contrôle en vigueur.
- Préciser si c'est un contrôle planifié, ciblé ou hors compétition.
- La date prévue, créneau horaire proposé et lieu exact du prélèvement.
- Numéro d'identification professionnelle

3.Coordonnées pour vérification

- L'agent doit fournir un numéro de téléphone ou courriel vérifiable d'un responsable de l'organisation antidopage pour confirmer l'appel.
- Idéalement, une preuve écrite de la mission (e-mail officiel ou notification via ADAMS) doit suivre rapidement l'appel.

4. Mentions légales et obligations

- Possibilité d'être accompagné( pour l'athlète) droit de poser des questions, vérification de l'identité de l'agent au moment du prélèvement.

113.The procedure, the provisions

114. Them to say who they are and what they need.

115. his id

116. His id

117. his id

118. Show id

119. Show his id

120. His id

121. During a call from a Doping Control Officer (DCO) requesting a sample at a specified location, it is essential that the DCO verifies their identity and the legitimacy of the request. The DCO should clearly state their full name and the organization they represent (e.g., USADA, WADA, or another National Anti-Doping Organization). Athletes should be able to verify the DCO's identity through official credentials, such as a DCO ID number or badge. If the interaction is in person, the DCO must present a photo ID issued by the anti-doping organization. The DCO should also provide a clear explanation of the purpose of the call, specifically that it is to notify the athlete of a doping control test and to arrange or confirm the location and timing of the sample collection. They should indicate the type of test to be conducted, including whether it is in-competition or out-of-competition, and whether it involves urine, blood, or both.

In addition, the DCO should offer a brief overview of the athlete's rights (e.g., the right to have a representative present, the ability to record the process) and responsibilities (e.g., remaining in direct observation once notified). Lastly, the DCO must provide contact information, such as a phone number or the name and contact of a supervisor, so the athlete can independently verify the request with the relevant anti-doping organization. "

122.– Their full name

- The organization they represent
- The reason for the call and details of the test request
- A callback number

123. Maybe a video call

124. Maybe some kind of number to prove their identity.

125. Proof of identity, reason for providing a sample

126. Name, surname, function

127. Knowledge about my case and myself (DOB, Name, locations, sports), maybe an employee no. from him/her,

128. Original: Infos über meine Person, Sportart, Verband etc. von wem der Test angesetzt wurde  
Translation: Information about me, sport, association, etc., who scheduled the test

129. The location, name of tournament

130. It is helpful if you already know the caller and have had experience with him.

131. Identification of the DCO

Reason for the call

Type of control

Place and time of the control

Procedure to be followed

Athlete's rights and duties

Contact for verification

132.A register of DCOs that is linked to a number the athlete can check on a website with picture.

133.Original: Seinen Namen, seinen Wohnort gegebenenfalls

Translation: His name, his place of residence if applicable

134.Original: Identificacion con nombre y un número de identidad y poder validarlo de alguna manera

Translation: Identification with name and an identity number and be able to validate it in some way

135.Prove ID that he is working with the anti-doping team

136.Original: Vidocall mit Ausweis Prüfung

Translation: Video call with ID verification

137.Show ID

138.Prove id

139.Getting details about their identity and getting much information about the location.

140.Getting details about the identity and much information about the location

141.His passport number

142.All information

143.The identification

144.Getting details about their identity and getting much information about the location.

145.Name, organization, reason for call.

146.Rules

147.Personal athlete id number

148.Name, organization, reason for call.

149.Send me his ID or any evidence

150.Show ID

151.Send me his ID

152.Original: Name,Nachname und Dienstnummer(Falls Vorhanden)

Translation: Name, surname and service number (if applicable)

153.that is clearly identified

154.Name and reason

155.Their full name, organization, official ID number or badge, and the test request reference number. Also, they should confirm your name, sport, and date of birth.

156. Their name and ID.
157. confirm identity, location, tracking or tracing id on call/test, schedule new test period
158. Original: tražila bi ga da mi se predstavi dokaze da je on osoba koja je stvarna i tek tada bi pristala na zahtijev, radi svoje sigurnosti  
Translation: I would ask him to present me with evidence that he is a real person and only then would I agree to the request, for my own safety.
159. Getting details about their identity and getting much more information about the location.
160. Original: da mi se predstavi, da mi dokaze da se radi o istinitoj i pouzdanoj kao i odgovornoj osobi  
Translation: to introduce themselves to me, to prove to me that they are a truthful and reliable as well as responsible person
161. I would expect the DCO to provide their full name, the organization they represent (e.g., WADA or National Anti-Doping Organization), a contact number to verify their identity, and clear details about the testing request including the location and reason for the call.
162. Original: Enviar un Generador de código que cumple con ambas partes  
Translation: Submit a Code Generator that meets both parts
163. Original: Algún número de identificación único.  
Translation: Some unique identification number.
164. Name and an identification method.
165. Full name of the DCO, Organization to which the DCO belongs, Official identification number or credential of the DCO, Reason for the call, Location and time where the test is to be performed, Contact information for callback
166. Full name and ID of the DCO  
Testing authority or agency name  
Reference code or document confirming the test request  
Time and location request for sample collection
167. Original: Luogo di presenza in quel momento  
Translation: Place of presence at that moment
168. 1. Full name of the DCO (including ID number or official accreditation, if available)  
2. Name of the responsible Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) (e.g., NADO, WADA, International Federation)  
3. Reason for the call
  - clearly stating that this is an exceptional circumstance as defined in the IST (e.g., access issue at the location or urgent follow-up test)

4. Reference to an official test mission (e.g., Mission Order ID)
  - a documented authorization for the test

5. Contact details for verification

- phone number or email of an independent contact person at the relevant ADO, whom the athlete can call to confirm the legitimacy of the request

6. Confirmation that the DCO will present official identification upon arrival

- the DCO should state that they will show their official credentials in person

7. Optional

- A pre-agreed security code or password system between the athlete and the ADO, to be used during phone contact for verification.

169. All the commission names and the purposes to do the test

170. All the members name

171. Clear reason for the call

Clear and legitimate identification

172. I would expect the DCO to provide their full name, organization, contact info, test location and time, and confirm the athlete's identity.

173. The official phone number of the anti-doping organization that the athlete can contact to verify the legitimacy of the call. Full name of DCO. Official identification number (or another form of identification), contact phone number or email address of the official organization for further verification. Exact location where the sample will be collected (e.g., place of residence, training center). Scheduled time of arrival or meeting. Information about the person who will accompany the testing process (e.g., official chaperone or medical technician).

174. Name and WADA ID

175. Original: Información completa y motivo de llamada

Translation: Complete information and reason for call

176. Original: El nombre completo, ¡ Y algún lugar en específico, y que hago en ese lugar

Translation: The full name, and a specific place, and what I do there

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**Question 3d:** Do you think there are other situations in which it would be appropriate to call an athlete for testing outside of their 60-minute time slot (please provide examples)?

1. I think testing should normally happen during the 60-minute time slot, because that's the rule and it gives athletes a clear schedule to follow. It helps us plan our day and feel more in control.

But maybe in rare and serious situations, it could be okay to allow testing outside of that time—like if a lab says a follow-up test needs to be done quickly, or if the Doping Control Officer goes to a location where the athlete is, but can't get access due to security rules. In those cases, I understand why some flexibility might be needed to protect clean sport.

On the other hand, if testing outside the time slot becomes too common, it could feel unfair or stressful. Athletes might start to feel like they're being watched all the time, or that the system is unpredictable. It could also be confusing, especially for younger athletes who already try hard to follow the whereabouts rules.

So overall, I think it's okay only in very limited and clearly defined situations, and it should always be explained well and follow strict rules to protect both fairness and athlete rights.

2. Cannot access to venue / training place
3. I would rather receive a call in any scenario than to be given a filing failure or missed test. If the DCO is unable to access a building outside of a timeslot for example he should call
4. A week before and a day before
5. Yes, there are some situations where it's appropriate to call an athlete for testing outside their 60-minute time slot.

For example, if an athlete is competing in a late-night event or training at a different time, they might be tested afterward. Another example is during a special investigation or if there's a reason to believe the athlete is avoiding testing.

6. If im out in a 4 hour ride far away of my house
7. Just if there were issues on their transportation not allowing them to be on time to perform the test
8. Yes, there are situations where testing outside the 60-minute window is appropriate.

Suspicion of doping (e.g. whistleblower info or sudden performance spikes)

Missed tests/history of whereabouts issues

During or around major competition      Ongoing doping investigations

9. No, I don't think it's appropriate to call athletes for testing outside of their 60-minute time slot. The designated timeframe is crucial for maintaining fairness and consistency in the testing process.
10. Original: Si dentro de los 60 minutos el atleta no responde  
Si el laboratorio pide corroborar alguna prueba  
Translation: If the athlete does not respond within 60 minutes  
If the laboratory requests corroboration of any test
11. Yes, situations like sudden injuries, unplanned schedule changes, or urgent travel circumstances could justify contacting an athlete outside their 60-minute window to ensure proper testing without delays.
12. Yes, if it's for safety reasons

13. Original: Sí, hay situaciones específicas en las que sería apropiado y permitido llamar a un deportista para notificar un control antidopaje fuera de su franja horaria de 60 minutos. Algunos ejemplos son:

Controles fuera de competición aleatorios: Las organizaciones antidopaje pueden realizar controles en cualquier momento y lugar, no limitados al período de 60 minutos que el deportista declara como disponibilidad prioritaria.

Ejemplo: Un control sorpresa en el lugar de entrenamiento a las 10:00 a.m., aunque el deportista haya indicado su ventana de 60 minutos a las 7:00 p.m.

Controles específicos de inteligencia o investigación: Si hay información que sugiere un riesgo potencial de dopaje, la agencia puede decidir actuar de inmediato.

Ejemplo: Una llamada a un deportista a las 5:30 a.m. para una prueba urgente basada en informes de movimientos sospechosos en un campamento de entrenamiento.

Competencias y viajes: Si un deportista está compitiendo o viajando, los controles pueden programarse o realizarse fuera de su franja habitual.

Ejemplo: Llamarlo en un aeropuerto a las 11:00 p.m. para realizar un control antes de un vuelo internacional.

Translation:

Yes, there are specific situations in which it would be appropriate and permissible to call an athlete to notify them of a doping test outside of their 60-minute window. Some examples include:

Random Out-of-Competition Testing: Anti-doping organizations may conduct tests at any time and place, not limited to the 60-minute window the athlete declares as their priority availability.

Example: A surprise test at the training facility at 10:00 a.m., even if the athlete has indicated their 60-minute window at 7:00 p.m.

Specific Intelligence or Investigative Testing: If there is information suggesting a potential doping risk, the agency may decide to act immediately.

Example: A call to an athlete at 5:30 a.m. for an urgent test based on reports of suspicious activity at a training camp.

Competitions and Travel: If an athlete is competing or traveling, tests may be scheduled or conducted outside of their regular window.

Example: Calling you at an airport at 11:00 p.m. for pre-flight screening before an international flight.

14. Original: Si cuando realmente se requiera y sea necesario el contacto  
Translation: If when contact is really required and necessary
15. Yeas, maybe if there's an inconsistency
16. Anytime DCO are trying to test outside the 60-minute time slot, athlete should receive a call to give him or her the opportunity to get tested, if they can meet in a short time.
17. Original: que no se encuentre por competencias y que no pudo informar anteriormente por la imprevista de está. para notificar y si el atleta no esta por emergencias familiares  
Translation: who is not in a competition and who could not inform previously due to unforeseen event. to notify and if the athlete is not in a competition due to family emergencies
18. Maybe not before a competition I mean 60 minutes before
19. Yes, in exceptional cases such as a natural disaster, emergency evacuation, or sudden travel change due to unforeseen circumstances. In such situations, a phone call may help clarify the athlete's location and avoid unnecessary violations.
20. they mention who they are, ask for your name and the country of the athlete
21. Original: Sí, en casos como:
  - Controles fuera de competición sorpresa.
  - Eventos o entrenamientos no reportados.
  - Reubicación temporal no actualizada en ADAMS.
  - Investigaciones específicas o urgentes.

Translation: Yes, in cases such as:

- Surprise out-of-competition tests.
- Unreported events or training sessions.
- Temporary relocation not updated in ADAMS.
- Specific or urgent investigations.

22. When the athlete have an emergency

23. During competitions or events

24. Last minute unavoidable change of plan by an athlete. Illness or family issues.

25. Yes, here are a few additional situations where it might be appropriate to call an athlete for testing outside of their 60-minute time slot:

1. Emergency Situations: If there's an urgent health or safety issue affecting the athlete or the testing team that requires immediate communication.
2. Major Competitions or Travel Days: When an athlete is traveling for international competitions and their whereabouts have suddenly changed (e.g., flight delays or cancellations), a timely call may help ensure testing can still occur.
3. Mistaken Whereabouts Entry: If an athlete accidentally submits incorrect information and realizes the error, a call could help clarify the location and enable proper testing.
4. Anti-doping rule violation investigation: In rare cases where the athlete is part of a specific investigation and urgent testing is needed to secure evidence.

26. I think it can be done with supervision.

27. Contact for coordinating urgent post-competition tests, if the athlete is in a critical condition (e.g., injured or unwell), or due to a system error or technical issue.

28. I would expect the DCO to clearly state:

1. Their full name and official identification number.
2. The organization they represent.
3. The exact location and time where the sample is expected to be provided.
4. A reason for the out-of-schedule call (e.g. exceptional circumstance or clarification).
5. A contact number or email I can use to verify their identity or report any issue.

It's important that this information is clear to avoid confusion, fraud, or unnecessary pressure on the athlete.

29. yes for example after some trainings

30. I think it's fine as it is and there's no need to change it.

31. Original: Acho que deveria chamar o atleta depois do intervalo para coletar o exame pós o atleta estará concentrado no treino

Translation: I think you should call the athlete after the break to collect the exam after the athlete will be focused on training.

32. If there are complaints, I think that's a good reason.
33. In emergency situations or technical failures in the sample collection system (for example, a failure in the collection equipment that makes collection impossible at the scheduled time).
34. If the athlete is not found in the informed location of the whereabouts
35. Original: Em casos de suspeita de doping  
Translation: In cases of suspected doping
36. Original: Sim , por exemplo o Deslocamento de última hora devido a mudanças no cronograma de competição: Se um atleta for transferido ou mudar de local de competição de última hora e os testes precisem ser feitos fora do intervalo, seria razoável contatá-lo.  
Translation: Yes, for example Last minute relocation due to competition schedule changes: If an athlete is transferred or changes competition venues at the last minute and testing needs to be done outside of the break, it would be reasonable to contact them.
37. Only if it is something very urgent.
38. Yes, there are a few other situations in which it could be appropriate for a Doping Control Officer (DCO) to call an athlete outside of the 60-minute time slot. These situations should be rare and well-defined, and they should always be in line with the principles of **fairness** and **transparency**. Below are some examples of situations where a call outside the designated 60-minute window might be warranted:
- 1. Athlete Is in a Remote Location with Limited Access**
- Example:** If the athlete is training or competing in a **remote area** with limited access (e.g., remote training camps, high-altitude camps, or isolated locations with poor infrastructure), the DCO may need to call to confirm or clarify the athlete's exact location. If the DCO was unable to access the area initially due to access restrictions (e.g., lack of access due to gates, limited security clearance), a phone call could help to ensure the athlete is located and tested properly.
- Why it's appropriate:** In cases of **restricted access** to the testing location, the DCO's call would be necessary to **prevent unnecessary delays** and ensure the test is conducted.
- 2. Mistake in Whereabouts Information**
- Example:** If the athlete has mistakenly submitted **incorrect whereabouts information** or provided outdated details that were not immediately updated, and the DCO is trying to locate the athlete for testing, the DCO may need to call to clarify or confirm the correct location.
- Why it's appropriate:** This ensures the **accuracy** of the whereabouts data and helps the DCO **locate** the athlete quickly to avoid unnecessary delays in the testing process.
- 3. Last-Minute Changes in Training or Competition Schedule**
- Example:** If the athlete's **schedule changes suddenly**, such as an unscheduled practice session, last-minute competition, or a shift in training venue due to unforeseen circumstances, the DCO may need to contact the athlete to confirm their whereabouts or ensure they can be tested.
- Why it's appropriate:** Flexibility in adjusting to last-minute changes ensures that athletes can still be tested under **fair conditions**, even if their schedules shift unexpectedly.
- 4. International Travel or Relocation**

\* **Example**: If an athlete is **traveling internationally** or relocating for a competition, there could be **delays** or **changes in travel logistics** that affect their ability to be reached on time. The DCO may need to reach out if there's an issue with the **athlete's arrival time** or if they're in transit, preventing them from being available within the 60-minute window.

\* **Why it's appropriate**: A phone call in such cases helps the DCO **coordinate the testing** efficiently, even when the athlete is facing travel disruptions.

#### **5. Special Circumstances with Immediate Follow-Up or Verification**

\* **Example**: If there's an **urgent need for a follow-up test** based on new information, such as a **laboratory request** for a time-sensitive retest or a new development in the athlete's test history (e.g., unusual results), the DCO might need to contact the athlete outside of the 60-minute timeframe to schedule the **urgent follow-up**.

\* **Why it's appropriate**: In time-sensitive cases like follow-up tests or retests required by the laboratory, the integrity of the testing process relies on the ability to quickly reach the athlete.

#### **6. Extreme Weather or Natural Disasters**

\* **Example**: In the case of **extreme weather events** or **natural disasters** (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, floods), where the athlete might be **delayed** or **unable to reach the designated testing location**, a phone call may be necessary to confirm the athlete's situation or to assist in **rearranging the testing**. but the athlete should not be sanctioned if he does not answer the phone

39. Original: Sou atleta de ciclismo de estrada e tenho treinos com mais de 5 horas de duração na estrada, então seria apropriado ligar para o atleta fora do horário de 60min  
Translation: I am a road cycling athlete and have training sessions lasting more than 5 hours on the road, so it would be appropriate to call the athlete outside of the 60min time slot.
40. For testing results to make the athletes aware.
41. Practice location
42. Original: Sim, em casos excepcionais pode ser apropriado. Por exemplo: Quando há suspeita fundamentada de tentativa de evasão ou manipulação. Se o atleta estiver em período de viagem internacional e os horários previamente indicados se tornarem inviáveis. Situações médicas urgentes ou internações. Durante competições onde o atleta esteja em trânsito entre locais e não possa ser localizado no horário fixado.  
Nesses casos, o contato fora do horário poderia preservar a integridade do sistema antidopagem, desde que respeitando os direitos do atleta e sendo bem documentado.  
Translation: Yes, in exceptional cases it may be appropriate. For example: When there is a well-founded suspicion of attempted evasion or manipulation. If the athlete is traveling internationally and the previously scheduled times become unfeasible. Urgent medical situations or hospitalizations. During competitions where the athlete is in transit between locations and cannot be reached at the scheduled time.  
In these cases, contact outside of these hours could preserve the integrity of the anti-doping system, as long as it respects the athlete's rights and is well documented.
43. Repeat doping violators
44. Let them play the rope and see how much it affects the decisive
45. A vacation or a training location outside the training camps

46. Yes. For example:
  1. Sudden competition rescheduling
  2. Suspicious behavior or tip-off requiring immediate testing
  3. Missed test follow-up within the same day
  4. Emergency medical situations affecting availability
47. Doar in ziua campionatului (Only on championship day)
48. If they are under suspicion of using an un-disclosed substance after the end of the said time frame.
49. In case of doubt
50. Not knowing the exact location
51. location
52. location
53. To determine the location or not to answer the bell
54. contact his supervisor by phone.
55. If the previous testing samples are lost?
56. location
57. When unable to determine location
58. location
59. location
60. location
61. location
62. location
63. That they found out that her/he have been using bad substances. For example. They can come to your house and tell you or if they want another sample.
64. Oui, il peut exister des situations exceptionnelles dans lesquelles contacter un sportif en dehors de sa plage horaire de 60 minutes.
  1. Contrôle ciblé urgent fondé sur des renseignements précis
  2. Participation à une compétition non planifiée
  3. Si un agent n'a pas pu localiser un sportif plusieurs fois, un appel peut être un dernier recours raisonnable pour lui permettre de coopérer avant qu'un manquement ne soit notifié.
65. If there is reasonable suspicion of doping.
66. Team USA AC believes WADA's restriction on phone calls to access gated residences undermines sample collection and athlete safety. The amendments that prohibit doping control officers (DCOs) from calling athletes to gain access to gated or restricted residences are counterproductive and undermine both athlete safety and the effectiveness of the testing process.

This rigid adherence to “no advance notice” testing fails to reflect the practical realities of many athletes' residential homes. In many cases, a brief phone call, often just minutes in advance, would be the only way for DCOs to enter secured buildings like an apartment or a gated community. Prohibiting such communication does not enhance the integrity of testing, it simply increases missed test rates due to logistical barriers. The case of Blessing Okagbare clearly demonstrates that athletes attempting to evade detection will simply not answer the door or the phone.

WADA should prioritize the collection of clean samples and the protection of athletes rather than enforcing rigid technicalities that produce no meaningful anti-doping benefit. Flexibility in situations involving restricted access is a common-sense measure that supports both the purpose and integrity of the anti-doping system.

67. Yes, in rare cases like travel changes, medical issues, or wrong information (if well documented).

68. It is not enough time when I am on some other location.

69. Return from injury, suspension or extended absence

Example: An athlete who has been injured for months returns to competition.

Reason: The frequency of testing is increased to ensure that the return complies with the rules.

70. Yes, in my view it would be more trustworthy if a athlete was tested the night before the match.

71. Emergencies, schedule changes.

72. Yes. For example, if an athlete's hotel was changed last minute during travel, or if the athlete is sick and at a different location for medical reasons. In emergencies, calling makes sense.

73. I don't think there are other situations

74. Yes, in my view it would be much more trustworthy if an athlete was tested the night before the game.

75. Other appropriate situations might include emergencies where immediate testing is crucial, such as suspicion of tampering with a sample or urgent follow-up after a positive test. However, these should be rare and clearly justified to protect athletes' privacy and rights.

76. Original: Si es por guardar la seguridad al atleta en caso de viaje o condiciones climáticas que puedan perjudicar al atleta.

Translation: If it is to ensure the athlete's safety in case of travel or weather conditions that could be harmful to the athlete.

77. I don't think it would be appropriate

78. Medical emergency situation

If there is reliable information that the athlete is experiencing a medical emergency that could interfere with the test result (for example, emergency use of a prohibited medication), the call could serve to clarify the situation and avoid unfair penalties.

Administrative error or urgent whereabouts update

If the anti-doping organization identifies a critical error or missing information in the athlete's whereabouts and needs to quickly correct or confirm it to ensure the validity of the test.

Sudden change in test location

If the location initially informed in whereabouts undergoes a last-minute change (e.g.: change of hotel, training location or event), and it is necessary to notify the athlete to facilitate collection.

Urgent notification regarding multiple athletes

If there is a case of contamination or collective risk, and it is necessary to quickly contact several athletes for emergency testing.

79. Original: Tal vez para preguntar dónde está, como cuando no lo encuentran en ninguna de las ubicaciones proporcionadas  
Translation: Maybe to ask where it is, like when they can't find it in any of the provided locations
80. Only if the athlete has submitted a travel notice or unexpected emergency is confirmed, such as a sudden injury requiring hospital admission.
81. Yes, in emergencies like sudden travel changes or medical issues, calling outside the 60-minute slot is appropriate.
82. When the athlete is eating
83. Original: Emergencias médicas o cambios repentinos de ubicación  
Translation: Medical emergencies or sudden changes of location
84. Original: Si porque se pueden dar dopajes accidentales y esaa prueba afueras de su franja ayudaría a probar su negligencia  
Translation: Yes, because accidental doping can occur and that test outside their range would help prove their negligence.
85. Original: Solo si es una situación urgente  
Translation: Only if it is an urgent situation

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**Question 3f:** Do you believe that the use of a phone call to contact athletes for testing, even under exceptional circumstances, compromises the principle of 'no advance notice'? **If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, why?**

1. I can see how phone calls to athletes could be helpful in special situations, like when a Doping Control Officer (DCO) is unable to reach an athlete's location or when a follow-up test is urgently needed. But I also think that phone calls could go against the idea of “not giving advance notice,” which is one of the core principles of anti-doping rules.

If athletes get a call outside of their 60-minute time slot, it might feel like they're being caught off guard, even if the reason is valid. It could make athletes nervous and feel like their privacy is being invaded. Some athletes might even feel like they can't trust the system or that it's unfair, especially if the call doesn't follow the official procedures.

On the other hand, if it's really a time-sensitive issue, like a test that needs to be done quickly to prevent cheating, I understand why phone calls might be necessary. But even in those cases, it's important that

the system still feels fair to athletes. They should be informed properly about why the test is happening, and the process should be transparent.

So, while I think it's okay in rare cases, it should always be done carefully and clearly, so it doesn't make athletes feel like their rights are being overlooked.

2. Athlete should not expect to receive phone call
3. Some athletes can get a phone call while the other's can't. It's not 100% fair.
4. This scenario gives athletes a little bit of safety if they would for example be asleep when a DCO comes to their overnight accommodation (outside of their timeslot) and not wake up from the bell. If the athlete present himself immediately after the phone call I think abusing this rule is almost impossible.
5. I don't find it to be an "advance notice", if the test is supposed to happen asap.
6. It is compulsory to know any information of that athlete
7. Original: Creo que se especifica muy bien las reglas.  
Translation: I think the rules are very well specified.
8. The phone call being done so close to the test being performed does not change the outcome. It's not enough time for anyone to "fix" it if a mistake was done.
9. only if the athlete does not answer
10. if the calls are limited to exceptional circumstances, they don't compromise the "no advance notice" principle and maintain fairness in the anti-doping process.
11. Original: Hay situaciones de emergencia  
Translation: There are emergency situations
12. Because I've been in that situation where security doesn't allow the DCO to enter the building or hotel where I'm staying
13. That's a good point. The time between the call and the meeting should be quick enough to avoid any unnecessary delay.
14. Original: es verdad que al llamar se pone en aviso al atleta pero si se exige realizar las pruebas de una y no determinar fecha creo cumple con el objetivo, pues es muy improbable que el atleta pueda hacer algo que impida ver los resultados verdaderos si si ha consumido algo ilícito  
Translation: it is true that when calling the athlete is notified, but if they require the tests to be carried out in one go and no date to be set, I believe it fulfills the objective, since it is very unlikely that the athlete can do something that would prevent the true results from being seen if they have consumed something illegal.
15. There's the possibility the athlete might be a little far from the spot
16. No, what can you do in those 60 minutes?
17. You are giving the athlete a chance to not miss the test
18. No system is fool proof and sometimes we need to be flexible in today's day and age .
19. see above - access to information - sms/video call.
20. Because the athlete cannot do anything a few hours or a day before the test that could affect the accuracy of the test.
21. I don't think there will be a problem.

22. The principle of “no advance notice” means that athletes should have unexpected and random tests to prevent any potential manipulation or cheating. However, it doesn’t necessarily have to occur repeatedly so that athletes can better comply with all requirements and this principle isn’t compromised. Sometimes, though, an athlete may not be at the designated location, for example, due to a business or leisure trip, or training camp as a guest at a location different from the main camp they have notified, or they may be in a critical situation that forces them to leave the training and overnight accommodation temporarily. In such cases, contacting the athlete before the test is reasonable and fair, and it also makes the task easier for the doping officer.
23. A phone call, especially in exceptional or urgent circumstances, does not compromise the principle of ‘no advance notice’—if someone is doping, a call won’t change their biological status in a few minutes. In fact, calling can even help ensure the test happens promptly, especially when the athlete is nearby and available. It’s about practicality, not giving anyone time to “clean up,” which isn’t realistic in such a short window.
24. The principle of “no prior notice” should be maintained, but in exceptional circumstances, the possibility of telephoning an athlete would not compromise this principle, as the situation would require immediate action to ensure the integrity of the tests.
25. Because help the athlete to go to do the test
26. It does not compromise the principle if there is a small interval between the call and the testing
27. Original: Embora o princípio de "nenhum aviso prévio" seja fundamental para garantir a integridade dos testes, o uso de chamadas telefônicas em circunstâncias excepcionais (como situações de emergência ou testes sensíveis ao tempo) não comprometeria esse princípio, pois ainda se trata de uma abordagem controlada e com justificativa válida.  
Translation: While the “no advance notice” principle is fundamental to ensuring the integrity of testing, the use of telephone calls in exceptional circumstances (such as emergency situations or time-sensitive testing) would not compromise this principle, as it is still a controlled and validly justified approach.
28. In general, I think it's understood that we're signing over our lives and schedules to WADA/USADA, etc. As long as there's some understanding as to the real-world circumstances of athlete availability, I don't have a problem with advance notice or lack thereof.
29. Original: Acredito que, em circunstâncias excepcionais, o contato por telefone pode ser necessário para garantir a efetividade do controle, especialmente quando há dificuldades logísticas ou riscos de evasão. No entanto, esse contato não deve informar antecipadamente sobre o teste ou permitir qualquer preparação, para não comprometer o princípio do “sem aviso prévio”. Se for bem regulamentado, com critérios claros e registros detalhados, o contato telefônico pode ser compatível com esse princípio.  
Translation: I believe that in exceptional circumstances, telephone contact may be necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the control, especially when there are logistical difficulties or risks of evasion. However, this contact should not provide advance notice of the test or allow for any preparation, so as not to compromise the “no prior notice” principle. If well regulated, with clear criteria and detailed records, telephone contact can be compatible with this principle.
30. because its a special circumstance
31. I think the athlete assumes the risks
32. No. Because the call is for urgent or exceptional cases, not to warn the athlete. Testing still happens right away, so ""no advance notice"" is respected.

33. It is still supposed to be a short enough notice that would allow testing to find out whether someone has just used PED's , but saves the people who might be just about to use substances to delay it and not get detected
34. Because i believe that there is a good reason for that phone call.
35. If the examiner is unable to determine the exact location of the player
36. I don't think there's much an athlete can do in a, i don't know, 20 min window
37. Because I don't think it's being compromised if it's strictly necessary.
38. Maybe i was busy on not on home
39. Team USAAC believes the use of a phone call to contact athletes for testing—when used under exceptional and well-justified circumstances—does not inherently compromise the principle of no advance notice. This is due to the fact the core of the no advance notice principle is that athletes are not given undue time to evade or manipulate the testing process. As long as the phone call is part of the immediate notification process and the athlete is required to report for sample collection without delay, the integrity of the principle is maintained.
40. I think in such a short period of time an athlete can't do anything which will change the results of the test
41. There could be an exception if the athlete is not near the phone or the phone is turned off in some rare occasions.
42. The athlete, even with a phone call, will have no time to get a substance out of their system regardless of if they get a phone call or not.
43. Because I school are no phones allowed
44. No body will go from positive to negative in a few minutes, takes some mental pressure of the athletes
45. Original: Por que las sustancias están en el cuerpo y tardan en salir  
Translation: Because the substances are in the body and take time to leave
46. Because the call is justified and rare.
47. If you get called before you still cant "prepare" to cheat so the result will be the same if its spontaneous or if you know it 30 minutes before
48. Because in special situations, a short phone call is okay if it helps the DCO find the athlete. It doesn't break the "no advance notice" rule as long as the test happens immediately after.
49. If athletes are notified by phone, it may provide time for those who cheat
50. I don't believe phone calls under exceptional circumstances compromise the 'no advance notice' principle, as these calls are limited, justified, and essential to ensure effective testing while balancing fairness to athletes.
51. Original: La única manera que veo es si un atleta esta en un funeral, familiar  
Translation: The only way I see it is if an athlete is at a funeral, family
52. The use of exceptional calls may compromise 'no advance notice' somewhat, but if well regulated, it does not significantly harm the purpose of the principle.
53. Original: No porque solo es una notificacion  
Translation: No, because it's just a notification.

54. Original: No ya que la llamada telefónica se realiza cuando el control de dopaje será realizado en ese momento.  
Translation: No, since the phone call is made when the doping control will be carried out at that moment.
55. Because the situations allowed are truly exceptional and justified by access issues or urgent retesting needs. These do not constitute advance notice but rather logistical access measures.
56. a true athlete should always be available
57. Original: El principio de “sin previo aviso” implica que el atleta no debe saber con antelación exacta cuándo se le realizará la prueba, para evitar que pueda manipular la muestra o evadir el control.  
Translation: The “no advance notice” principle means that the athlete should not know in advance exactly when the test will be performed, to prevent them from tampering with the sample or evading control.

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**Question 4b:** Sample Collection procedures for athletes whom the sport gender is not specified under the applicable sport rules – Do you believe this approach adequately addresses the needs and concerns of athletes who compete in ‘open’ or mixed-gender sport categories? **If you answered “no” or “not sure” to the question above, what additional measures or clarifications would you suggest to ensure fair and respectful treatment in the sample collection process?**

1. I think it’s good that the new rule tries to give more flexibility for athletes who compete in “open” or mixed-gender events. Not every sport category fits into the usual male or female box, and athletes in these events still deserve the same respect and fairness during doping control.  
  
Letting the athlete declare their sport gender when they arrive at the doping control station makes sense, and I think it’s also good that if they don’t know or don’t identify clearly, they can choose the gender of the sample witness. That helps athletes feel safer and more in control, which is especially important for people who might feel uncomfortable or anxious during sample collection.  
  
But I also think this might still feel confusing or stressful for some athletes—especially if they’re young, shy, or not sure how to express their identity. Some might worry about being judged, or feel uncomfortable making that choice in front of others.  
  
So I think the system is moving in a better direction, but it should also make sure athletes get clear explanations in advance, and that Doping Control Officers are trained to be kind, respectful, and non-judgmental. That way, all athletes—including those in open or mixed-gender categories—can feel safe and supported during the process."
2. While I personally believe that biological sex offers a clear and fair framework for sport classification, I also deeply respect the diversity of identities among athletes. I hope anti-doping procedures can continue to balance fairness with inclusivity in a thoughtful and respectful way.
3. I think this approach is a good step in the right direction. It gives athletes in open or mixed-gender categories the chance to choose the gender of the sample collection personnel, which respects their comfort and privacy.  
  
Letting the athlete declare their sport gender or choose who witnesses the sample also helps avoid confusion and supports fairness in the process. Overall, it seems like a respectful and practical solution for all athletes."

4. I am not sure, because I am unsure what the requisite training for sample collection personnel will be on this matter. It seems good in theory - a lot of this confusion might also be addressed through the DCF - as it currently stands, there are only two genders on the form, which is not reflective of the reality of many athletes who exist outside the gender binary.
5. Original: Tener la claridad de toda la información que se va a utilizar  
Translation: Have clarity of all the information that will be used
6. I believe that more attention should be given to individual comfort and boundaries during sample collection. For athletes who may not feel comfortable with gender-based categorizations, I suggest the following:
  - The option to request a gender-neutral or specially trained DCO who is sensitive to these issues.
  - Clear communication before the test about who will conduct the sample collection, and the opportunity to express preferences or concerns.
  - Written guidelines that emphasize respect for personal identity, privacy, and psychological safety, ensuring no athlete feels exposed or disrespected during the process.

These steps could help ensure the process remains inclusive, respectful, and fair for all athletes regardless of how they relate to gender identity.

7. The proposed approach in the latest draft of the International Standard for Testing (IST) regarding athletes competing in ""open"" or mixed-gender sport categories seems like a **step forward** in addressing the **complexity** of gender identity in modern sport. However, there are several considerations to ensure it **adequately meets the needs and concerns** of these athletes.

**Strengths of the Proposed Approach:**

1. **Flexibility in Gender Declaration:**

\* Allowing athletes to **declare their preferred gender** for sample collection personnel ensures that the process respects their **personal comfort** and **dignity**. This is particularly important for athletes whose gender identity may not align with traditional male/female categories or for those competing in open or mixed-gender events, where the sport rules may not specify gender.

\* The fact that **athletes have the final say** in choosing their preferred gender for the DCO or witness is a significant strength. This empowers athletes to make a choice that aligns with their gender identity and respects their privacy, which can help alleviate concerns about gender-related discomfort.

2. **Addressing Non-Binary Athletes:**

\* For **non-binary, gender-fluid, or transgender athletes**, the ability to specify their preferred gender for sample collection is a much-needed improvement. It allows the anti-doping process to be more inclusive and sensitive to a broad spectrum of gender identities, avoiding the potential for discomfort or distress during the testing process.

3. **Consistency in Treatment:**

\* The proposed procedures ensure that athletes in open or mixed-gender events are treated consistently, even if their gender is not explicitly outlined in sport-specific rules. This contributes to the overall fairness of the anti-doping process by reducing ambiguity or potential confusion over how athletes should be treated during sample collection.

**Considerations and Potential Challenges:**

1. **Clarity Around Gender Preferences**:

\* While the athlete's preference for the gender of the sample collection personnel is **recorded** and considered final, there may need to be **clear guidelines** on how this preference is communicated to the DCO and the sample collection team, especially in large events where logistics can be complex.

\* In some cases, an athlete might **not feel comfortable declaring a gender preference** or might be unsure about what is best. In such cases, **additional support** might be required from the anti-doping organizations to help guide athletes through the decision-making process while ensuring their rights are protected.

2. **Potential for Misunderstanding**:

\* While this procedure is intended to respect athletes' gender identities, it might be perceived as confusing or difficult to implement if there are **miscommunications** or **lack of standardization** at the local or event level. For example, if athletes arrive at the doping control station and the process is not adequately explained or if staff are not trained to handle gender-related requests properly, this could lead to anxiety or stress for athletes.

\* Ensuring that **DCOs and personnel** are **properly trained** to handle such situations in a respectful and competent manner will be crucial to the success of this approach.

3. **Impact on Privacy**:

\* Even though athletes can declare their preferred gender for sample collection personnel, some may feel that this process still exposes or questions their **gender identity** in a potentially public or vulnerable setting. While the goal is to respect athletes' rights, it's important that the process remains **confidential** and does not lead to unnecessary exposure of sensitive information. Adequate measures should be in place to protect the athlete's privacy during this process.

4. **Logistical Challenges**:

\* For events with large numbers of athletes or where **multiple doping control stations**

8. As an athlete in an open gender sport - why on earth should we care what gender a person is, and then have the audacity to force them to publicly declare a gender that they can never change?

9. 1. Guidelines for non-binary athletes

2. DCO gender sensitivity training

3. Option for private or third-party observer

4. Confidential and respected athlete choice

10. While the proposed approach is respectful and practical, it is important to recognize that not all athletes may be familiar with the term "sport gender" or the related procedures, which could cause uncertainty. Therefore, clear communication and education beforehand are essential. Additionally, doping control stations must be properly trained and equipped to accommodate individual athlete preferences flexibly.

11. Original: Crear protocolos claros para manejar situaciones donde el atleta no quiera declarar género o tenga dudas.

Translation: Create clear protocols to handle situations where the athlete does not want to disclose gender or has questions.

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## International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations (ISII)

**Question 1b:** Confidential sources – Do you think this will better protect the privacy and safety of sources? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Yes, I think removing the requirement for anti-doping organizations to reveal their confidential sources to WADA is a good step to protect the privacy and safety of those who report important information. Sometimes people are scared to speak up because they're afraid of being exposed or getting into trouble. If they know their identity will stay private, they might feel safer and more willing to share what they know—especially if it helps catch cheating or fix a serious problem. At the same time, I think WADA still needs to be able to trust the information and make sure it's true. So maybe there should be a safe and secure way for WADA to work with the anti-doping organization without putting the source at risk. In the end, protecting the people who speak up is important if we want to keep sport clean and fair.
2. Better to share the information with WADA for ensuring investigations
3. Original: Podrían llegar a ser acusaciones falsas  
Translation: They could turn out to be false accusations
4. Why to remove it? You want to share all- be equal for all.
5. Yes, this will improve the protection of the confidentiality and safety of sources, as it reduces the risk of their exposure.
6. cause the identity of the sources might be revealed through their colleagues
7. As long as this data is treated confidentially, it should also be transmitted to check its credibility
8. Original: Necesitamos atletas de alto rendimiento, y instituciones que nos ayuden con eso  
Translation: We need high-performance athletes, and institutions that help us with that.
9. One protects the source, but thus does not demonstrate transparency and loses confidentiality if it is no longer required to be disclosed. Without this specific provision, there could be less formal protection for the identity of confidential human sources. This could make individuals reluctant to disclose information for fear of exposure or retaliation, but the overall impact would depend on what measures replace Article 4.2.3 and how effectively they are implemented. If new policies or measures are introduced that provide similar or enhanced protection, privacy and security of sources could still be maintained or even improved.

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**Question 1d:** If you had information concerning an athlete or athlete support personnel who was involved in doping, would you feel comfortable coming forward with information? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Honestly, I would want to do the right thing and help keep sport clean, but I'm not sure if I would feel totally safe giving information. It really depends on how protected I feel. If I knew for sure that my name would be kept secret, and that I wouldn't get in trouble or be treated badly by others, then yes—I'd be more willing to speak up. But if there's even a small chance that people could find out it was me, I'd be scared. At my age, it can be really hard to deal with pressure or judgment from others, especially in the sports world. I think if the system makes it easy, safe, and anonymous, more young athletes like me would have the courage to share what we know—because we do care about fairness.

2. No, I would not feel comfortable coming forward with information concerning an athlete or athlete support personnel involved in doping. Concerns about potential repercussions, such as retaliation or damage to my reputation, could deter me from reporting.
3. Original: podrias tener represalias  
Translation: you could face retaliation
4. Because I will be afraid my identity being exposed
5. Original: por que el caso de atletas de no culpa no seria lo conveniente y en personas de apoyo deberia ser lo correcto dar aviso a la infracción y corrupción del caso  
Translation: why in the case of no guilt athletes it would not be convenient and in the case of support people it should be correct to notify the infringement and corruption of the case
6. That's something private
7. myself yes, but I believe many deaf athletes not, due missing safe space and lack of education about this.
8. I have questions about an athlete, but I don't feel comfortable.
9. Without revealing the athlete's personal information or identity, if I were aware of the type of doping and the specific banned substance they used, I would share the information in order to inform other athletes and help prevent such incidents from happening again.
10. Because even if there is a promise of confidentiality, there's always a fear of retaliation, being isolated by others in the sport, or damaging relationships. The sports world is small, and it's not always easy to trust that your identity won't eventually be exposed—intentionally or not.
11. I am afraid of the consequences of disclosing information.
12. It is not comfortable to report someone, but it is the right thing to do, since he is breaking the rules of the game.
13. There is still a sense of fear regarding retaliation or being labeled a “snitch” within the sports environment. Unless there are very clear protections in place — legally and emotionally — for the person who reports, it can be hard to feel safe or supported enough to come forward.
14. Its not my job
15. Original: Embora a justiça no esporte e a integridade das competições sejam fundamentais, repassar informações sobre doping pode ser uma decisão difícil, dependendo das circunstâncias. A confiança na proteção da identidade da fonte e no tratamento justo do processo de investigação seria essencial para se sentir confortável em fazer a denúncia.  
Translation: While fairness in sport and the integrity of competitions are paramount, reporting information about doping can be a difficult decision, depending on the circumstances. Confidence in the protection of the source's identity and the fairness of the investigation process would be essential to feeling comfortable reporting.
16. Its not my place
17. Only if my identity was kept confidential
18. What do I get from turning in a person who I don't even know?
19. 1. Personal safety or retaliation  
2. Lack of anonymity or confidentiality

3. Fear of not being believed or supported
20. Well if he was someone I know, I wouldn't sleep at night
21. I wouldn't want to be exposed
22. Because it would be a sensitive topic to talk about
23. The recent changes to the substantial assistance provision risk significantly weakening one of the most effective tools available to ADOs: the ability to support and incentivize whistleblowers. By narrowing the scope or application of this provision, ADOs are left with fewer avenues to encourage individuals to come forward with critical information. Curtailing the flexibility of the substantial assistance provision undermines efforts to detect and sanction systemic cheating, and it sends the wrong message to those who might be willing to speak up at great personal risk. We strongly urge that this provision be expanded—not restricted—to allow ADOs greater discretion in offering meaningful protection and benefits to whistleblowers. This is essential to fostering a culture of accountability and transparency, and to ensuring that the global anti-doping system is equipped to uncover and confront doping threats.
24. It's not about me personally, but in many cultures it is something very sensitive. If the name of the person coming forward somehow will be known, he/she can have serious problems afterwards
25. Yes, however, only if my identity is kept fully confidential and protected.
26. I would worry how it would affect my reputation and cause tension with training partners and teammates.
27. It is not my business, I am not responsible for such investigations
28. I would find it unfair but wouldn't know, but if it doesn't affect me I wouldn't know if I would report it.
29. Athletes are afraid of the consequences of their name being leaked, there will never be a 100% certainty this won't happen and athletes don't want to deal with any unwanted cases.
30. Original: Para eso hay pruebas que pueden usar y sin una prueba todos son inocentes  
Translation: For that there is evidence that can be used and without evidence everyone is innocent.
31. I would feel bad because you are a team
32. i don't know how i would handle it.
33. do not feel safe
34. Because it's not on me to tell
35. Original: pa smatram da je privatno i ako nisam bila sudionik da onda ne trebam da iznosim  
Translation: so I think it's private and if I wasn't a participant then I don't need to bring it up
36. Original: pa mislim da nisam osoba koja bi trebala iznositi bilo čiju privatnost kao i to  
Translation: so I don't think I'm the kind of person who should expose anyone's privacy like that
37. Original: No corresponde hacerlo.
38. Translation: It is not appropriate to do so.
39. I think this decision depends a lot on the context and the guarantees offered to those who report it.
40. Because in some environments or communities, speaking up can cause backlash, isolation, or even harm to the reporting athlete. There should be stronger guarantees for anonymity and protection.

41. only if the information is submitted to my national anti-doping agency, and with the clear condition that it will not be shared or disclosed further.

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**Question 1e:** For the good of clean sport and clean athletes, what do you think can be done to encourage athletes to come forward with information?

1. Better partnership with police. My experiences is that anti doping complies but police do not, without police communication on the case the case fails with anti doping. Experienced this in Vancouver and Auckland - dual

Only feel comfortable coming forward because I understand the internal dynamics. If I didn't know the internals I would not bother coming forward due to lack of govt alignment to doping awareness. In my experiences Auckland doctors, police and any relevant support has not been aware of this practice causing further stress.

Has been a block to going back to sport participation as system has felt broken.

2. I think if we really want to encourage athletes to speak up for clean sport, we need to make them feel safe, supported, and heard.

First, there should be anonymous ways to report information—like a secure app or website where athletes can share what they know without saying who they are. That would make it a lot less scary.

Second, it helps when athletes know that their information will actually be taken seriously. If people see that speaking up makes a difference, they'll be more likely to do it.

Also, we need to teach young athletes—like me—why clean sport matters, and that doing the right thing is something to be proud of. Coaches and organizations should talk about this more, and even share stories of people who spoke up and helped protect the sport.

In the end, if we feel safe, respected, and part of something bigger, I think more of us would have the courage to provide information when it's needed.

3. Their right is protected and stress their sport is protected.
4. It should be the example of other Athletes, their inspiring stories about Using their Voice to protect themselves or the others, and their sport community.
5. Strict confidentiality protection
6. Give they more information and more choices about language ,like Chinese
7. Provide Bonus
8. The information should be private
9. To read more
10. Establish a report office so that people can feel free to report directly to that office
11. to add special certificates for doing a great work towards anti doping
12. Fairness and the meaning of the competition. You want to compete with best of the best athlete of that time.

13. To encourage athletes to come forward with information, there should be strong protections for their anonymity, clear incentives or rewards for reporting, and assurance that their actions will not result in unfair consequences or retaliation.
14. More direct collaboration with athlete populations. Athletes will not report to an institution they do not know or trust.
15. Original: Un entorno seguro, donde el atleta se sienta con la libertad de decirlo, sin correr riesgos.  
Translation: A safe environment, where the athlete feels free to speak up, without taking risks.
16. Original: Apoyarlos parcialmente en su preparación  
Translation: Partially support them in their preparation
17. Let them know that their information will remain secret and no one will know that they were the ones to report the doping situation
18. Include anonymous ways to speak up
19. be smarter
20. To encourage athletes to come forward with information about doping, we can establish anonymous reporting channels to protect their identities, provide clear assurances of confidentiality, and offer educational programs on the importance of integrity in sport.
21. Education
22. People that they could talk to or a phone line to call.
23. Original: Hacerles conocer las reglas, las sanciones y posibles respuestas a no darlas  
Translation: Let them know the rules, penalties, and possible responses to not giving them.
24. Identity protection
25. Anonymity
26. To encourage athletes, there should be strong confidentiality, secure anonymous reporting, and guarantees of no retaliation for whistleblowers.
27. Original: La capacitación constante  
Translation : Constant training
28. Just call them
29. Darles seguridad sobre los procedimientos (Give them security about the procedures)
30. A campaign to promote it
31. Speak about what they or may not take/consume and also, show them what may happen if they get caught.
32. Keep it anonymous
33. healthy competition without advantages
34. Original: 1. Generar confianza y cultura de cooperación
  - Enfoque educativo, no punitivo: Asegurarse de que los deportistas entiendan que aportar información no es un acto de ""delación"", sino de protección del deporte limpio y de defensa de su propio esfuerzo legítimo.

- Garantizar confidencialidad y protección: Explicar claramente que existen protocolos de protección de identidad para quienes facilitan información (por ejemplo, programas como "Speak Up!" de WADA). La confianza en la seguridad personal es fundamental.
- Visibilizar casos de impacto positivo: Difundir ejemplos donde información aportada por deportistas ayudó a dismantelar redes de dopaje y fortaleció el juego limpio. Ver resultados refuerza la motivación.

## 2. Facilitar vías accesibles y seguras para informar

- Crear canales de denuncia accesibles, anónimos y sencillos: Aplicaciones móviles, plataformas web seguras, líneas directas 24/7... Cuanto más fácil y discreto sea el proceso, mayor será la participación.
- Capacitar sobre cómo y cuándo informar: Muchos deportistas no saben qué tipo de información puede ser útil. Se les debe enseñar a identificar señales de alerta (suministros sospechosos, comportamientos irregulares de entrenadores o personal médico, etc.).
- Apoyo psicológico: Ofrecer orientación y apoyo emocional para los deportistas que puedan sentir miedo, presión social o conflicto al compartir información.

### Translation:

#### 1. Build trust and a culture of cooperation

- Educational, not punitive, approach: Ensure athletes understand that providing information is not an act of "snitching," but rather a means of protecting clean sport and defending their own legitimate efforts.
- Ensure confidentiality and protection: Clearly explain that identity protection protocols exist for those providing information (for example, programs like WADA's "Speak Up!"). Confidence in personal safety is essential.
- Make cases of positive impact visible: Disseminate examples where information provided by athletes helped dismantle doping networks and strengthened fair play. Seeing results reinforces motivation.

#### 2. Provide accessible and secure reporting channels

- Create accessible, anonymous, and simple reporting channels: Mobile apps, secure web platforms, 24/7 hotlines... The easier and more discreet the process, the greater the participation.
- Provide training on how and when to report: Many athletes don't know what types of information might be helpful. They should be taught to identify warning signs (suspicious supplies, irregular behavior by coaches or medical staff, etc.).
- Psychological support: Provide guidance and emotional support for athletes who may feel fear, social pressure, or conflict when sharing information.

35. Not giving them a scary sanction and have empathy in those moments

36. ensure that athletes can be protected from harm and discrimination from team member or federation member.

37. Telling them that all of those test are being done for their own good

38. more information to athletes

39. Use social media
40. trust
41. To ensure that it can be anonymous
42. To encourage athletes to come forward, there should be strong whistleblower protection, anonymous reporting channels, and assurance that honest athletes will not face retaliation. Educational campaigns about the importance of clean sport can also help build a culture of integrity
43. Original: Darles seguridad al momento de comunicarse con ellos  
Translation: Give them security when communicating with them
44. Original: Más informa sobre el tema  
Translation: More information on the topic
45. Original: Informar en redes  
Translation: Report on networks
46. Create a safe and confidential reporting system
47. Original: Ser respetuosos y tratar de ser empaticos  
Translation: Be respectful and try to be empathetic
48. Give treats
49. For the safety and integrity of our sport let's all support it. If you see any form of misconduct feel free to report, no one will victimise anybody
50. Allow it to be anonymous
51. The anonymity of the information. Some are afraid of the repercussions of their report once their identity is compromised.
52. Athletes should do this to maintain a fair, safe and level playing field.
53. informing about a safe space how and where to forward this information, especially how to provide this information accessible (sign language, easy written text).
54. Guarantee anonymity
55. Tell her/him the information in her native language.
56. Setting incentives for athletes, such as a trip or a thank-you note or a gift from the organization
57. To encourage athletes to come forward with information for the good of clean sport, several actions can be taken:
  1. Anonymity and Confidentiality: Ensuring that athletes can report information anonymously or with guaranteed confidentiality will make them feel safer in coming forward, particularly when it involves sensitive or risky information.
  2. Protection from Retaliation: Implementing strong protections against retaliation for those who report, ensuring athletes don't face career-ending consequences or personal harm for whistleblowing.
  3. Incentives for Whistleblowers: Offering rewards or recognition for athletes who report doping violations or unethical practices, making the act of coming forward not only a moral but also a beneficial choice.

4. Education and Awareness: Increasing awareness about the importance of integrity in sports and the role of athletes in maintaining clean sport, through seminars, campaigns, and outreach programs.
  5. Clear Reporting Channels: Providing clear, accessible, and easy-to-use channels for athletes to report suspicions or information without the fear of misunderstanding or mismanagement of their reports.
  6. Support Systems: Offering counseling or support for athletes who are involved in investigations, ensuring they have the emotional and mental support to handle the pressure of coming forward.
  7. Transparency and Accountability: Ensuring that when information is provided by athletes, there is visible action taken to address the issue, showing that their reports are taken seriously and that clean sport is a priority.
58. I think athletes who have taken many tests and come back negative and have cooperated well should be introduced and encouraged, for motivation. I myself had many tests and good cooperation, and I even won awards at the Asian Games.
59. Confidentiality assurance, education and awareness, and support.
60. Keeping that person's identity confidential
61. I don't have any idea but i think giving a price is good
62. There should be stronger, guaranteed protections for whistleblowers—including legal support, full anonymity, and zero tolerance for any kind of retaliation. It would also help to create a truly independent reporting system, separate from federations or national teams, where athletes can safely share what they know without fearing consequences.
63. the Adel test
64. Justice
65. I think the athlete should be reassured that honesty and revealing their situation is in their best interest.
66. Original: Ter sua imagem preservadas e mais apoi das suas confederações e federação  
Translation: Have your image preserved and more support from your confederations and federation
67. continue this education process, but in a systematic and objective way.
68. Ensure total confidentiality and legal protection for whistleblowers.  
Provide psychological support to those who report.  
Create an anonymous and secure platform that is athlete-friendly.  
Promote a culture where speaking up is seen as courageous, not shameful.  
Offer incentives or protection programs similar to those in place for whistleblowers in corporate or government sectors.
69. We must educate athletes about the dangers and consequences of doping.
70. The identify of agent and a conversation about clean sport
71. Guarantee the anonymous aspect of the information given, specially to federations
72. Remind the fair competition

73. When the rule is applied equally, it's not unfair.

74. Original: Anonimato garantido  
Translation: Anonymity guaranteed

75. Original: Garantia de anonimato e proteção das fontes: Oferecer canais de denúncia confidenciais e garantir que a identidade dos atletas ou de qualquer pessoa que forneça informações seja protegida é crucial. Isso ajudaria a aumentar a confiança no sistema e reduziria o medo de retaliação.

Educação e conscientização: Promover campanhas de conscientização sobre a importância de manter o esporte limpo e as consequências do doping pode encorajar os atletas a colaborar. Explicar de forma clara como o doping afeta a integridade do esporte e a saúde dos atletas pode aumentar a disposição para agir de forma ética.

Translation:

Ensuring anonymity and protecting sources: Providing confidential reporting channels and ensuring that the identity of athletes or anyone providing information is protected is crucial. This would help build trust in the system and reduce fear of retaliation.

Education and awareness: Raising awareness about the importance of keeping sport clean and the consequences of doping can encourage athletes to cooperate. Clearly explaining how doping affects the integrity of sport and the health of athletes can increase willingness to act ethically."

76. That your privacy is not invaded, that your information is anonymous.

77. Encouraging athletes to come forward with information is vital for protecting **clean sport** and upholding **fairness**. However, athletes often face significant **personal, professional, and cultural barriers** to speaking out. To create an environment where athletes feel safe and empowered to share information, a **multi-layered approach** is needed. Here's what can help:

**1. Strong Whistleblower Protection**

\* **Confidentiality Guarantees**: Ensure that any information shared is handled with strict confidentiality. Athletes need to trust that their identity will be protected.

\* **Anti-retaliation Policies**: Implement clear, enforceable rules to **protect whistleblowers from retaliation**, including job loss, team exclusion, or reputational harm.

\* **Anonymous Reporting Mechanisms**: Offer secure, anonymous platforms for reporting, such as WADA's **Speak Up!** platform, with widespread awareness among athletes.

**2. Education and Awareness**

\* **Inform Athletes of Their Rights**: Many athletes are unaware that they can report suspicious activity or how to do it safely. Education campaigns should explain **how**, **why**, and **when** to come forward.

\* **Case Studies of Positive Impact**: Share real-life stories (anonymized if needed) of athletes who made a difference by coming forward, showing the role whistleblowing can play in promoting clean sport.

\* **Clarify the Value of Information**: Athletes might think what they know isn't important. Education should highlight that **any detail**—no matter how small—can help.

**3. Build a Culture of Trust and Integrity**

\* **Role Models and Leadership**: Encourage respected athletes, coaches, and organizations to publicly support whistleblowing and clean sport values.

\* **Athlete Commissions**: Empower athlete commissions to act as liaisons between athletes and anti-doping organizations, fostering **peer-to-peer trust**.

\* **Team Culture**: Promote environments where clean sport is openly discussed and valued—starting with junior levels and national programs.

**4. Provide Support Services**

\* **Legal and Emotional Support**: Athletes considering coming forward should have access to **independent advice** and psychological support.

\* **Clear Follow-Up Procedures**: Let athletes know **what happens** after they submit a report. Transparency in the process can reduce fear and uncertainty.

**5. Incentives for Cooperation**

\* **Reduced Sanctions**: For athletes involved in violations, offering reduced sanctions in exchange for meaningful information can encourage cooperation (as already outlined in the WADA Code).

\* **Recognition Programs**: Publicly or privately recognize those who help uphold clean sport—this can be symbolic but meaningful for athletes' sense of contribution.

**Conclusion**

To truly encourage athletes to come forward, anti-doping systems must combine **protection, education, culture change, and support**. The more trust athletes have in the system—and the less fear they feel about the consequences—the more likely they are to speak up. Clean athletes deserve a system that not only listens but protects and values their voice.

78. encourage clean sports

79. Original: Apoyo psicológico  
Translation: psychological support

80. Keep informants confidential. But I think the biggest issue with reporting the small stuff is that, particularly for whereabouts or no fault violations, we're worried that we're going to derail someone's career or that they will suffer a disproportionate penalty. The kinder this process is towards athletes who have minor or no fault infractions, the better people will feel about reporting.

81. Original: Mais palestras e atletas que se superaram, que usaram doping, mas deram a volta por cima  
Translation: More lectures and athletes who overcame themselves, who used doping, but turned things around

82. Original: garantir que as fontes de informações não serão divulgadas  
Translation: ensure that sources of information will not be disclosed

83. Education and confidential promise to avoid unnecessary conflict with other athletes.

84. Honesty is better than heroism.

85. i think lot of athletes are doping because someone told them that they aren't good enough

86. Les sensibiliser

87. Holding training and clarification courses

88. Original: Os atletas que apresentar essas informações, devem ser cuidados ou protegidos pela organização, pra não serem perseguidos depois das informações passadas

Translation: Athletes who present this information must be cared for or protected by the organization, so as not to be persecuted after the information is provided.

89. Money reward
90. Original: Garantir anonimato e proteção contra retaliações, oferecer canais seguros e confidenciais para denúncias, além de campanhas educativas sobre a importância do esporte limpo e o papel dos atletas na manutenção da integridade esportiva.  
Translation: Ensure anonymity and protection against retaliation, offer safe and confidential channels for reporting, and conduct educational campaigns on the importance of clean sport and the role of athletes in maintaining sporting integrity.
91. Events regarding this action
92. incentives
93. Provide them with the help they need
94. I think can be more clear with the information
95. It is a very difficult point... I don't know
96. is always guiding and showing that you cannot dope
97. Identity protection
98. something in return
99. To offer guarantees that in the practicing sports all the athletes are clean and fair players
100. If someone believes they made the right choice by taking doping, then I won't say anything about them. But of course, they'll have to support the consequences of their actions.
101. Providing monetary rewards if they inform them about someone
102. The consequences around not passing on that information and not maintain the integrity of the sport
103. To encourage reporting:
  1. Ensure anonymity and protection
  2. Provide easy reporting methods
  3. Educate on doping's impact
  4. Support whistleblowers
  5. Build trust and transparency
104. I think it depends on their nationality. for example in my country giving some equipment as gift.
105. Anonymously
106. Promote a clean sport
107. To give some kind of recognition to the person who came out with the information or keep their identity hidden if requested.
108. Awareness lectures
109. Rewards

- 110.money
- 111.money
- 112.incentive bonus
- 113.money
- 114.That it will be more private and no result will be shared
- 115.money
- 116.Money and sponsorships
- 117.Make sure they wouldn't be exposed, 100% anonymous
- 118.Making the importance of fair play very clear for everyone.
- 119.money
- 120.credibility
- 121.Remuneration
- 122.money
- 123.Reducing the penalty
- 124.money
- 125.More education and reduction in victimization especially from DCO. they shouldnt act like federal officers on a hunt for a high profile criminal. They should establish a friendly and welcoming environment.
- 126.Most probably it would be prizes or rewards, also a program that helps athletes become clean of any substances
- 127.Gave money
- 128.By banning them from the sport that they play if they dont give the information.
- 129.To help keep sport clean, athletes should have safe, anonymous ways to share information and be supported and rewarded for speaking up.
- 130.Rewards
- 131. Original: ابلكيشن للتبليغ بدون هويه  
Translation: An application for reporting without identity
- 132.Gift
- 133.Pour encourager les sportifs à parler, il faut protéger leur identité, valoriser leur action, sécuriser les canaux, et leur montrer que leur parole a un impact réel.  
Un sportif n'aura envie de collaborer que s'il sent que le système le protège autant qu'il protège le sport.
- 134. Original: Ampliar o acesso a informações sobre consequências/penalidades é sobre a importância de se praticar o esporte de forma limpa e justa.  
Translation: Expanding access to information about consequences/penalties is about the importance of practicing clean and fair running.
- 135.the involvement of all sports stakeholders, awareness raising

- 136.Ensure that testing is fair across everyone
- 137.money
- 138.Money
- 139.money
- 140.Educate them
- 141.Money
- 142.Money
- 143.Give money
- 144.Team USAAC strongly supports increased protections for whistleblowers and the development of autonomous, secure reporting portals for investigations. We remain unwavering in our belief that every athlete has the right to compete on a clean and level playing field—free from the pressure and influence of performance-enhancing drugs. To protect clean athletes and promote fair competition, there must be multiple, accessible avenues for reporting the abuse of performance-enhancing substances in sport.
- Regarding reporting, if an athlete wishes to remain anonymous when submitting a tip to a National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO) or the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), they do not have to include any personal or contact information. If they are comfortable speaking directly with an investigation team, they can choose to provide your contact information. All tips should be treated as confidential. Communicating with a NADO or WADA does not alter the confidential nature of the information, nor should it waive an athlete's right to remain anonymous during the investigation or in any related disciplinary proceedings.
- 145.Dont be scared of what people Will think or judge
- 146.Ensure secrecy as strong as possible
- 147.Make reporting safe, anonymous, and easy to access.
- Protect whistleblowers with strong confidentiality policies and emotional support.
- Educate athletes on how their information can help protect clean sport.
- 148.Let the athlete decide if they want their identities kept confidential, even in the event of an investigation following from their provided information.
- 149.Make sure that their name will never be called out
- 150.An athlete needs the security that his/her whistleblowing will stay anonymous.
- 151.Original: Eigenschutz des betroffenen Athleten  
Translation: Self-protection of the affected athlete
- 152.More education
- 153.Actually i have no idea. Guarantee to 100 percent that it would be anonym.
- 154.constant education and training and psychological support
- 155.Too much risk and uncertainty, unless that is guaranteed there will be no improvement
- 156.Emphasis on health, transparency and fairness

- 157.Original: Que sea obligatorio para todos  
Translation: Let it be mandatory for everyone
- 158.Money
- 159.Information about risks and dangers
160. Original: Aufklärung von klein an  
Translation: Education from an early age
- 161.Immunity
- 162.I think is a good idea for a workshop to be held a day before the competition starts. (all athletes and coaches should be included)
- 163.To exist an information before the games
- 164.WAKO must build a safe whistle blower system
- 165.More education
- 166.They have to feel safe that their name wont come up
- 167.Some compensation
- 168.I think is a good idea for a workshop to be held a day before the competition starts.(all athletes and coaches should be included)
- 169.Ensure anonymity, protect whistleblowers, offer support.
- 170.Do this test
- 171.Maybe a reward
- 172.Ensure anonymity, protect whistleblowers, offer support.
- 173.Money
- 174.Money
- 175.awareness campaigns
- 176.There shouldn't be anything done the people should do the right think
- 177.Athletes should be guaranteed anonymity and legal protection. It would also help if they saw that clean athletes are supported and that speaking up makes a real difference.
- 178.To make them feel that no one will give them personal their information.
- 179.safety of identity. protection
- 180.There is probably nothing that can encourage them to talk about it
- 181.Don't know some reward potentially
- 182.Anti-doping education is carried out frequently
- 183.Encourage athletes to learn more about pure sports

- 184.Original: mislim da ih se treba sto više educirati da bi znali kako postupiti i pristupiti takvim situacijama  
Translation: I think they need to be educated as much as possible so they know how to act and approach such situations.
- 185.I think is a good idea for a workshop to be held a day before the competition starts ( all athletes and coaches should be included ).
- 186.Original: edukacijom i upoznavanjem kako i na koji način je najsigurnije to učiniti  
Translation: through education and learning how and in what way it is safest to do so
- 187.To encourage athletes to report doping, it's important to guarantee their privacy and safety, offer easy and confidential ways to share information, and create a supportive environment where clean sport is valued and doping is not tolerated.
- 188.1. Ensure complete confidentiality  
Create safe and anonymous reporting channels, protecting the identity of the whistleblower to avoid retaliation or exposure.
2. Provide protection and support  
Implement clear policies against retaliation and offer psychological and legal support to those who decide to collaborate.
3. Educate about the importance of the whistleblower's role  
Awareness campaigns that show how athlete collaboration is essential to preserve the integrity of the sport and protect clean colleagues.
4. Create positive incentives  
Publicly recognize and value, when possible, the courage of athletes who help combat doping — without exposing those who prefer anonymity.
5. Transparency and feedback  
Keep whistleblowers informed about the progress of investigations and results, showing that their information really makes a difference.
- 189.Ensure full anonymity and legal protection for whistleblowers.  
Provide safe reporting platforms and emotional support.  
Highlight successful cases where athletes were protected and valued for coming forward.
- 190.Original: campagne di sensibilizzazioni  
Translation: awareness campaigns
- 191.To ensure confidentiality, it is important that the data is not shared beyond the responsible authority.  
Anonymous reporting channels should be further expanded, and there should be full transparency about how anonymity is protected throughout the process.
- 192.Having presential courses about antidoping
- 193.Tell them that it's ok n feel insecure , and it isn't a reason to use illegal substances
- 194.The aim is to ensure clean sport. Positive cases should teach athletes to avoid such mistakes and to take better care of their earnings. This shows fairness towards all athletes.

- 195. general education always, for the safety of other athletes at some competition and fair play in general
- 196. Financial support, lessons for them and keeping them away from doping substances
- 197. Organizations should ensure strong confidentiality protections, provide clear reporting channels, and offer support and protection against retaliation.
- 198. Do more online learnings
- 199. Ensure anonymity and protection of whistleblowers. Regularly educate athletes about the importance of reporting doping violations and how reporting contributes to fair sport.
- 200. Reduced sanctions
- 201. Create a culture of trust and transparency
- 202. Original: Certeza para o atleta que não vai vazar a informação que o próprio deu a terceiros  
Translation: Certainty for the athlete that the information he gave will not be leaked to third parties
- 203. Original: Charlas sobre el tema y sus consecuencias  
Translation: Talks on the topic and its consequences
- 204. Original: Ofreciendo algo exclusivo distintivo que pueda mostrar el atleta que pertenece a una selección de alto nivel  
Translation: Offering something exclusive and distinctive that the athlete who belongs to a high-level team can show off.
- 205. Original: Algunas clases o cursos con atletas sobre el juego limpio, dinámicas para mejorar la comprensión  
Translation: Some classes or courses with athletes on fair play, dynamics to improve understanding

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**Question 2b:** Threshold to initiate investigations - Do you think requiring reasonable cause will help ensure fair and justified investigations? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Yes, I think requiring a “reasonable belief” before starting a mandatory investigation is a good idea. It helps make sure that investigations are fair and not just based on random guesses or rumors.  
  
As an athlete, I would want to know that if someone is being investigated, there’s a real reason behind it—not just someone’s personal opinion or a misunderstanding. This protects athletes from feeling targeted or judged without proof.  
  
At the same time, it still allows investigations to happen when there’s enough information to believe something might be wrong. It’s a fair balance between protecting clean sport and protecting innocent athletes.  
  
So yes, having a clear and reasonable standard before starting an investigation makes the process feel more respectful and trustworthy.
2. Because I think there’s athletes that can hide very well their actions so it’s difficult to have a reasonable cause.
3. Most of the times there’s no reasonable doubt
4. If there is a complaint, for example, it needs to be investigated and clarified.
5. In some cases the information is all the witness have, lacking further evidence but still telling the truth

6. Yes. Requiring reasonable cause helps focus investigations on real concerns, making the process fairer and more justified.
7. It doesn't hurt to check a suspicion. It could lead to a major breakthrough
8. Team USAAC believes requiring "reasonable cause" as the threshold to initiate mandatory investigations is a positive step toward fairness and integrity within the anti-doping system. AS the standard helps prevent investigations from being triggered by vague suspicions, personal bias, or unreliable sources, which can unnecessarily harm an athlete's reputation and mental well-being.

However, it's also important that ""reasonable cause"" is well-defined and consistently applied across all jurisdictions. Without clear guidelines and oversight, there's still a risk of uneven application. In principle, though, this shift should enhance trust in the process by balancing athlete rights with the need to uphold clean sport.

9. The introduction of a "reasonable cause" threshold represents a balanced approach with both advantages and potential risks. On one hand, it enhances the protection of athletes' rights by helping to prevent intrusive investigations based on unfounded or arbitrary suspicions—particularly in cases where a violation may have occurred unintentionally. On the other hand, this higher threshold may allow certain deliberate doping practices to go undetected if the evidentiary bar is applied too strictly.

It is therefore essential that each case be evaluated with due diligence and contextual sensitivity. While investigations constitute a significant encroachment on personal privacy, they remain a necessary tool to safeguard the integrity of sport. Ensuring that investigations are both fair and effective requires careful, case-by-case judgment grounded in both legal safeguards and the commitment to clean sport.

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**Question 3b:** Requirement to cooperate with an investigation – Do you think this balance is fair and adequate? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Yes, I think this balance is fair and important. Athletes should cooperate with investigations to help protect clean sport, but we also need to know that our rights won't be taken away in the process.  
  
It's good that the rule makes it clear that athletes still have the same rights under the Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act, like the right to privacy, the right to be treated with respect, and the right to a fair process. That makes me feel safer, especially as a young athlete.  
  
At the same time, I understand that cooperating with an investigation is part of being responsible in sport. So if there's a way to make sure we can both cooperate and keep our rights, I think that's the best way to handle it.  
  
So yes, I think this kind of balance shows respect for athletes while still supporting the goal of keeping sport fair."
2. Because even if the Rights Act is mentioned, in practice athletes may still feel pressured or intimidated when asked to cooperate. It's important that this balance is not just written in policy but truly upheld during every investigation.
3. Original: Já que o atleta contribuiu com informações, acho que deveria fazer parte Atletas'Lei dos Direitos Antidoping.

Translation: Since the athlete contributed information, I think it should be part of the Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act.

4. Because athletes should, under all circumstances cooperate with investigations
5. Yes, this is a fair and adequate balance, as it protects both the interests of the investigation and the rights of athletes.
6. Article 21.1.6 of the Code states that athletes have a responsibility "to cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations investigating anti-doping rule violations," and the accompanying comment further elaborates that "failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the Code, but it may be the basis for disciplinary action under a Signatory's rules." As mentioned in our previous Code Review Feedback, we strongly believe that athletes have a fundamental right to remain silent and a privilege against self-incrimination. As such, we do not agree with the notion that failure to cooperate should be used as a basis for disciplinary action. Athletes should not be compelled to provide self-incriminating evidence or testimony that could be used against them.

Team USAAC recommends that the WADA Code explicitly codifies the right to remain silent and the privilege against self-incrimination. These rights are essential to protecting athletes from being forced into situations where they might unknowingly or unintentionally implicate themselves, and they reflect the principles of justice and fairness that should govern the anti-doping process. Any requirement for athlete cooperation must be balanced with these fundamental legal rights, and the Code should reflect this balance to ensure that the anti-doping system is fair and respects the legal rights of all athletes.

7. Clarifying that cooperation requirements do not override athletes' rights is a positive and necessary step. However, this must be explicitly reflected in all relevant Code and Standard provisions to avoid misinterpretation. Athletes should never face sanctions for exercising their right to remain silent, and protections must be consistently applied across all organisations and jurisdictions.

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## International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions (ISTUE)

**Question 1b:** Criteria to obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) and process to apply for a TUE – If you have read the ISTUE, is the process to apply for a TUE clear to you? **If you answered "no" to the question above, what do you think could be clearer?**

1. To be honest, I've heard about the TUE process, but it still feels a bit complicated. I know it's for athletes who need to take medicine that might be on the banned list, and that we have to apply for permission, but I'm not totally sure about the exact steps or who I need to contact first.

Even though the rules might be clearer now, I think it would help to have more simple guides—maybe a video or step-by-step examples made for young athletes like me. That way, I wouldn't feel nervous or confused if I ever need to apply for a TUE.

So I think the system is improving, but there's still more that can be done to make it easier for younger athletes to understand.

2. Need clear education
3. The part about the doctors: is it any doctor or only sport medicine specialist?

4. For many deaf athletes it is not clear - information needs to be easy to understand, visually and with sign language.
5. The structure could include a simplified step-by-step flowchart for athletes, with practical examples and timelines. It would also help to have clearer language on which specific medical documents are required, and how long each stage of the review typically takes.
6. Yes, the process to apply for a TUE is clear.
7. Because it is never spoken about freely in fact even the medical personnel do not know what it is.
8. Team USAAC believes that WADA should grant retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) when an athlete's use of a prohibited substance or method complies with the conditions for a prospective TUE. Allowing all prospective TUEs to apply retroactively would simplify the process for both athletes and anti-doping organizations without negatively impacting clean sport. Currently, the process for applying a retroactive TUE is narrow and difficult for athletes to navigate, which often leads to unjust outcomes for athletes. For example, an athlete may receive a prospective TUE for a life-saving medication like insulin or an ADHD medication, but if they fail to meet the restrictive criteria for a retroactive TUE, the athlete can face a minimum one-year period of ineligibility. Such a system is unfair and must be revised immediately.  
  
We know one rationale for the strict nature of retroactive TUEs is the concern that hearing panels would face pressure to grant prospective TUEs if the retroactive TUE regime were eliminated. However, the reality is that hearing panels already face similar pressures when athletes argue that a certain sanction will end their careers. In these cases, when a panel makes an incorrect decision, it can be appealed, ultimately to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). A similar process has already been established for TUE cases, and while some adjustments may be needed, this system could be streamlined to ensure fairness and clarity. There is no apparent adverse impact on clean sport in allowing such a resolution for retroactive TUEs, particularly when an athlete has a legitimate medical need for a substance that does not enhance performance beyond restoring normal health.
9. It would be better if there was a clear list of illnesses or injuries that qualify for a TUE. Also, a step-by-step guide with examples would help so athletes don't make mistakes.
10. The eligibility criteria and documentation requirements can be overwhelming. Clear step-by-step guidance, with practical examples, would make the process easier to understand—especially for athletes without regular access to sports physicians.
11. The document is written in highly technical language, which raises concerns about its accessibility. For a document intended as a guideline, it may not be easily understood by all readers.

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**Question 1d:** In general, if you have ever applied for a TUE, was it a good experience? **If yes, what was good about the process? If no, what could have been improved?**

1. Because we don't know how to application.
2. More support staff to be informed
3. It was timely
4. everything fast and get proper reply

5. The process was clear
6. Just the time to make the process it's slowly
7. Quick and easy.
8. I had to pay for it
9. It is a complicated process
10. Guides athletes to the right and clean path.
11. One of the positive points of this process is that medical exemptions can be obtained by providing valid medical reasons.
12. it is easy to do.
13. It is for a good and clean reason
14. logical and simple
15. While I am only beginning the TUE process, I appreciate how open the TUE process is.
16. I believe that the use of some drugs must absolutely be certified and authorized by the anti-doping agency and that they are authorized with control and surveillance criteria. for me it was like this, I had to present all the specific tests for my lumbar hernia before authorizing me to proceed with a cortisone treatment. I found it absolutely right!
17. The process was clear, well-explained, and handled in a timely manner.
18. Its clear and simple to do
19. Everything is good
20. What I think we do very well in denmarks is the ADD (anti doping Denmark) app for the athletes to look up if their medicine and such are legal.
21. training is the best option
22. I am a type one diabetic who requires insulin which is a hormone and it is very hard for me to get a therapeutic exemption.
23. They always make me feel comfortable
24. Clear instructions, fast response
25. The whole process felt a bit confusing. You don't really know how long it takes or when you will get an answer. It would help if there was a way to track the status online.
26. my experience applying for a TUE was positive; the process was clear and the support from the organization was helpful.
27. Clarity and ease of process: When the procedure is well explained and the forms are accessible, the process tends to be smoother.

Organizational support: Having a team or professional to guide the athlete during the request makes a big difference.

Response time: Delays in decisions can generate anxiety and impact the athlete's preparation.

Case complexity: Simpler or more common cases generally have a faster process; complex cases may require more documentation and detailed evaluation."

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**Question 2b:** TUE recognition process – If you have ever had a TUE, is automatic recognition helpful? **What could make the recognition process better for you?**

1. To make the approval process better, I think it would help if everything was explained in a simpler and more youth-friendly way. Sometimes the forms and rules feel very official and hard to understand, especially for someone my age.

It would be great to have:

- A step-by-step guide with examples made for young athletes
- Short videos that explain what to do and what to expect
- Clear info about who to talk to if I have questions
- A way to check my application status online so I don't have to worry or wait too long

Also, if coaches or doctors helped explain the process more, it would feel less stressful. When the system feels supportive and easy to follow, I think more young athletes would feel confident using it.

2. So that we don't need to apply twice if granted for major events
3. Very good, thank you. It also be more helpful to set deadline (how many days it'll take for the ADO to give the answer) for in-competition period
4. To make the recognition process better, it could be improved by ensuring faster response times, providing clear guidance on the steps involved, and offering more personalized support throughout the process.
5. shorter
6. A faster, more transparent process with clear communication and dedicated support would improve the recognition experience.
7. It's great like that
8. More information about the process
9. A picture and my document
10. clinic history
11. All of the process it's okay
12. be openly available for anyone to review
13. Menos cuestionarios (Fewer questionnaires)
14. Many things
15. Banned drugs education
16. Since I have not applied for a TUE, I do not have direct experience with the recognition process. However, it would be helpful if the process were simple, clear, and quick for athletes who do need it, ensuring that they receive the necessary support without delays.

17. it's good by the way
18. I am trying sincerely and this process encourages me in this work.
19. If the athlete's information is up-to-date, she can obtain the necessary permits before using the required medication
20. A digital system that tracks the TUE status in real time across national and international platforms would be very helpful. Athletes should also receive notifications when recognition is granted or denied, with clear reasoning if there's a rejection.
21. Original: O processo de reconhecimento de Isenção para Uso Terapêutico (IUT) foi revisado para ser mais simplificado e centrado no atleta. Agora, as IUTs concedidas pelas Organizações Nacionais Antidoping (NADOs) são reconhecidas automaticamente em nível internacional, a menos que uma Federação Internacional (FI) peça uma exceção à WADA.

O reconhecimento automático ajuda os atletas ao evitar a necessidade de solicitar novamente a isenção para cada competição internacional, garantindo consistência e transparência. Para melhorar ainda mais, o processo poderia ser mais transparente e simplificado, com comunicação clara, redução da burocracia, um sistema digital centralizado para rastrear o status e uma revisão contínua com feedback de atletas e outros envolvidos.

Translation:

The TUE recognition process has been revised to be more streamlined and athlete-centric. TUEs granted by National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs) are now automatically recognized at the international level, unless an International Federation (IF) requests an exception from WADA.

Automatic recognition helps athletes by avoiding the need to reapply for exemptions for each international competition, ensuring consistency and transparency. To further improve the process, the process could be made more transparent and streamlined, with clear communication, reduced bureaucracy, a centralized digital system to track status, and ongoing review with feedback from athletes and other stakeholders.

22. Education
23. It's already great
24. Yes, automatic recognition is helpful as it simplifies the process and reduces administrative burden for athletes.
25. Independent consultants
26. Support
27. Study the process
28. Since we are promoting fairness and it would reduce the bulk of tue to be granted
29. Make the process faster, clearer, and fully online. Athletes should get automatic updates and easy access to their TUE status across all levels.
30. Faster international confirmation, better communication between NADO and IF.
31. It's perfect
32. Faster international confirmation, better communication between NADO and IF.

33. It would be easier if you only had to apply for the TUE once and it automatically counts everywhere. Athletes shouldn't have to re-confirm it with every organization.
34. The recognition process could be improved by faster communication between organizations, clearer guidelines for athletes, and better online systems to track and manage TUE status.
35. To improve the TUE recognition process, some suggestions that are often important for athletes and professionals include:
  - Clear and transparent communication
  - Inform the athlete at each stage about the status of their TUE, deadlines and possible pending issues, avoiding surprises.
  - Efficient digital integration
  - A unified online system where the TUE is automatically shared and updated between NADOs, International Federations and WADA, facilitating monitoring.
  - Deadlines defined and respected
  - Ensure that decisions are made in a timely manner so as not to disrupt the athlete's preparation and participation.
  - Accessible athlete support
  - Provide support channels for questions and technical assistance during the process.
  - Automatic mutual recognition without the need for frequent exceptions
  - Minimize cases where the International Federation requests exceptions, to avoid delays and uncertainty.
  - Clear guidelines for complex cases
  - Explain clearly what happens when there is a dispute or need to review the TUE.
36. Automatic digital confirmation via athlete apps (like Athlete Central) would help. Also, better communication between national and international bodies to avoid delays or conflicting rulings.
37. Stronger involvement of NADOs is essential, as they are the primary point of contact for athletes and should therefore have the authority to make such decisions. The above-mentioned change is therefore highly reasonable and appropriate.

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## International Standard for Education (ISE)

**Question 1b:** Education Pool – Do you think this is a positive change? **If you answered “no” to the question above, why?**

1. Yes, I think this is a really positive change. As a young athlete, I know that I don't always have all the information about anti-doping rules, and it really helps when my coach, doctor, or even my parents understand it too.

Sometimes adults around me make decisions or give advice that affect my training or health, so if they also learn about clean sport, it can protect me even more. It's not just about teaching the athlete—it's about building a whole support team that understands what's right and wrong.

I also think it's important for young athletes to learn early, especially if we're already competing internationally. The earlier we understand the rules, the easier it is to follow them and avoid mistakes.

So yes, including more people in anti-doping education, especially those who guide or care for athletes, is a really smart and helpful change.

2. Not sure if athlete support personnel who support athletes (e.g., coaches, medical professionals, parents) can really be educated.
3. Yes, I think this is a positive change. Expanding the education pool to include minors and athlete support personnel helps create a more comprehensive approach to clean sport. It ensures that everyone involved in the athlete's journey understands the rules, the importance of fair play, and the consequences of doping, which strengthens the integrity of the sport as a whole.
4. I don't think anyone should be forced to take courses. Everyone is responsible of knowing the WADA's rules, but it should not be imposed to take a course, but freely offer the option for whoever wants it, not forcing it
5. additionally federations -board members
6. Yes, this is a positive change as it promotes greater awareness and responsibility among all involved in sport.

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**Question 1d:** When you first became subject to anti-doping rules and/or became part of a Testing Pool, were you fully aware of the rules, your rights and responsibilities and the consequences of breaking the rules? **If you answered "no" to the question above, what information were you missing?**

1. Not sure if I understood "all" of them - yes for partially but not confident for "all"
2. I was missing some information about my rights.
3. Access to information can be confusing and overwhelming. The recent ADEL course was good before this i had a really hard time finding the right information
4. I had no idea of what the testing process entailed, or what substances they were looking for. For these reasons, I was very surprised by the process of "witnessing" and felt unprepared, scared and a bit violated.
5. Original: Me faltaba muchísimo conocimiento sobre los procesos y reglamentos  
Fue hasta después del antidopaje que pude contar con la información  
Translation:  
I lacked a lot of knowledge about the processes and regulations.  
It wasn't until after the anti-doping test that I was able to access the information.
6. Original: mis derechos y obligaciones  
Translation: my rights and obligations)

7. I think there must be a detailed list of what one may or may not take.
8. yo no tenia realmente la informacion de lo que ellos eran como entidad, si bien las personas que aplican las pruebas dan una información general pues es muy basto para yo comprnder de una todo lo que realmente es el antidopaje. no tenia educación y solo conocia las mas ovias infracciones pero ni mas. osea falta educación (I didn't really have any information about what they were as an entity. Although the people who administer the tests provide general information, it's too little for me to fully understand what anti-doping really is. I had no education and only knew about the most common violations, but nothing more. I mean, there's a lack of education.)
9. step by step - more visible / visual information in form of graphics or video with subtitles/ sign language interpreting.
10. I was not sure what medicine I was allowed to take or not. I was also not educated on the doping control process, or how and when I could be tested. My first contact with anti-doping was during a competition and not through education.
11. I was missing detailed information about the specific substances and methods banned in my sport, the procedures for testing, and the possible consequences for accidental violations. Additionally, I didn't fully understand the exact steps to take if I had to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) or how to manage my whereabouts requirements.
12. Doping rules must be taught to athletes and their parents at various courses.
13. There was a lack of clear, accessible information about the practical steps and everyday risks involved, especially for new athletes. The materials were not fully adapted to my level of understanding at the time, and I didn't receive guidance on how to safely check medications or supplements.
14. of course not, but when I became subject to anti-doping rules, we had to use ADEL
15. I am not yet aware of all my rights, but I think I am aware of my responsibilities
16. National federations often do little to educate athletes about the WADA Code after they become members
17. As an amateur under FEI, minimum info and assistance was given by the national federation. It is difficult to have an overview as a non-professional.
18. Basically all...
19. I was told the rules during the testing procedure
20. I had to read the rules as a new athlete. I may help if the education started at grassroots. Then the education is reaching parents and children before they reach a standard of competition beyond grassroots.
21.
  1. My rights during testing
  2. The full list of responsibilities
  3. Possible sanctions and their impact
  4. How the testing process works step-by-step
22. Not very educated in that matter
23. I didnt really give my interest to get informed about it but now i have.
24. I'm not aware of my rights

25. The rules and the consequences yes but not fully aware of my rights. But I guess that's my own fault.
26. Quand j'étais jeune athlète, je n'avais aucune connaissance concernant les règles de l'antidopage, j'ai été plusieurs fois testée entre 2007 et 2019 et ça n'est qu'en 2012 que la fédération internationale d'aviron nous avez fait une petite formation sur le thème lors d'un stage de développement l'année des jeux Olympiques de 2012.
27. Was very well informed, but I can't say fully aware. At young age I suppose no any athlete is fully aware.
28. I didn't fully understand the TUE process, whereabouts requirements, and how serious the consequences could be.
29. There was too much information. But key points were clear.
30. I first became subject to the anti-doping rules as a minor and did not know that I would have been allowed to have a trusted adult with me during the testing process, had I been subject to testing.
31. Education was very limited in my country, and they only provided us with a list of prohibited substances but the entire situation was very unclear
32. Never had it. But also right now I don't really know much about doping restrictions
33. Original: Desconhecia as regras e procedimentos na realização do teste  
Translation: was unaware of the rules and procedures for taking the test
34. All. You should hand out pamphlets even on minor competitions
35. Details about rights, TUE process, and sanctions
36. I was not completely aware of all my responsibilities or what exactly counted as a violation. It would have helped to have more real-life examples of what can go wrong and how to avoid it.
37. information was not communicated clearly
38. Not with everything before reading it
39. When I first became subject to anti-doping rules, I was not fully aware of all the rules, rights, responsibilities, and consequences. More education at that time would have been helpful.
40. I was not fully aware of how easily unintentional doping could occur, or of the process to apply for a Therapeutic Use Exemption. The explanation of supplements risks was also unclear.

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**Question 2b:** Unintentional Doping – Do you agree that unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic? **Why or why not?**

1. Yes, I definitely agree that unintentional doping should be a required topic in anti-doping education. As a young athlete, I've learned that it's not always about cheating on purpose—sometimes people make mistakes because they don't know enough.

For example, we might take a supplement or medicine without realizing it has banned ingredients. Or maybe we listen to advice from someone we trust, but they don't know the rules either. These kinds of accidents can ruin someone's career, even if they didn't mean to do anything wrong.

It's also a problem that right now, a lot of young athletes take high amounts of caffeine pills or salt tablets before matches, thinking it helps them perform better. But this kind of behavior is risky and could lead to unintentional doping or even health problems. I think this needs to stop, and education is the best way to help us understand what's safe and what's not.

If we learn early about these risks—not just from supplements, but also from food, medication, or shared products—it can help us avoid big mistakes. Knowing how to check ingredients, ask questions, or talk to experts should be part of every athlete's training.

So yes, teaching about unintentional doping is really important, especially for young athletes like me who are still learning how to stay safe and play fair."

2. Because "unintentional doping" sounds like no issue...athletes are still liable to their actions being clean and fair. It's better not to mislead the athletes. It's better to be specific of "unintentional" as opposed to "reckless" and other wordings in the Code.
3. I think it's a great change, because a lot of athletes nowadays face this problematic topic, and they should be fully informed about.
4. Because I think it's important
5. Because let athletes themselves understand more about unintentional doping.
6. Not everyone knows what is good to be consumed or not. So those not educated might fall at risk of unintentionally doping
7. This is a very important topic. Is it an option to include more real life examples of contaminated products that have been found? The clearer it is what to be cautious about the better
8. They could be not knowing that the things they take might consider a drug that may help them compete
9. Yes, I agree that unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic. With the growing complexity of anti-doping regulations and the risks associated with things like contaminated supplements or unknowingly using banned substances, it's important for athletes to be educated on these risks. This helps prevent accidental violations and ensures athletes can make informed decisions to protect their careers and the integrity of the sport.
10. Detection of substances is increasing, which leads to more contamination or supplements based ADRVs. Athletes ought to be well informed of the risks of unintentional doping.
11. Original: Es bueno estar conscientes.  
Translation: It's good to be aware.
12. Because of the high amount of misleading data around everywhere, you can easily make a mistake
13. because it's important to know for athletes
14. Unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic. As anti-doping rules become more complex, athletes need to understand how they might unknowingly violate these rules.
15. To cover all areas
16. Original: Porque así el atleta es consciente de lo que consume o no consume  
Translation: Because this way the athlete is aware of what he or she consumes or does not consume.
17. Awareness and public knowledge

18. Original: Porque es algo que debemos saber para evitar caer en doping sin saber el motivo  
Translation: Because it is something we must know to avoid falling into doping without knowing the reason.
19. Because athletes not have as much info as they should.
20. Because, for a healthy sport, everyone must be in the same conditions (sober or not intoxicated) so we can learn good
21. Because banned substance are everywhere and some supplement company use fake front and etiquettes to sell more products. It's getting harder and harder to trust companies and supplements.
22. Because some people doesn't know which substances can be valid for a doping test or not
23. it is most important the education
24. Because is good to have knowledge about it
25. The athletes will have better knowledge about the risks of supplements.
26. Everything that could test positive should be part of Education.
27. Original: Para informar de todo lo que viene a los nuevos atletas  
Translation: To inform new athletes about everything that is coming
28. Original: Para que sea un deporte limpio  
Translation: For it to be a clean sport
29. Is necessary to know that things
30. So all will be aware of the risks and consequences
31. Most athletes use supplements not knowing some are contaminated with banned substances and also some use it having seen a colleague or friend using and end up buying maybe already lifted among the allowed supplements by informed sport or there shelf live has expired
32. So many grey areas and I remember years ago a vicks inhaler in UK was legal yet a similar one in North America cost a UK skier an Olympic bronze .
33. Because it is a risk and athletes should be aware.
34. I believe unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic because it helps protect athletes from unknowingly violating anti-doping rules. Athletes may inadvertently consume substances through supplements, food, or even contaminated products, leading to unintended doping violations. Providing education on the risks associated with these substances will make athletes more cautious and better informed, reducing the chances of accidental violations.  
  
Without such education, athletes may unknowingly risk their careers and reputations. This proactive approach supports fair play, ensuring that athletes are aware of the potential dangers and how to avoid them, which ultimately contributes to clean sport.
35. To learn what is bad for our body
36. Because many athletes may unknowingly make mistakes due to lack of education, especially with contaminated supplements or mislabeled medications. Making unintentional doping a mandatory topic can prevent innocent violations, protect athletes' careers, and promote a culture of awareness and responsibility in clean sport.

37. because everyone should know what they do for clean sport
38. Some supplements contain substances that are considered doping. In my opinion, these supplements should be added to the blacklist.
39. Given athletes' need for sports supplements, unintentional doping must be taught.
40. This should be a basic subject in education courses, especially for younger athletes who are starting their careers.
41. Because athletes are often unaware of the hidden risks in common medications, contaminated supplements, or miscommunications with medical staff. Education on unintentional doping can prevent honest mistakes that could cost an athlete their career.
42. Everyone should be aware of the consequences of doing it.
43. The people fall in misses because they don't know about or they forget
44. Because contamination is something very difficult to predict and to avoid
45. We need to have more control and concern over what we consume, because it is a market that is highly manipulated and full of adulterated nutritional supplements.
46. Original: Porque muitas vezes nós atletas não temos esse conhecimento, só seguimos o que outros profissionais nos orientam seguir, então seria bom para sabermos o que estamos tomando  
Translation: Because many times we athletes do not have this knowledge, we just follow what other professionals advise us to follow, so it would be good for us to know what we are taking
47. Original: O doping não intencional é uma questão importante, especialmente com a crescente complexidade das regras antidoping e os riscos associados ao uso de suplementos e outras substâncias. Tornar este tópico obrigatório na educação ajuda a aumentar a conscientização dos atletas sobre os riscos, promovendo uma abordagem mais informada e preventiva, para que eles possam evitar violar as regras sem intenção.  
Translation: Unintentional doping is a major issue, especially with the increasing complexity of anti-doping rules and the risks associated with the use of supplements and other substances. Making this topic mandatory in education helps to increase athletes' awareness of the risks, promoting a more informed and preventative approach, so they can avoid unintentionally violating the rules.
48. Because it is important to know all the rules.
49. My unintentional doping education from USADA was clear and also helped me understand the lack of regulation and oversight for supplements and vitamins.
50. Original: Por que os atletas também tem direito de saberem quando erram sem a intenção de errar.  
Translation: Because athletes also have the right to know when they make mistakes without intending to make them.
51. There is a lack of education on this topic and more education would improve the overall understanding of the subject matter.
52. i believe people should know about these things
53. Yes! So that we know how doping can occur
54. For awareness
55. Better

56. for the help of the athlete
57. Many athletes are unaware that some supplements are not prohibited
58. Many athletes may unknowingly ingest prohibited substances through contaminated supplements, mislabeled medications, or lack of awareness about anti-doping rules. Including this topic in mandatory education would help prevent such violations
59. Most of the trainers and athletes don't know the meaning of the supplements, dosage and using
60. Yes, so the athlete won't risk getting banned from the sport because of something he didn't know was wrong to do.
61. Because it is a reality, many supplements could contain banned substances that you are unaware of. Being knowledgeable in this field allows you to confidently know which supplements you can and can't take
62. i think that should be mandatory
63. Yes. Educating athletes about unintentional doping helps prevent accidental violations and raises awareness about all potential risks, not just supplements."
64. Some people don't have enough knowledge or don't have the best exposure to these things
65. It helps all participants understand what they are getting into and inform them about the risk of accidentally doping.
66. It would teach athletes how to avoid it
67. Since we can't hide our heads and assume that it ain't a hazard. Education will help in this case
68. Because no much people know about that you could unintentionally use especially when using prescribed medication
69. Yes, because unintentional doping—like taking contaminated supplements or medicine without checking ingredients—can happen easily, and educating athletes about it helps prevent mistakes and protect clean sport.
70. Not all people know about unintentional doping
71. 1. Parce qu'il est fréquent et mal compris
- De nombreux cas de violations sont dus à l'ignorance, à des erreurs ou à une confiance excessive dans des produits mal étiquetés.
  - Suppléments contaminés, médicaments mal prescrits, aliments importés, erreurs lors de soins médicaux... autant de situations réelles et fréquentes.
2. Parce que l'intention n'annule pas la sanction
- Les Règles antidopage prévoient une responsabilité stricte : même sans intention, un sportif est sanctionné.
  - L'éducation doit donc permettre aux athlètes de comprendre leurs responsabilités et de savoir comment se protéger.
3. Parce que certains groupes sont plus vulnérables

- Les jeunes sportifs, ceux avec peu de soutien médical, ou issus de contextes moins structurés (sport amateur, zones à faibles ressources) sont davantage à risque.

72. The doping affects the health of athletes

73. Because not enough people are educated well enough.

74. Team USA AC supports unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic. As the anti-doping system becomes increasingly complex, athletes are expected to navigate a complex system of regulations, substances, and procedures—often without formal legal or medical training. Many violations result not from intentional cheating, but from misunderstandings, misinformation, or inadvertent mistakes.

Making unintentional doping a required topic should help athletes better understand the full range of risks they face—not just from supplements, but also from over-the-counter medications and therapeutic use exemptions (TUEs). We believe proactive education in this area can help protect clean athletes, reduce avoidable violations, and promote fairness and accountability within the system.

75. It's very important topic and many athletes are not aware of that

76. Because it could help athletes

77. Because it's important for athletes to know their rights

78. Many athletes do not realise that what they are taking may have a banned substance in it and try to use this as an excuse for why they have a positive result. If athletes are educated on this, they will be more aware of what they are taking.

79. More people need to know so that they don't risk their career unintentionally

80. So people do not make mistakes

81. WADA should provide a list of products that is safe to use. Most athletes use supplements but WADA never takes responsibility for that topic. Or at least provide education on what to do.. like saving some of the badge so you can prove that the substance was in there and it was not supposed to be in there, things like that..

82. Original: Da über die Risiken aufgeklärt werden muss  
Translation: Since the risks must be explained

83. Original: Sino se va a competir en alto rendimiento no es necesario  
Translation: If you are not going to compete at high performance it is not necessary

84. Awareness

85. It's important to inform people and it helps to prevent unintentional doping

86. Awareness

87. Original: Toda forma de informação proporciona o conhecimento e consequentemente pode se aplicar os saberes correspondentes para evitar qualquer tipo de erro ou conduta indevida.  
Translation: All forms of information provide knowledge and consequently the corresponding knowledge can be applied to avoid any type of error or improper conduct.

88. For transparency

89. I believe it is very important to have a fair game.

90. It is very important to exist a fair game

91. Learning the risk of supplements is very useful and should be standard for education
92. It is important that the athletes have all the information
93. I believe it is very important to have a fair game.
94. Athletes often don't know all the risks; education helps prevent mistakes
95. It's fair
96. I think its mandatory because i think it happens a lot
97. Awareness
98. Original: Ja,da aufklärung sehr wichtig ist  
Translation: Yes, because education is very important
99. Everyone should be more aware of what could cause a positive doping test
100. Because many athletes don't know that some supplements or medicines can cause a positive test. It's important to learn this early so we don't make mistakes without meaning to.
101. Knowledge is power.
102. information is key
103. The risks athletes face go well beyond supplements and continue to grow in complexity. Clear, practical education on these risks is essential to help athletes make informed decisions and avoid accidental violations.
104. Because as I said, that is the topic all athletes need to know about
105. Strengthen the awareness of anti-doping
106. Original: Zato što više dobijemo savjeta i naučimo lakše će nam biti nositi se sa situacijom i znati ćemo kako postupati i na koji način  
  
Translation: Because the more advice we get and learn, the easier it will be for us to deal with the situation and we will know how to act and in what way.
107. Because I believe it's very important to have a fair game.
108. Original: zato što jako puno sportaša nenamjerno a i nesvjesno uzmu lijekove ili mu ih liječnik prepíše a da nisu upoznati da je možda sastav tog lijeka nešto što bi moglo dovesti do padanja na testiranju  
Translation: because many athletes unintentionally and unknowingly take medication or have it prescribed by a doctor without knowing that the composition of that medication may be something that could lead to a failure in testing
109. I agree that unintentional doping should be a mandatory education topic because athletes need to understand the risks and how to avoid accidentally violating anti-doping rules.
110. Original: Para no cometer errores por negligencia.  
Translation: To avoid making mistakes due to negligence.
111. It is important for athletes to know what types of unintentional risks there are or might be, in order to avoid them.

112. It is essential that athletes and the entire sports community understand that violations can occur even unintentionally, especially due to factors such as contamination of supplements, medications and even food. Educating about these risks helps to:
- Increase awareness and caution in the use of any product.
  - Reduce incidents due to ignorance or carelessness.
  - Promote a culture of accountability and transparency.
  - Provide practical information to avoid risky situations.
113. Original: Porque hay personas que puede que vayan empezando y no sepan bien, entonces informarlos y enseñarles acerca de todo este tema, seria de gran ayuda para evitar sanciones  
Translation: Because there are people who may be just starting out and don't know much about it, so informing them and teaching them about this whole topic would be a great help to avoid sanctions.
114. Original: Para que los atletas estén más informados sobre los suplementos que consumen y que no ingieran suplementos contaminados  
Translation: To ensure that athletes are more informed about the supplements they consume and do not ingest contaminated supplements
115. Because many athletes make mistakes due to lack of knowledge, not intention. Making this a core topic would protect innocent athletes and raise awareness about things like contaminated supplements, medications, and procedural errors.
116. Because it's important all athletes know about it
117. It's important
118. there should be more focus on this topic
119. Lack of awareness about this issue
120. Yes, because many athletes unknowingly risk doping violations due to lack of awareness about supplements and other hidden sources, so mandatory education helps prevent these accidental mistakes.
121. Original: Debería ser obligatorio por muchos aspectos, principalmente por el hecho de competir en un evento oficial, de igual manera debería de ser conocimiento básico  
Translation: It should be mandatory for many reasons, mainly due to the fact of competing in an official event, and it should also be basic knowledge.
122. Original: Para futuros atletas ficarem cientes  
Translation: For future athletes to be aware

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**Question 2c:** What do you think are the biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules? What could be done to mitigate or eliminate that risk?

1. Biggest risk is for those in sexual and gender identity conflicts
2. I think the biggest risk that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules is not knowing enough—especially about what's in the things we take, like supplements, medicine, or even sports drinks.

A lot of young athletes, like me, trust what coaches, teammates, or even social media say without checking the facts. We might take something just because others say it helps performance, not realizing it

could contain banned substances. That's scary, because one small mistake can lead to a big consequence.

To reduce this risk, I think we need:

- More education made for young athletes, using simple language and real examples
- Clear lists or apps to help us check if a product is safe
- Support from adults, like coaches and doctors, who also know the rules and can guide us
- A culture where it's normal to ask questions and double-check before taking anything

If we learn to be careful and curious instead of just following others, I think we'll be much safer and more confident in making the right choices.

3. Supplements - however taking supplements itself is a shortcut.

Medical product (tablet) maybe contaminated.

4. Education and informational materials, that clearly explain the topic for the Athletes.
5. Supplements and prescriptions... this will take education of athletes and also support personal
6. Teach them how to do it to not break anti-doping rules
7. Unidentified drinks
8. Educate athletes about the medical knowledge in order to eliminate the risk
9. Educate
10. To be afraid of competition
11. Sickness. Doctors and pharmacists should also be educated on anti-doping
12. Supplements and medication or even food in certain countries can be a risk. More information on likely contaminated products would be useful. If there were studies testing and proving certain contaminations in commonly used supplements or medicines this would be useful.
13. use of supplements and medications.  
to have proper recheck to avoid risk
14. One of the biggest risks is unintentionally consuming a prohibited substance through food, supplements, or medication — especially from others or at restaurants where athletes can't verify every ingredient.
15. Better security and well verse in the things they take e.g supplement, medication
16. The biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules include contaminated supplements, prescription medications containing banned substances, lack of education, and unclear labeling. To mitigate these risks, athletes should receive comprehensive education on the dangers of unintentional doping, and supplement manufacturers should be required to provide clearer, more accurate labeling. Athletes should also consult medical professionals or anti-doping organizations before using new medications, and using certified clean products can help ensure safety.
17. Supplements! Supplement use is pervasive, and more needs to be done with regard to regulation, coach/asp education, and reducing athlete use. I understand the principle of strict liability, but it fails to understand the reality of athletes who are often pressured (peers or otherwise) to engage with supplements - especially given the relative ease with which they can be procured.

18. Original: Dar información desde temprana edad, para saber de los reglamentos.  
Translation: Provide information from an early age, so that they know the regulations.
19. Being fair with everyone at the doping control
20. Injuries, they should be referred to physicians that are aware of the anti doping protocols
21. National Federations could give specific information about the particular risks in each country
22. supplements and medication
23. The main risks of unintentional anti-doping violations include contaminated supplements, medication misunderstandings, cross-contamination, and lack of awareness. To mitigate these, athletes should use third-party tested products, consult healthcare professionals, follow hygiene protocols, and receive regular education on anti-doping rules.
24. Better education
25. The influence of someone else. Having a talk could help
26. Original: Consumir suplementos no recetados por un médico o nutricionista  
Tener en cuenta todas las sustancias prohibidas y revisar que lo que se consume no incluya alguna  
Translation:  
Consuming supplements not prescribed by a doctor or nutritionist  
Be aware of all prohibited substances and check that what you consume does not include any
27. Education and nutrition resources (personnel and plans)
28. Risks include contaminated supplements and unverified medications. Mitigation: education, consulting professionals, and trusted sources for banned substances.
29. Original: Podrían ser lugares públicos, como restaurantes o puestos de comida donde pudieran llegar a contener en sus productos alguna sustancia no permitida  
Translation: They could be public places, such as restaurants or food stalls where their products could contain some prohibited substance.
30. One of the biggest risks are not knowing the list of the substances prohibited and knowing this substances could mitigate the risk
31. Original: una sanción grave  
Translation: a serious sanction
32. Give advices on how to take certain supplements if needed, the ones that are accepted, giving options as some are extremely expensive, etc.
33. Taking supplements and eating meat in countries like mine, Mexico City. The educational programs and constant reminder campaigns are key to eliminate this.
34. Make talks about how that affects our body and daily life
35. The biggest risks are the cold medications and other medication sold in drug stores without prescription. When sick, people just want to get better and don't really think clearly and might use someone else's medications. More awareness education should be done specially for these (adhd medication, cold medication, other substances that are administered in hospital for pain management)

36. afectaciones a su salud, a su rendimiento, a su participación en competencias, a las sanciones o publicidad del hecho, pérdida ciclos importantes de preparación o competencias que perjudiquen para siempre su carrera deportiva (effects on your health, your performance, your participation in competitions, sanctions or publicity of the fact, loss of important preparation cycles or competitions that permanently harm your sports career)
37. - Being in a foreign country
  - have an app that in each country you can search for medication that is safe to use
38. more information
39. One of the biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules is a lack of awareness or understanding—especially when it comes to ingredients in supplements or medications. Many athletes may unknowingly take a banned substance because they don't realize it's included in something over-the-counter or recommended by someone outside the official support team.
40. Take care about all the things to consume
41. If there was an antidoping adviser per country that the athlete could communicate easily and fast to ask questions
42. The athlete can compromise their health and the clean game
43. Education
44. Original: El miedo o rabia y se podría generar seguridad o confianza para prevenir el riesgo  
Translation: Fear or anger and security or confidence could be generated to prevent risk
45. Not knowing. Educate ourselves.
46. It's hard to say
47. Trust in a doctor and lack of knowledge of banned substances
48. Provide mandatory ongoing anti-doping education. Provide mandatory, ongoing anti-doping education at all levels of sport, with clear, updated information tailored to each age group and level of competition.  
  
Promote the use of verified resources, such as certified supplement programs, official medication check databases (e.g., Global DRO), and team medical staff.  
  
Make the TUE process more accessible and transparent, so athletes understand when and how to apply if they need to use a banned substance for medical reasons.  
  
Encourage a “check first” culture, where athletes are always reminded to verify everything before they take it, even if it seems harmless.
49. Banned from joining any competition
50. Education session
51. To break into top / elite athlete, peer pressure to perform like other peers, money value / income from competitions  
  
Education still remain the key to stop doping / reduce, proper club / individual values of sport to be instilled
52. Unsafe supplements being marketed towards young athletes who have not been educated.
53. Lack of knowledge of a product in another country and of course EDUCATION

54. lack of access to information - in easier language, visual graphics, videos scenarios including subtitles or sign interpreting.
55. Believing what is advertised or printed on supplements and their promising results.
56. Weight loss
57. Ignorance and lack of knowledge are the biggest factors in doping.
58. The biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules include:
  1. Contaminated Supplements: Many supplements are not regulated, and some may contain banned substances even if they're not listed on the label. Athletes may unknowingly take these supplements, putting them at risk of testing positive.  
  
Mitigation: Athletes should be educated about the risks of using supplements and encouraged to use products from reputable, tested sources. Organizations could provide a list of safe, certified products and promote alternatives to supplementation.
  2. Food Contamination: Certain foods might contain banned substances due to contamination during production or handling. Athletes may not be aware that they could be consuming prohibited substances through their diet.  
  
Mitigation: Promoting awareness about food contamination risks and encouraging athletes to educate themselves on the potential substances found in everyday products would help reduce this risk. Testing food products for contaminants could also be a solution.
  3. Over-the-Counter Medications: Some non-prescription drugs and medications contain banned substances that athletes may take without realizing the risks involved.  
  
Mitigation: Athletes should be educated on checking the ingredients of any over-the-counter medications before use, and they could have access to resources like the Global Drug Reference Online (Global DRO) to verify the safety of specific medications.
  4. Cross-contamination: Athletes who train or compete in environments where prohibited substances are used (such as shared gym equipment, contaminated water sources, or communal areas) could be exposed to risks unknowingly.  
  
Mitigation: Regular cleaning and sterilization of training equipment and facilities could minimize the risk of cross-contamination. Additionally, educating athletes on the importance of personal hygiene and avoiding shared equipment where possible is essential.
  5. Lack of Awareness: Athletes may not be aware of all the substances on the prohibited list or may not realize that certain substances are banned in certain contexts (e.g., while in competition but not out of competition).  
  
Mitigation: Regular and updated education programs that provide clear information about what constitutes an anti-doping violation, how substances are classified, and the importance of regular checks before using any substance would help athletes stay informed.

By addressing these risks with thorough education, better regulation, and regular checks, the likelihood of athletes unintentionally breaking anti-doping rules can be significantly reduced.
59. Training and providing up-to-date information

60. A professional athlete should always be cautious about all supplements, energy boosters (both solid and liquid), medications, and anything they use, remaining fully alert. They should increase their knowledge about what should and shouldn't be used. In addition to these precautions, a professional athlete should also be mindful of where they obtain their supplements, ensuring they purchase from trusted pharmacies and reliable sources.
61. Winning and beating others  
Achieve better results
62. One of the biggest risks is contaminated supplements or medications purchased without complete knowledge of their ingredients. Another risk is unclear communication or language barriers when athletes receive anti-doping updates or rule changes.  
To reduce these risks, there should be:
- A global list of verified, safe supplements and medications.
  - Regular, mandatory education in multiple languages with simple, practical examples.
  - Better access to quick, official guidance when athletes are unsure.
63. Original: توقعات بیجا از خود و توقعات بی جا مربی برای بدین آوردن بهترین زمان یا رکورد  
Translation: Unreasonable expectations of oneself and unreasonable expectations of the coach to bring the best time or record
64. Completely ban those who used doping from sports so others won't turn to doping.
65. Incorrect supplements offered to athletes
66. In my opinion, not trying sincerely and not getting a good ranking in sports causes this, and people who dope are actually competing unfairly, so these people should be banned from competitions
67. In my opinion, the biggest danger for an athlete is ignorance of doping laws and ignorance of illegal drugs.
68. I think that education is essential. The more people know about the processes that are authorized and those that are not, and also about their sanctions, everything will be fine. Only those who have the intention will do wrong.
69. The greatest risks include contaminated supplements, mislabeled medication, lack of communication with team doctors, and poor awareness of the Prohibited List. These risks could be reduced through regular, scenario-based training sessions, a universal supplement verification app, and mandatory briefings before major competitions.
70. Everyone should be aware of the consequences of doing it.
71. Original: Remédios e suplementos que os atletas não sabem sua composição completa. Podendo conter alguma substância proibida sem seu conhecimento.  
Translation: Medicines and supplements that athletes do not know the full composition of. They may contain some prohibited substance without their knowledge.
72. Supplements and unskilled health care professionals
73. More information about how to be more careful.
74. Contaminated supplements are the greatest risks I think, along with medications being administered in emergency situations

75. Maybe the use of cheap products that can be mixed with other things
76. International quality certifications that guarantee the supplement is free from substances prohibited by WADA
77. Original: Suplementos, porque precisamos deles para nós manter no alto rendimento. Deveria ter um selo nos produtos dizendo que atletas podem tomar eles sem medo ou algo do tipo, ou a Wada ter uma parceria com marcas de suplementos para indicar aos atletas de forma mais segura para não acontecer esse tipo de erro novamente, tenho certeza que a maioria dos atletas iriam aderir.

Translation: Supplements, because we need them to maintain high performance. There should be a seal on the products saying that athletes can take them without fear or something like that, or WADA should have a partnership with supplement brands to indicate to athletes in a safer way so that this type of error does not happen again. I am sure that most athletes would adhere to it.

78. Original: Uso de suplementos contaminados: Muitos suplementos podem conter substâncias proibidas sem que o atleta tenha conhecimento, devido à falta de controle rigoroso sobre a fabricação e rotulagem dos produtos.

Soluções:

- Incentivar a utilização de suplementos certificados e testados por organizações independentes.
- Oferecer programas educacionais mais detalhados sobre os riscos associados ao uso de suplementos não verificados.

Translation:

Use of contaminated supplements: Many supplements may contain banned substances without the athlete's knowledge, due to the lack of strict controls over the manufacturing and labeling of products.

Solutions:

- Encourage the use of supplements certified and tested by independent organizations.
- Offer more detailed educational programs on the risks associated with the use of unverified supplements.

79. I could inform the WADA. I easy access for the anti-doping rules, for example, the first page could had a link about that.
80. Several **\*\*common risks\*\*** can lead athletes to unintentionally break anti-doping rules, often due to lack of awareness, misinformation, or simple mistakes. These violations can have serious consequences, even when there is no intention to cheat. Below are the biggest risks and strategies to reduce them:
- \*\*Biggest Risks of Unintentional Violations:\*\***
1. **\*\*Use of Contaminated or Mislabeled Supplements\*\***
    - \* Many supplements are contaminated with prohibited substances or do not accurately list all ingredients.
    - \* Athletes may unknowingly take a banned substance thinking it's safe.
  2. **\*\*Lack of Knowledge about Prohibited Substances\*\***
    - \* Athletes may not be familiar with the WADA Prohibited List or may not realize that some medications (like cold remedies or asthma inhalers) contain banned substances.

- \* They might assume over-the-counter or prescribed products are allowed.

### 3. **\*\*Inadequate Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Management\*\***

- \* Athletes might use a medication for a legitimate medical condition without realizing they need to apply for a TUE **\*\*before\*\*** use.

- \* Late or missing TUE applications are a common reason for unintentional violations.

### 4. **\*\*Poor Advice from Support Personnel\*\***

- \* Coaches, trainers, or doctors may give incorrect or outdated advice about substances or testing rules.

- \* Athletes often trust these individuals without verifying information themselves.

### 5. **\*\*Failure to Check New Medications or Changes in the Prohibited List\*\***

- \* Rules and lists change annually. Athletes might not realize a substance they've used for years is now banned.

- \* Athletes may forget to check a new medication prescribed by a healthcare provider.

### 6. **\*\*Whereabouts Filing Errors\*\***

- \* Missed tests and filing failures can add up to a violation, especially for athletes in Registered Testing Pools.

- \* Many of these violations happen due to poor planning, oversight, or technical issues.

### **\*\*What Can Be Done to Reduce or Eliminate These Risks:\*\***

#### 1. **\*\*Stronger Education Programs\*\***

- \* Regular, mandatory anti-doping education for athletes and support personnel at **\*\*all levels\*\*** (youth to elite).

- \* Interactive, real-life case studies to highlight risks and preventable mistakes.

#### 2. **\*\*Simplified Access to Information\*\***

- \* User-friendly tools like mobile apps (e.g., *\*Global DRO\** or *\*Athlete Central\**) to check substances and file whereabouts.

- \* Centralized online platforms with updated prohibited lists, TUE procedures, and supplement safety info.

#### 3. **\*\*Clearer Communication About TUEs\*\***

- \* Proactive education on when, how, and why to apply for a TUE, especially for common medications (e.g., ADHD or asthma treatments).

- \* Faster, more accessible TUE application processes, with automatic reminders for renewals.

#### 4. **\*\*Supplement Risk Management\*\***

- \* Education on avoiding high-risk supplements and guidance on how to choose third-party tested products (e.g., Informed Sport or NSF Certified).

- \* Encourage athletes to **\*\*minimize\*\*** supplement use unless medically necessary.

#### 5. **\*\*Increased Involvement of Healthcare Professionals\*\***

- \* Require team doctors and medical staff to stay up to date on WADA regulations.

- \* Provide them with tools to advise athletes correctly and prevent accidental violations.

6. **Whereabouts Filing Support**

- \* Technical help and reminders for athletes who struggle with digital filing.
- \* Allow teams or federations to provide dedicated support for managing deadlines and entries.

**Conclusion:**

Unintentional anti-doping violations usually stem from **gaps in knowledge, communication, or oversight**—not intent to cheat. By focusing on **education, better tools, informed support staff**, and **clear systems**, anti-doping organizations can significantly reduce these risks and help protect clean athletes.

81. Not being knowledgeable about all the topics. Online mandatory courses with annual refreshers would be helpful,
82. third-party alteration in its supplementation
83. I have benefited from the Athlete Connect and other certification databases, but I find the databases to look up valid supplements very clunky. Since the United States for example is defunding oversight from our FDA and other regulatory agencies, I expect for unintentional doping to rise and WADA will have to respond to that.
84. Clear information which are easy to find and free of charge courses
85. Original: O uso de suplementos manipulados contém mais risco de contaminação  
Translation: The use of manipulated supplements contains a greater risk of contamination
86. Being transparent regarding the anti-doping rules/education. The biggest risks would be lack of education.
87. A person is deceived and may be forced to dope under psychological pressure to become a champion, but sports are supposed to be fair and in my opinion, champions doping does not feel good because the person has deceived themselves.
88. Believing that during periods of non-competition and training, the athlete can prove everything.
89. La formation et sensibiliser les athlètes
90. Psychological stress: fear of losing a competition
91. Lack of awareness
92. Original: Os maiores riscos incluem o uso de suplementos contaminados, falta de conhecimento sobre substâncias proibidas, e orientações incorretas de terceiros, como treinadores ou profissionais da saúde. Para mitigar esses riscos, seria essencial oferecer treinamentos regulares e acessíveis sobre as regras antidoping, promover o uso de suplementos certificados e garantir suporte confiável para esclarecimento de dúvidas dos atletas.  
  
Translation: The biggest risks include the use of contaminated supplements, lack of knowledge about banned substances, and incorrect advice from third parties, such as coaches or health professionals. To mitigate these risks, it would be essential to offer regular and accessible training on anti-doping rules, promote the use of certified supplements, and ensure reliable support to clarify athletes' doubts.
93. Family emergency. Be flexible with emergencies
94. not knowing. more education

95. Using supplements that aren't tested enough
96. Can be more rigorous with the tests in competitions
97. Control every single product that you can enter in touch with.
98. excessive desire to win at any cost. raising awareness
99. Education at grassroots
100. Contaminated Supplements. Lack of knowledge
101. The athlete could see the results and try to use them during the sport career
102. Lack of knowledge. Teach them about unintentional anti-doping.
103. One of the biggest risks is taking contaminated or mislabeled supplements. To mitigate this, athletes should use only certified products and receive regular education on supplement safety and anti-doping rules.
104. Medical treatment, in case of illness
105. Administration lack of responsibility
106. Food,
107. Taking substances that a doctor did not recommend as unknowingly they might break a few rules.
108. Eating or drinking without knowing the contents of the ingredient
109. Culture about the dangers of taking steroids
110. Lack of control over balance when losing.. Training and educating players on winning and losing, and training anti-doping workers on controlling calm and dealing well with the player when losing.
111. culture
112. lack of knowledge
113. Food is the most likely to be taken wrongly.
114. Eating and drinking stuff he did not know what it's called and what the ingredients are
115. Pressure to win. Hire a therapist.
116. not being aware of what products are considered doping and not being careful enough
117. "Not doping" label on sports meal or supplements.
118. The biggest risk could be that the athlete is not aware of the nutrition supplement or medicine is legal. Maybe it could be made a bit more obvious if a lot of these had a sports approval stamp on them or something like that
119. Weak Mental
120. Ignorance... Awareness lectures reduce the incidence of violations.
121. more sensitive tests making it more likely to overinterpret trace amounts that might have been ingested unintentionally
122. Education most athletes especially in Africa are semi-illiterate hence become targets of unintentional doping especially through supplements.

Mitigation measures include regulating the supplements industry and potentially establishment of collaboration with legit brands

123. Most probably pre scripted medication

124. The biggest risks include using contaminated supplements, not checking medications, or poor awareness of the rules, which can be reduced through regular education, clear guidance, and access to approved product lists.

125. Pre scripted medication and other fellow athletes

126. Original: مافي توعيه حق اللاعبين

Translation: There is no awareness for players

127. Principaux risques de dopage non intentionnel

1. Suppléments contaminés ou mal étiquetés

2. Prescription par un professionnel de santé non formé aux règles antidopage.

Automédication (notamment lors de voyages, blessures ou maladies courantes).

3. Méconnaissance des procédures d'AUT (Autorisation d'Usage à des fins Thérapeutiques)

4. Partage ou utilisation de produits d'un coéquipier

5. Ingestion alimentaire involontaire

Contamination croisée dans certaines filières alimentaires

128. Original: Estresse, pressões externas e falta de informação. É fundamental conscientizar e educar aqueles associados aos atletas sobre as consequências de constantes pressões psicológicas e esforço físico extremo na escolha de utilizar substâncias ilegais para potencializar o desempenho. Além de educar os atletas sobre as penalidades decorrentes do doping.

Translation: Stress, external pressures and lack of information. It is essential to raise awareness and educate those associated with athletes about the consequences of constant psychological pressure and extreme physical effort when choosing to use illegal substances to enhance performance. In addition, it is important to educate athletes about the penalties resulting from doping.)

129. risk to his HEALTH and his career

130. Not enough third party testing of common supplements used in sport such as preworkout protein powders and electrolyte mixes. Some don't have a full list of ingredients which would make it easier to avoid banned substances

131. need more education

132. No awareness

133. Team USAAC believes unintentional anti-doping rule violations often stem from a combination of misinformation, lack of education, and systemic gaps in athlete support. One of the most common risks is the use of contaminated supplements. Many products on the market are not tightly regulated and can contain banned substances not listed on their labels. Another major risk comes from prescription or over-the-counter medications. Common treatments for conditions like asthma, colds, or pain can contain substances on the WADA Prohibited List. Athletes must be educated to check all medications through

trusted resources like Global DRO, and teams should ensure physicians and trainers are well-versed in anti-doping regulations.

A broader concern is the lack of comprehensive, accessible anti-doping education, particularly for younger, new, or part-time athletes. Mandatory, sport-specific, and scenario-based education can close this gap and help athletes make informed decisions. Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) also present challenges—some athletes may forget to apply or assume medical need overrides the rules. Streamlining the TUE application process and encouraging regular reviews of medications can help reduce this risk. We also recommend changes to retroactive TUEs.

Misinformation is another issue, as athletes may rely on unqualified sources such as teammates or online forums. It's critical to ensure that coaches, medical staff, and other support personnel receive anti-doping training so they can provide accurate guidance.

Finally, language and cultural barriers can prevent some athletes from fully understanding the rules. Offering translated materials and culturally relevant education through athlete liaisons can ensure that every athlete, regardless of background, has access to the information needed to compete clean.

134. Pressure of coaches. Thinking about it, they should have some type of psychological monitoring

135. Lack of knowledge. Keep going with education courses, in some cases make more obligatory courses

136. Biggest risks include:

- Taking contaminated supplements
- Using medication without checking if it's banned
- Not understanding the rules properly

To reduce these risks:

- Provide clear education with real-life examples
- Promote safe supplement lists and apps
- Make it easier to check substances before use

137. The risk is that: Drugs, nutritional supplements, food safety used by athletes. Strengthen the education of athletes to enhance their self-discipline, awareness and self-prevention consciousness.

138. Doping substances in supplements. Supplements testing should be more strict so athletes do not accidentally consume doping substances unintentionally.

139. Original: Най-големият риск-липсата на информация  
Translation: The biggest risk is the lack of information

140. Taking supplements without knowing exactly what they are, but only from their advertising, for example. Explain to athletes that they need to be careful about what they take.

141. Taking medication for a short term illness that you cannot obtain a TUE for is a big risk. Athletes should inform their healthcare provider of their status and request any medication or treatments used do not contain any substance on the WADA list.

142. Education

143. There are so many supplements out there and minors and young people in general always thrive to be better, faster and stronger than others and not informed properly can lead to an unintentional break of anti-

doping rules. There are also shady influencers who claim to be natural athletes, selling their supplements or whatsoever and young people sadly often have unconditional trust in influencers and while following their story/goals there is also a chance for this kind of substance abuse.

144.Original: Verschriebene Medikamente vom Arzt bei Krankheit. Ein Siegel auf Medikamenten, ab diese frei von Stoffen, die als Doping gelten, sind!

Translation: Medications prescribed by a doctor for illness. A seal on medications confirms that they are free of substances considered doping!

145.Missing education

146.The risks may be cutting weight and take something to lose weight faster

147.when an athlete takes harmless medications or consumes food that contains something banned as doping, but one does not know it.

148.What do you think are the biggest risks that could lead an athlete to unintentionally break anti-doping rules? What could be done to mitigate or eliminate that risk?

149.Provide a list of safe supplements so people don't opt for the cheap stuff

150.trying something they see advertised on social media

151.Original: La falta de actualización de la norma wada

Translation: The lack of updating of the WADA standard

152.unsuspectingness and thoughtlessness

153.Original: Unwissenheit, mehr Aufklärung

Translation: Ignorance, more education

154.Meals in different countries can contain parts that break the anti-doping rules. It would be useful to be more aware of such while travelling for competitions

155.Jealousy and self help requirement

156.An athlete may be breaking anti-doping rules because of their unconfidence to the sport and the pressure they might be feeling. So I believe it will be very useful and helpful to provide a sport psychologist in the area of the competition or athletes getting influenced by the organisation to attend a psychology session.

157.Health problems

158.the risk the take athlete to use a doping is very high because they destroy the health

159.Not knowing all the facts

160.Everyone wants to be the best version of themselves, so that lead them to break the rules

161.Supplements, mislabeled medications. Solution: clearer labeling, better guidance from teams

162.Not knowing the rules, Be aware of the rules

163. Supplements, mislabeled medications. Solution: clearer labeling, better guidance from teams

164.Not enough information

165.Original: Bessere gehaltsangaben an Lebensmitteln oder Medikamenten

Translation: Better information on the contents of food or medicines

166. disinformation

167. The biggest risk is taking something like a supplement or medication without checking if it's allowed. Another risk is trusting someone else, like a coach or doctor, without knowing the rules yourself. To reduce this risk, athletes need simple and clear information, and an app to check ingredients would help a lot.

168. prescribed medication

169. That they will be suspended

170. Contamination of food or nutritional products

171. The learning of anti-doping knowledge is inadequate and the understanding is insufficient

172. Original: premalo edukacije i generalno znanja

Translation: too little education and general knowledge

173. An athlete may be breaking anti-doping rules because of their unconfidence to the sport and the pressure they might be feeling. So, I believe it will be very useful and helpful to provide a sport psychologist in the area of the competition or athletes getting influenced by the organisation to attend a psychology session.

174. The biggest risks include using contaminated supplements, lack of knowledge about prohibited substances, and accidental ingestion through medications or food. To mitigate these risks, athletes should receive thorough education, have access to reliable information about supplements and medications, and consult with medical professionals before taking anything new.

175. Original: Mandar el listado de medicamentos que si se pueden utilizar

Translation: Send the list of medications that can be used

176. Various foods or supplements, that might contain any given illegal substance.

177. Trouble at home or maybe influence of bad company

178. troubles at home, bad friends influence

179. The biggest risks that could lead an athlete to commit an unintentional anti-doping violation generally include:

- Contamination of dietary supplements: Many supplements on the market may contain prohibited substances without this being clearly indicated on the label.
- Using medications without proper guidance: Prescription or over-the-counter medications may contain prohibited ingredients.
- Cross-contamination in food or medicinal products: Sometimes food or medicine can become contaminated during the manufacturing process.

To mitigate or eliminate these risks, some important actions are:

- Mandatory, ongoing education: Clear and accessible programs on what prohibited substances are and the associated risks.
- Guidance for the use of supplements and medications: Encourage consultations with health professionals and the use of reliable databases before consuming any product.
- Strengthening supplement transparency and certification: Support programs that test and certify products to ensure they are free of banned substances.

180.Original: Tal vez que a veces no se sabe bien, que se puede y que no se puede comer o ingerir, tal vez se puede mitigar siendo más permisivos o ayudando a los atletas, dando una lista con lo que SI se puede ingerir, con marcas, alimentos, etc.

Translation: Maybe sometimes it is not clear what can and cannot be eaten or ingested, perhaps it can be mitigated by being more permissive or helping athletes, giving a list of what CAN be ingested, with brands, foods, etc.

181.Original:Suplementos contaminados

Translation: Contaminated supplements

182.Risks: Supplement contamination, mislabeled medications, poor guidance from untrained staff.

Solutions: Clear, accessible education early in the athlete's journey, and official guidance on approved supplements."

183.Main Risks:

- Contaminated supplements may contain banned substances not listed on the label.
- Lack of anti-doping knowledge, especially among younger or amateur athletes.
- Doctors unfamiliar with anti-doping rules might prescribe prohibited medications.
- Medication differences across countries can lead to accidental violations.
- Poor communication within the support team can result in uninformed decisions.

Mitigation Strategies:

- Provide mandatory, regular anti-doping education for athletes and their support teams.
- Promote use of certified, batch-tested supplements only.
- Improve access to medication-checking apps and databases.
- Offer training for medical professionals working with athletes.
- Strengthen internal communication structures to ensure informed, compliant choices.

184.We have an app with all the prohibited substances

185.The desperate actions to win

186.ignorance, annual list update, club to have mandatory annual training

187.The supplements they use are not under the supervision of a doctor.

188.Many seminars for anti -doping

189.contaminated supplements, unclear labeling, and lack of awareness about banned substances. To reduce these risks, athletes need better education, access to certified supplements, and expert support to verify products before use.

190.Contamination of dietary supplements. Incorrect or incomplete information about the medications they use.

191.Lack of education, so let's educate

192.Original: El consumo involuntario de medicamentos cuya sustancia tenga algún tipo de origen prohibido, para eliminar el riesgo debería de haber información y educación accesible para todos

Translation: Involuntary consumption of medicines whose substance has some type of prohibited origin, to eliminate the risk there should be information and education accessible to all

193. Medical treatments without proper clearance. Comprehensive education and awareness programs could help.

194. Original: Vício, e o que poderia ser feito e mais zelo pelos atletas/crianças

Translation: Addiction, and what could be done and more care for athletes/children

195. Original: Más charlas al atleta

Translation: More talks to the athlete

196. Original: El mayor riesgo es el uso de productos farmacéuticos sin experiencia o conocimiento de que contienen, y se puede mitigar con la educación o el hábito de revisar de que está compuesto

Translation: The biggest risk is the use of pharmaceutical products without experience or knowledge of what they contain, and it can be mitigated with education or the habit of checking what they are made of.

197. Original: La falta de conocimiento de algunas sustancias inofensivas según atleta. Informar más sobre las lista de cosas prohibidas y cuidar a los atletas.

Translation: Lack of awareness about some harmless substances, according to Athlete. More information on the list of prohibited substances and protection of athletes are needed.

[Return to survey responses](#)

**Question 3b:** Fundamental rationale for the World Anti-Doping Code – Do you believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is important? **Why or why not?**

1. Yes, I think the basic rationale of the Code is really important. It's not just about rules and punishments, it's about why we care about clean sport in the first place.

When I read or hear about things like "sporting spirit" or "fairness," it reminds me why I love playing sports. It's about hard work, respect, and competing honestly. I think when the Code clearly shows those values, it helps athletes like me connect with it more. It feels like it's not just something being forced on us, but something we actually believe in.

So updating the wording to better reflect the values of athletes and make it easier to understand is a really good idea. It makes the whole anti-doping message feel more meaningful.

2. Better to be clear why anti-doping is needed, not to test and detect bad guys. We want good and fair sport, values and reasons for sport most important

3. Yes, because "contradiction to the spirit of sport" is one of 3 criteria to include PS or M to the List. So it should be clear and well-explained. And I want to know the clear explanation regardless this topic.

4. maintain fairness

5. It promotes free and fair sport

6. Yes, I believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is important. It helps define the values and principles that guide anti-doping efforts, ensuring that the integrity of sport is upheld. Reconfiguring the 'Spirit of Sport' to better resonate with stakeholders, including athletes, makes it more relatable and reinforces the idea that clean sport benefits everyone, not just those competing.

7. Where is safety??
8. Original: La información de saber el por qué, es de mucha más ayuda.  
Translation: The information to know why is much more helpful.
9. Because it establishes the parameters where the sport should be performed.
10. it's important
11. I think is more just
12. It serves as the ethical foundation for the fight against doping in sports, promoting fairness, integrity, and respect among athletes.
13. Fairness
14. Original: Porque con la fundamentación se le da a conocer al atleta respecto a que hablará el Código  
Translation: Because with the foundation the athlete is informed about what the code will talk about.
15. Awareness
16. Original: Porque todos los códigos son importantes  
Translation: Because all codes are important
17. Because it's right
18. Because it gives us an idea of what is in the game and what we can loose
19. I think it help to show to athlete that the antidoping's bodies are for them and not against them.
20. important info
21. The spirit of sport to play clean
22. Anything that makes the Code transparent is a good thing.
23. Inclusion / Accessible is missing.
24. Yes, I believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is important.
25. Because the Code reflects the values that sport is meant to represent: fairness, integrity, and respect. It's not just about avoiding doping—it's about preserving the meaning of competition and the dignity of the athlete. These principles give athletes confidence that they are competing on a level playing field, and that their efforts are meaningful.
26. Thats good
27. Any and all information is welcome in this process. However, I suggest that the information be quick and objective, in order to reach the largest number of athletes possible. Most athletes do not waste much time reading or searching for information.
28. Yes, because it emphasizes the ethical and human side of sport, not just performance. It reminds everyone involved — athletes, coaches, and even spectators — that clean sport is built on values like honesty, respect, and joy, which go far beyond winning.
29. Because we have to follow the rules.
30. Because it explains the WHY

31. For a clean sport
32. That's codes build a good character.
33. Yes, the **fundamental rationale** of the World Anti-Doping Code is crucial for several reasons. The rationale provides the **core values and guiding principles** that support the global effort to maintain clean sport, promote fairness, and protect the health and rights of athletes.

Here are a few reasons why this rationale is important:

**1. Establishing a Common Foundation:**

\* The fundamental rationale of the Code helps unify the anti-doping movement, creating a **shared understanding** across various stakeholders—including athletes, coaches, organizations, and regulators—about why anti-doping exists and why it is vital to sport.

\* A clearly articulated rationale ensures **consistency** in how anti-doping is applied across different countries and sports, reducing confusion and potential contradictions.

**2. Reinforcing Ethical Values:**

\* The **"Spirit of Sport"** or core values provide an ethical framework for athletes and stakeholders, emphasizing values like fairness, respect, and integrity.

\* It strengthens the **moral foundation** of clean sport, ensuring that anti-doping efforts align with broader principles of honesty and sportsmanship, which appeal to athletes who value competition on a level playing field.

**3. Creating Athlete Buy-In:**

\* When the rationale resonates with athletes, they are more likely to support and adhere to anti-doping rules. If athletes understand the **underlying principles** of fairness and health that drive the Code, they may feel more motivated to stay clean, not just because of the rules, but because they believe in the **purpose** behind the system.

\* The reconfiguration of the Spirit of Sport in the 2027 Code to appeal more directly to athletes is a positive step toward better engagement and a deeper understanding of the Code's intentions.

**4. Aligning with Evolving Social Norms and Human Rights:**

\* As societies evolve, so too should the anti-doping movement. The inclusion of input from social science research and human rights experts ensures that the Code is in tune with **modern concerns**, such as **athlete rights**, privacy, and mental health, making the rationale both contemporary and relevant.

\* These changes also ensure that the Code can **adapt to changing contexts** without losing sight of its core objectives.

**5. Promoting a Global Message:**

\* A well-defined rationale helps anti-doping organizations and stakeholders **communicate a unified message** globally. Whether it's governments, international federations, or sponsors, they can align their actions with the principles of the Code to demonstrate their commitment to clean sport.

\* Having a robust rationale creates **global credibility** for the anti-doping movement, reinforcing the idea that doping is not just a technical issue, but a matter of principle that transcends individual sports and nations.

**Conclusion:**

The **fundamental rationale** is essential because it provides the **moral and ethical foundation** for the anti-doping movement, connects with athletes' values, ensures consistency across the sporting world, and strengthens the global integrity of the system. The revisions to the rationale, especially with insights from the athlete community and human rights considerations, are likely to make the 2027 Code even more **inclusive**, **relevant**, and **appealing** to all involved.

34. I think it's a bit heavy-handed but otherwise good.
35. It represents the high standards that this industry expects.
36. Inclusion of new values is always welcome.
37. Equality
38. Because its important for the athletes
39. It serves as the ethical and philosophical foundation for anti-doping efforts worldwide.
40. It make understand for the athletes that sport is a searching of the limits of the body in the similar conditions without harm itself. That it can be a model of studying of the effects of a clean sports for the people that are not making sports etc.
41. Because it maintains integrity it sports.
42. Yes. The fundamental rationale guides fair play, integrity, and respect in sport, which are crucial for all stakeholders.
43. It helps to motivate and encourage the stop of doping.
44. It would be fair
45. Because it's important to know my rights as an athlete and what I'm eligible to
46. Yes, because the fundamental rationale of the Code helps protect the values of fairness, respect, and integrity in sport, which are essential for all athletes and stakeholders.
47. Les principes du Code de conduite sont les valeurs de base qui guident le comportement de tous les acteurs du sport, en particulier les sportifs. Ils sont essentiels pour assurer un sport propre, équitable et respectueux. Contrairement aux "Enhanced games" qui sont selon moi, un danger pour le sport et les sportifs.
48. For the beauty of sport
49. Because we need to have a distinct rule for everyone
50. Yes, the fundamental rationale of the WADA Code is important. It serves as the philosophical and ethical foundation that justifies the existence of anti-doping rules, the responsibilities of athletes and sport organizations, and the system of enforcement. The rationale speaks to the core values of sport, such as fairness, integrity, health, and respect for both rules and fellow competitors. By articulating the why behind anti-doping efforts, the rationale helps foster athlete buy-in and public trust. When athletes understand that the system is designed not just to punish, but to protect clean competition and their own health and rights, it becomes easier to align them with the Code's intent. Moreover, a clearly defined and values-driven rationale helps ensure that anti-doping policies are not only effective, but also ethical, inclusive, and centered on athlete empowerment.
51. Without this, sport would have no meaning. All athletes train hard to be the best, if another athlete comes along using substances, the element of everyone being on a level playing field is gone.

52. So we have information
53. Needs to be followed not just written
54. Original: Da es die Sportler anregt  
Translation: Because it stimulates athletes
55. Original: O que se espera do esporte que seja uma competição justa que atribua valores e significados para todos os envolvidos através do respeito e colaboração de todos.  
Translation: What is expected of sport is that it be a fair competition that attributes values and meanings to all involved through respect and collaboration from all.
56. It is important for people to be informed.
57. It's fair
58. Because it shows why clean sport matters and why we have to respect the rules. It reminds us that being honest and fair is more important than just winning.
59. equality for all athletes
60. The fundamental rationale sets the ethical foundation for everything anti-doping stands for. It's important because it shapes how athletes understand the purpose behind the rules — not just compliance, but fairness, integrity, and the pursuit of excellence. When the rationale reflects values athletes truly connect with, it strengthens trust in the system and helps foster a clean sport culture from the ground up.
61. In order to protect athletes and prevent them from being exploited to cheat through doping; It is also for the fairness and impartiality of the competition and not to harm the interests of clean athletes.
62. Conducive to learning
63. In order to protect the athletes and also for the fairness of the competition
64. Original: smatram da je važno da se sportaš ne bi doveo do problema koji bi mu naštetio  
Translation: I think it's important that the athlete doesn't get into problems that would harm him.
65. It is important for people to be informed.
66. Original: učimo i time znamo sto je dozvoljeno sto ne i sprječavanje od rizika  
Translation: We learn and thus know what is allowed and what is not, and how to prevent risks.
67. I believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is very important. It highlights the core ethical values and spirit of sport that anti-doping programs aim to protect. Emphasizing fairness, respect, integrity, and the celebration of human effort helps all stakeholders understand why clean sport matters and encourages athletes to compete honestly and responsibly."
68. Yes, I believe that the foundation of the World Anti-Doping Code is extremely important. The "Spirit of Sport" is not just an abstract concept, but rather the ethical and moral basis that guides the entire fight against doping. It reinforces values such as fair play, integrity, respect and the health of athletes, which are essential to ensuring fair and credible competitions.
69. Original: Es esencial comprender y respaldar el sistema antidopaje  
Translation: It is essential to understand and support the anti-doping system

70. Because it connects anti-doping with values like fairness, respect, and human dignity. It reminds us that clean sport is about more than testing—it's about ethics.
71. Fundamentally, this is a good change and addition; however, the aspect of personal responsibility is addressed too briefly. It should also be extended to include coaches, doctors, and support personnel.
72. It makes all the athletes more conscious about the doping
73. It defines the core values and principles that guide clean sport, helping to unite all stakeholders around a shared mission and strengthen commitment to fairness and integrity.
74. The Code serves as the foundation for promoting clean sport, protecting athlete rights, and ensuring fairness and integrity across all levels of competition.
75. Original: Guía los principios y valores básicos del deporte limpio El fundamento fundamental del Código Mundial Antidopaje, conocido como el "Espíritu del Deporte", ayuda a recordar que el objetivo final no es solo castigar a quienes violan las reglas, sino preservar la integridad y los valores fundamentales del deporte.  
  
Translation: The fundamental foundation of the World Anti-Doping Code, known as the "Spirit of Sport," serves as a reminder that the ultimate goal is not just to punish those who violate the rules, but to preserve the integrity and fundamental values of sport.
76. Original: Porque es importante que todo competencia sea justa  
  
Translation: Because it is important that all competition is fair

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**Question 3c:** Does this rationale truly reflect the values you want to see in, and through sport? **Why or why not? What changes would you like to see?**

1. I think the basic rationale of the Code mostly reflects the values I want to see in sport—like fairness, respect, and honest competition. Those are things that matter a lot to me, and I think most athletes feel the same. We don't want to win by cheating—we want to win because we worked hard and gave our best.  
  
But sometimes, the way these values are written in official documents feels too formal or distant. It sounds more like legal language than something personal. As a young athlete, I would like the message to be more human and inspiring, something that really speaks to how sport can shape who we are—teaching us about courage, teamwork, and integrity.  
  
I also think it would be great if the Code talked more about how clean sport helps us grow, not just how doping ruins it. Focusing on the positive side might make more athletes want to live by those values, instead of just following the rules out of fear.  
  
So yes, the reason behind the Code is meaningful, but I'd love to see it expressed in a way that feels more real, more relatable, and more connected to what we experience as athletes every day.
2. Clean sport and spirit of sport are interchangeably used. Maybe use those wordings consistently and intentionally to send strong message of values like true to sport true to yourself myself or more emphasis of PlayTrue
3. I think it's good about the fairness
4. Yes

5. It does reflect
6. Yes
7. It does
8. Yes, the rationale generally reflects the values I want to see in sport, such as fairness, respect for rules, and the integrity of competition. Sport should be about the athlete's natural talent and hard work, and the focus should remain on clean competition.  
  
However, I think it could go further by emphasizing more about supporting athletes through education and providing fair opportunities for everyone to succeed without pressure to cheat. Encouraging a culture of transparency, trust, and collaboration across all levels of sport, including athletes, coaches, and organizations, would make the rationale even stronger.
9. Somewhat. I still think an overwhelming burden is placed on the athletes to prove they are clean - while the system is not adequately reprimanded or accountable when they get things wrong. Most athletes compete clean, and want to enjoy sport - but anti-doping / sample collection processes are often cold, and give off a sense of shame - more training is needed among personnel to make the process more comfortable for athletes, they are not criminals, and just want to play the game.
10. Original: Un deporte limpio.  
Translation: a clean sport
11. I think is quite reliable. Yet sports may have different meanings depending on the ethics and values of each athlete
12. no
13. yes, but i think it can improve in the future
14. Yes, the rationale of the World Anti-Doping Code reflects important values like fairness and integrity in sports. However, I would like to see more emphasis on education and support for athletes about anti-doping issues. Including more athlete voices in decision-making and focusing on mental health alongside physical health would also help create a better approach to clean sport.
15. Yes. Fairness
16. Original: Si, son valores muy bien adaptados a lo que se habla del deporte  
Translation: Yes, they are values very well adapted to what is said about sport.
17. Yes, it reflects fairness and integrity. I'd like more focus on athlete education and support to prevent unintentional violations.
18. Original: Creo que no es necesario cambios  
Translation: I think no changes are necessary
19. Original: Si, es necesario un equilibrio para los atletas  
Translation: Yes, balance is necessary for athletes.
20. Yes, because it's fair
21. Original: Si, reflejan los valores que el deporte requiere y le da mayor credibilidad a los procesos  
Translation: Yes, they reflect the values that sport requires and give greater credibility to the processes.

22. Yes because it should always be fair weather you compete nationally or internationally
23. Yes
24. Yes, everyone should be in the same conditions
25. yes
26. It serves as the ethical foundation of clean sport, guiding not only the rules themselves but also the culture and mindset around fair competition. Having a clearly defined rationale helps athletes, coaches, and organizations understand why the rules exist—not just what the rules are. This helps build trust, promote integrity, and inspire commitment to clean sport values.  
  
By reconfiguring the “Spirit of Sport” to better resonate with athletes and other stakeholders, the 2027 Code has the potential to be more inclusive, relevant, and motivating. It’s important that the rationale reflects evolving social values, diverse athlete experiences, and ongoing insights from education and research, while still protecting fairness and health in sport.
27. All looks so good
28. This values represent the true spirit of sport
29. More education
30. Just keep things black and white
31. yes
32. Original: Si para que sea una competencia limpia y sana  
Translation: Yes, so that it is a clean and healthy competition
33. Is a reason to make the a healthy and honest sport in any competition as national or international tournament
34. Realmente siento que si ayudaran al cambio en el deporte (I really feel that if they helped change the sport)
35. Yes, it's good to see this thingsin the sports
36. Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this important discussion. I believe ongoing dialogue between athletes and anti-doping authorities is essential to improving the system and protecting clean sport. I appreciate the work of the WADA Taskforce and would be happy to share further thoughts or experiences through the link provided at the end of the survey.
37. I am a firm believer in the integrity of our sports , love passion but tempered with respect for your opponent and the officials.
38. Absolutely.
39. Not change everything is very well
40. Yes, it reflects values like fairness and respect, but I think the language could be more athlete-friendly and connected to real experiences in sport. I'd like to see more focus on mental well-being and inclusion
41. Yes
42. Yes, the rationale reflects many of the core values I believe should be present in sport—like fairness, honesty, and respect. However, I think it could emphasize mental health, athlete voice, and long-term well-

being more explicitly. These are becoming essential topics in today's athletic environment and should be part of the ethical foundation.

43. Yes
44. I would like to see no more athletes banned from sports for doping.
45. The day will come when all athletes will achieve their true rights and doping will be completely eliminated.
46. Original: Gostaria de ver um apoia a mais para que os atletas não precisam chegar e tomar anabolizantes para tentar a melhor performance , com apoio da sua equipe e investimento o atleta pode tudo  
Translation: I would like to see more support so that athletes do not need to arrive and take anabolic steroids to try to achieve the best performance. With the support of their team and investment, the athlete can do anything.
47. For me it's ok.
48. Yes, it reflects the values I believe should be at the heart of sport, such as discipline, fairness, and commitment. However, I would like to see more emphasis on inclusion, mental health, and the balance between competition and well-being, especially in high-performance environments.
49. I struggle with "intrinsic values". Sport is what we make of it. Fair is what we agree to be fair. Every generation of athletes and officials negotiates the values of "their" sport again and again. It doesn't feel like something "intrinsic".
50. I wish a clean sport to everyone
51. Yes. I wouldn't change anything.
52. The **\*\*rationale\*\*** of the World Anti-Doping Code is generally aligned with the core values that many people, including athletes, fans, and organizations, want to see in sport. Values such as **\*\*fairness, integrity, respect\*\***, and **\*\*health\*\*** are crucial for ensuring that sport remains a platform where true talent is celebrated and everyone competes on a level playing field.

**\*\*Why the Rationale is Aligned with Sport's Values:\*\***

1. **\*\*Fairness and Equality:\*\***

\* The goal of anti-doping is to create an environment where no athlete has an unfair advantage due to the use of performance-enhancing drugs or methods. This is central to the value of **\*\*fair competition\*\*** in sport.

\* By upholding these values, the rationale ensures that every athlete competes under the same conditions, which maintains the integrity of the sport.

2. **\*\*Respect for Athletes:\*\***

\* The focus on protecting athletes' health and well-being aligns with a fundamental respect for the **\*\*human element\*\*** in sport. Anti-doping rules are not just about punishing those who break the rules, but also about safeguarding the **\*\*long-term health\*\*** of athletes by preventing harmful substances and practices.

3. **\*\*Clean Sport and Integrity:\*\***

\* The Code's emphasis on "clean sport" reflects the desire to ensure that results are earned through **natural talent and hard work**, not through artificial means. This upholds the **moral and ethical foundation** of sport, where success should be the result of an athlete's dedication and effort.

#### 4. **Transparency and Trust:**

\* By ensuring that anti-doping processes are transparent and fair, the rationale fosters **trust** among athletes, organizations, and fans, which is essential for the credibility of sport. Transparency helps in reducing suspicion and promoting a **shared belief** in the integrity of the competition.

##### **Potential Gaps or Areas for Improvement:**

#### 1. **Athlete Support and Education:**

\* One area that may require further emphasis is the **education** and **support** provided to athletes. The Code's rationale emphasizes clean sport, but often, athletes may not have enough **guidance** or **resources** to fully understand the complex anti-doping landscape.

\* The focus could expand to prioritize **holistic athlete development**, offering **education on nutrition**, **mental health**, and the dangers of doping, in addition to the basic rules. Empowering athletes with knowledge and tools to stay clean would support a **proactive culture** of anti-doping, rather than a reactive one based solely on testing and punishment.

#### 2. **Addressing Mental Health in Doping Prevention:**

\* The rationale could also place more emphasis on the **mental health** of athletes. Athletes face immense pressures to perform, which sometimes leads to the temptation to seek shortcuts like doping.

\* A stronger focus on **mental well-being** as part of the rationale would align with a **well-rounded, athlete-centric approach**, where clean sport is seen not just as avoiding cheating, but as promoting a healthy, sustainable, and fulfilling sporting career.

#### 3. **Inclusion and Support for Vulnerable Athletes:**

\* There is potential to strengthen the rationale by including more about **inclusion** and the importance of providing **support to marginalized** or **vulnerable athletes** who may be more susceptible to the pressures of doping. This could involve better **protections** and **support systems** for athletes in high-risk situations, ensuring they are not pressured into doping due to financial, social, or competitive pressures.

#### 4. **Fostering a Culture of Positive Role Models:**

\* The rationale could be further improved by emphasizing the need for **athletes and stakeholders** to serve as **role models** in promoting clean sport. While there is a focus on eliminating negative behavior, there could be more emphasis on celebrating athletes who **demonstrate integrity, resilience**, and **commitment to**

53. If it's not performance-enhancing, why do I care if one of my competitors smoked a joint two months ago? Why does WADA believe that people who occasionally smoke marijuana are somehow unfair, or not taking their health seriously - but being a functioning alcoholic is just fine?
54. Yes it does reflect the values and the expectations are very clear.
55. I prefer to compete without losing the essence of what the sport is.

56. No
57. Yes
58. Yes
59. Yes equality
60. Support
61. No
62. Yes
63. yes to help the athlete for better justice
64. it's already good
65. Yes, I believe the fundamental rationale of the Code is important — but it's essential that it truly reflects the values we want to promote in and through sport.
66. To see more athletes that try to find new methods of recovery and training, to see the real meaning of power and speed
67. Yes, it ensures integrity. None
68. Yes, they maintain values and integrity of the sport
69. Yes, it reflects important values like fairness, respect, and integrity.  
If I could suggest changes, I'd want even more focus on athlete wellbeing, inclusion, and transparency to build trust in the system.
70. Yes, they indeed do, even for me it helps to concentrate and get motivated to train when needed.
71. clean sport
72. Clean sport without doping
73. no
74. no answer
75. yes
76. no
77. Yes
78. Yesssssss
79. Everything being healthy
80. Only thing could be adding "mental health" to the health point in the bottom.
81. No
82. yes
83. Yes
84. No because after all sports shouldn't be about unfair medication or unfair play

85. To stop bad substances.
86. Yes, it reflects the values I believe in—like fairness and respect—but I'd like to see more emphasis on athlete well-being and mental health as part of clean sport.
87. Sports should be about fair play
88. Oui, ce raisonnement reflète dans l'ensemble les valeurs que l'on souhaite voir dans et par le sport, car il met en avant des principes universels — intégrité, respect, responsabilité, équité, courage, solidarité — qui forment le socle d'un sport éthique, formateur et inspirant.

89. Need to see more testing done but yes the rationale does reflect the values I want to see in sport

90. yes

91. We believe the current rationale of the WADA Code a step in the right direction, especially with recent efforts to update it based on athlete input, human rights guidance, and values-driven frameworks. Concepts like fairness, health, integrity, and respect are foundational and absolutely reflect values that many athletes want to see upheld in and through sport. The inclusion of well-being, inclusion, and education also helps modernize the rationale to align with the evolving role of sport in society.

However, for this rationale to be meaningful, it must be consistently reflected in practice, not just in theory. Recent controversies, such as the Chinese doping scandal, have highlighted serious gaps between the Code's ideals and how anti-doping rules are applied. If values like fairness and equality are not upheld in enforcement, the rationale loses its credibility. Athletes are on notice when the systems protect institutions over individuals, or when powerful stakeholders appear to be treated differently. That undermines trust and the entire system as a whole.

Moving forward, we would like to see the rationale strengthened by a more explicit commitment to transparency and equal enforcement, clearer language around athlete rights and protections versus just responsibilities, a stronger emphasis on education as a preventative, not just punitive, and a recognition that sport should model ethical behavior in its antidoping systems, not just regulate it.

92. Yes, it shows good values like fairness and respect. I'd add more focus on mental health and athlete support.

93. It helps provide fairness

94. The reason is simple: sport at its best is not just a competition, but also a space for ethical training, personal growth and social example.

Yes, the reasoning in defense of compulsory education on unintentional doping expresses the values that sport should promote: justice, integrity, responsibility and protection.

However, in order for these values to be truly lived out in athletes' daily lives, it is necessary to widen access to education, support the most vulnerable and transform the competitive culture into an ethical one.

95. Not at all, there is no transparency money and connections seem to have a huge influence on the topic whether we talk about chinese swimmers or high profile tennis players. There is no fairness unless the whole system becomes more rigid and transparent.

96. Ja, weil der Sport fair sein muss (Yes, because sport must be fair)

97. I believe it fully represents the values of the sport.

98. I want more transparency in the referee
99. Stricter controls
100. Yes
101. It is what we would like to live through sport
102. I believe it fully represents the values of the sport.
103. Mostly yes. Could emphasize health and fairness more
104. Yes it is fine
105. Mostly yes. Could emphasize health and fairness more
106. Original: Ja, es spiegelt die Werte wieder  
Translation: (Yes, it reflects the values)
107. Original: Sí, es para que sea un deporte limpio.  
Translation: Yes, it is to make it a clean sport.
108. Yes, it reflects most of the values that matter in sport, like fairness, respect, and health. But maybe it should also include mental health, because that's also important for athletes today.
109. yes
110. Yes
111. Original: Svaka vrijednost koja doprinosi dobro sportu kao i sportašu je uspjeh što više predavanja i educiranja  
Translation: Any value that contributes to the good of the sport as well as the athlete is a success as many lectures and education as possible)
112. I believe it fully represents the values of the sport.
113. Original: što više edukacije sportašima i predavanja da bi bili upućeni  
Translation: as much education and lectures as possible for athletes to be informed
114. Yes, this rationale reflects many important values I want to see in sport, such as fairness, respect, and commitment. It emphasizes both the ethical and human side of sport, which is essential for protecting clean competition and athlete well-being. However, I would like to see more emphasis on mental health support and inclusivity, ensuring that all athletes feel respected and valued beyond just their performance.
115. Yes, the current foundation of the Code, with the "Spirit of Sport," reflects many of the values I want to see in sport, such as honesty, respect, equality, and the pursuit of ethical excellence. These values are essential for sport to be an activity that inspires, unites people, and promotes human development.
116. Yes, it reflects many of the values I believe in—especially fairness, commitment, and respect. However, I would like to see more recognition of the emotional and mental aspects athletes face when navigating anti-doping systems.
117. The fundamental rationale is important. However, as mentioned earlier, the role and responsibility of the athlete's support environment are not sufficiently emphasized. This should be clearly highlighted in such fundamental documents to ensure a more comprehensive and effective approach.

- 118.yes, because it is useful, for additional suggestions I would like to see education and lectures on this topic organized by the sports association and at the level of all clubs
- 119.Elimination of doping substances
- 120.more strict doping rules
- 121.Yes. I would like it to also emphasize athlete well-being and inclusivity more to make sport safer and more welcoming for all.
- 122.The fundamental rationale is well-crafted and grounded in strong ethical values that should guide sport worldwide. Minor updates to explicitly highlight mental health, diversity, empowerment, sustainability, and transparency could make it even more inclusive and relevant for modern sport culture.
- 123.Yes because I believe sport competition should be fair and as healthy as possible
- 124.Original: Sí, refleja los valores que quiero ver en el deporte y a través de él.  
Translation: Yes, it reflects the values I want to see in and through sport.)
- 125.Yes, sport should promote a level playing field where athletes compete honestly and with respect for the rules and each other.
- 126.Original: Más apoyo al atleta  
Translation: (More support for athletes)
- 127.Original: Si, para crear un ambiente sano y bastante justo sin ventajas uno sobre el otro por utilizar sustancias  
Translation: (Yes, to create a healthy and fairly fair environment without advantages over one another for using substances)
- 128.Original: Juego Limpio. Compromiso, Educación y Disciplina de parte de los atletas.  
Translation: Fair Play. Commitment, Education, and Discipline from the athletes.

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**Question 3e:** Do you agree that the rationale should be revised to better resonate with athletes? **Why or why not?**

1. Yes, I do think the rationale should be updated so it connects better with athletes—especially younger ones like me. Right now, it feels a bit too formal, like something written for adults or lawyers. It talks about the values behind clean sport, but not in a way that really speaks to how we feel when we train, compete, and grow through sport. If the message could be more inspiring and personal—using real examples or words that reflect how sport shapes our character—I think more athletes would feel connected to it, not just follow it because they have to. So yes, changing the way the rationale is written could help it feel more real and meaningful. It should remind us why we care about clean sport, not just what the rules are.
2. Because the Athlete is the central figure in anti-doping system, so our interests should be on the top.
3. Athletes need to know the goals of wada and that they are there to ensure a lot of important values in sport. I hope that the actions can reflect these values

4. Yes, I agree that the rationale needed to be revised to better resonate with athletes. Athletes are the central figures in sport, and their values, concerns, and experiences should be acknowledged in the framework that governs the sport. By revising the rationale to be more athlete-centered, it helps build a stronger connection between the rules and the people they are meant to protect, encouraging better compliance and understanding. A rationale that athletes can relate to makes it easier to foster a culture of clean sport and integrity.
5. I think some athlete are familiar with rules of the Code, very few would be familiar with the rationale. Perhaps this an opportunity to better capture "the why" of anti-doping - as it is often consumed by the "who" is cheating and "how" can we make sure we catch them.
6. Original: Creo que la información ya era buena, pero es bueno que actualicen la información.  
Translation: I think the information was already good, but it's good that they update the information.
7. So that the meaning becomes more authentic
8. because it's important
9. Some athletes don't think the older rules were good
10. I agree that the rationale needed revision to better resonate with athletes. By updating the language and values, the Code can more effectively connect with their experiences and concerns.
11. Keep up with the times
12. Because it would be good to have the athlete's opinion
13. Because it's the way others can learn and be conscious
14. fair play
15. I thought it was pretty clear.
16. By being in more layman's language it's easier for athletes to have clarity
17. Yes. The previous version was more abstract and less connected to athletes' lived experiences. Updating the rationale helps ensure that athletes can relate to the values and feel more engaged in clean sport.
18. Because sport is evolving, and so are the challenges that athletes face. Updating the rationale makes it more relatable and relevant to modern realities, including inclusion, psychological well-being, and a more human-centered view of performance and competition. This helps build trust and engagement between athletes and anti-doping organizations.
19. If there is something to add value, I don't see a problem.
20. Yes, because athletes today face many new pressures, including social media, mental health concerns, and commercial expectations. Updating the rationale to align with their lived realities helps ensure the values are not just ideals but relevant and supportive in practice.
21. Everybody must be know
22. Everyone needs to know about this.
23. More clarity
24. Quality
25. for the athlete

26. A Code that reflects the lived experiences, values, and challenges of athletes is more likely to earn their trust, promote meaningful engagement, and strengthen the culture of clean sport.
27. Because it resonates well with athletes now. Highlighting key values that athletes should have and values that it promotes
28. Because when the rationale connects better with athletes' values and experiences, they feel more understood and motivated to support clean sport.
29. it helps the athletes to be better
30. Yes, it helps to understand the way the common athlete thinks and reason with one.
31. Because the rationale eg fairplay do not cut across all athletes. Eg African athletes are more on the negative side unlike our colleagues from the West and other super power countries.
32. Because people who work in these area don't necessarily know how or what athletes usually experience
33. Yes, because updating the rationale helps ensure it speaks directly to athletes' experiences, values, and challenges, making it more meaningful and relatable.
34. Because people working in these areas don't necessarily know what athletes go through
35. Trop souvent, ces principes restent symboliques, affichés dans des documents mais peu appliqués dans la pratique quotidienne. encourager des mises en situation concrètes dans la formation des sportifs, et valoriser publiquement les comportements exemplaires. Mieux ancrer ces principes dans la réalité vécue des sportifs. Beaucoup de sportifs, en particulier les plus jeunes ou ceux issus de structures fragiles, n'ont pas les moyens ni le soutien pour vivre ces valeurs au quotidien (ex. : absence d'encadrement, pression à la performance, isolement).
36. For perfection
37. Updating the rationale helps make it more relatable and meaningful for today's athletes.
38. It is good the way it is, just lacks execution
39. I think there is no need for it to be revised.
40. It's fair
41. Original: Ich finde eine Überarbeitung wäre nicht nötig gewesen  
Translation: I think a revision would not have been necessary
42. Because the old version might have sounded too technical. Athletes today need a message that feels more real and connects to their everyday life in sport.
43. students should be educated
44. zato što smatram da svaki sportaš mora znati sto će mu donijeti dobro a sto ne (because I believe that every athlete needs to know what will bring them good and what will not)
45. I think there is no need for it to be revised
46. Original: zato što je to bitno za svakog sportaša  
Translation: because it's important for every athlete

47. I agree that revising the rationale to better resonate with athletes is important. Clearer and more relatable language helps athletes understand the core values and why anti-doping matters, which can encourage greater buy-in and commitment to clean sport.
48. Original: Es importante conocer las diferentes opiniones de los atletas, en caso de que se desconozcan los temas mencionados.  
Translation: It's important to hear the athletes' differing opinions in case they aren't familiar with the topics mentioned.
49. Yes, I agree that the rationale needed to be revised to better resonate with athletes. Often, official texts can be too formal or generic, making it difficult to directly connect with the reality and feelings of athletes.
50. Yes – The older language felt distant and institutional. The updated version uses language that feels more human, inclusive, and focused on athlete experience, not just regulation.
51. Yes, it improves doping conditions.
52. Updating the language and focus helps ensure athletes feel represented, understood, and motivated to support clean sport
53. I think there is no need for it to be revised.

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## International Standard for Data Protection (ISDP)

**Question 1b:** Retention Times - Do you have any concerns regarding whereabouts information being kept for 10 years? **If you answered “yes” to the above, please explain.**

1. Yes, I do have some concerns about whereabouts information being stored for 10 years.  
I understand why it might be necessary—for example, to match the 10-year statute of limitations for anti-doping rule violations. If someone broke the rules and it takes a long time to find out, then having that data could help make things fair.  
But at the same time, as an athlete—especially a young one—it makes me nervous to think that so much of my personal location data could be kept for that long. What if the system isn't fully secure? What if that information gets leaked or used the wrong way? That feels like a risk to our privacy.  
I think if the data really needs to be stored for 10 years, then organizations must be required to have very strong protection systems and only allow access when absolutely necessary. Athletes should also be clearly told why their information is being kept, and how it will be protected.  
So I understand the reason, but I also think privacy and data safety need to be taken very seriously.
2. Good change
3. This information is personal, so if you can't guarantee appropriate security systems, why the Athletes should suffer.  
And it should be very reasoned decision, because as an Athlete I want to know why it changes so much (from 1 to 10 years – it's a lot). I think every change should be done gradually, step by step.
4. Yes, I do have concerns about whereabouts information being kept for 10 years. While aligning with the 10-year statute of limitations for doping violations makes sense, it could raise privacy issues if the

information isn't securely protected. Athletes should be confident that their personal data is safe from misuse or unauthorized access, and without robust security measures, long-term data storage could be seen as an invasion of privacy. Ensuring strict data protection protocols and clear regulations on access would be necessary to address these concerns.

5. It feels like an overreach and invasion of privacy.
6. Yes, I have concerns about keeping whereabouts information for 10 years. While aligning with the statute of limitations for doping violations is important, this extended retention period raises privacy issues.
7. Original: Porque puede ser un atleta ya retirado y tener una vida muy privada y totalmente diferente al ambiente deportivo, entonces sería un violacion a su privacidad  
Translation: Because he may be a retired athlete and have a very private life that is totally different from the sports environment, then it would be a violation of his privacy.
8. 10 years is too long.
9. Original: Es mucho tiempo para el corto proceso que puede llevar la sanción, sería más correcto me nos tiempo , reducirlo por lo menos a la mitad  
Translation: It is a long time for the short process that the sanction can take, it would be more correct to reduce it by less time, at least by half.
10. Too long.
11. Keeping whereabouts data for 10 years raises serious concerns about athlete privacy, especially if strong data protection and access controls are not guaranteed. It may expose sensitive personal details to misuse or breaches if not properly secured.
12. Keeping whereabouts information for 10 years raises serious concerns about athlete privacy and data security. Unless there are extremely strong and transparent protections in place, storing personal location data for such a long time feels excessive. The risk of data breaches, misuse, or even unintentional access increases with time, especially if systems are outdated or vary by country.
13. I think this is a violation of the athlete's basic rights.
14. Yes, I'm concerned that retaining whereabouts information for 10 years may be excessive if not properly protected. Without strong data security measures, there's a higher risk of data breaches or misuse of sensitive personal information. Athletes should be informed clearly about how their data will be stored, who can access it, and how long it will be protected — not just retained.
15. it could be a violation of athlete privacy, especially if organizations do not have appropriate security systems or measures in place.
16. First, WADA and NADOs have to prove it is absolutely necessary and that athlete data is safe. Afterwards, it should be discussed if 10 years are appropriate.
17. The athlete's information should be kept only during the period of time it is useful for the antidoping organization, be that for whereabouts info or for investigation purposes, but there is no need to extend this period further if not used for those
18. Original: Acho que pode violar a privacidade do atleta  
Translation: I think it may violate the athlete's privacy.

19. Original: A manutenção de informações de localização por 10 anos pode levantar preocupações sobre a privacidade dos atletas, especialmente se não houver sistemas adequados de segurança para proteger esses dados sensíveis. A retenção de dados por um longo período pode ser vista como excessiva, a menos que seja absolutamente necessário para garantir a integridade das investigações antidoping e se o prazo for justificado por uma razão válida, como o prazo prescricional de 10 anos para violações de doping.

Translation: Retaining location information for 10 years may raise concerns about athletes' privacy, especially if there are no adequate security systems in place to protect this sensitive data. Retaining data for a long period of time may be seen as excessive unless it is absolutely necessary to ensure the integrity of anti-doping investigations and if the period is justified by a valid reason, such as the 10-year statute of limitations for doping violations."

20. Yes, there are valid concerns regarding the **retention of whereabouts information for 10 years**, especially when it comes to **privacy, data security, and proportionality**. While aligning with the 10-year statute of limitations for anti-doping violations has a logical legal rationale, the long-term storage of such sensitive data must be carefully balanced with **athletes' rights and protections**.

**Key Concerns:**

1. **Privacy and Data Protection Risks:**

\* Whereabouts data contains **highly personal information**—daily schedules, locations, and travel patterns—that, if mishandled or leaked, could compromise an athlete's **personal safety and privacy**.

\* Retaining this data for a decade increases the **risk of data breaches**, especially if anti-doping organizations (ADOs) or third parties lack robust **cybersecurity protocols**.

2. **Proportionality and Necessity:**

\* The question arises whether it is **necessary** to retain all whereabouts data for the full 10 years. While retaining biological samples for re-testing aligns with detection advancements, **historical location data** may not be as directly useful or essential in establishing a doping violation years later.

\* This extended retention could be seen as **disproportionate** unless there is a clear, evidence-based justification for how and when this data is used in long-term investigations.

3. **Lack of Athlete Awareness and Control:**

\* Many athletes may not fully understand how long their whereabouts data is kept or what it's used for beyond the current testing cycle.

\* Without clear communication and **transparency**, retaining such data for 10 years can feel invasive or excessive, particularly for athletes who retire, change careers, or leave the RTP (Registered Testing Pool).

**What Could Help Mitigate These Concerns:**

1. **Tiered Retention or Archiving Models:**

\* Rather than full access to 10 years of data, a **graduated model** could be used—keeping data **active and accessible** for a shorter period (e.g., 2–3 years), then **archived with restrictions** for the remainder of the statute period, accessed only under strict investigative protocols.

2. **Stricter Data Security Standards:**

\* Any extension in retention must be matched with **enhanced data protection measures**, including **encryption, access controls**, and **regular security audits** for all ADOs and partners storing athlete data.

\* Data retention policies must comply with **international privacy laws** like the GDPR, with clear procedures for data minimization and access logging.

### 3. **Athlete Transparency and Consent:**

\* Athletes should be clearly informed of how long their data will be stored, why it is needed, and under what circumstances it might be accessed later.

\* Periodic updates or notifications could reinforce transparency and **build trust** in the system.

### 4. **Sunset Clause or Review Mechanism:**

\* The policy should be **reviewed periodically** to assess its effectiveness and continued relevance.

\* If no clear investigative need is demonstrated for the full 10-year retention, the standard could be adjusted accordingly in the future.

### **Conclusion:**

While there is some logic in aligning whereabouts retention with the 10-year statute of limitations, doing so introduces serious **privacy, ethical, and security concerns**. It is not enough to justify long-term retention based on legal consistency alone. WADA and ADOs must demonstrate that this change is **necessary, secure, and respectful of athletes' rights**, and must implement **strict safeguards** and **transparent communication** to ensure athlete trust and compliance.

21. Ten years is too long - maybe 5?
22. 1 year is more than enough
23. Because whereabouts data is highly sensitive and personal, retaining it for a long period increases privacy risks, so strong security measures and clear justifications are needed to balance anti-doping needs with athletes' rights.
24. Keeping whereabouts information for 10 years raises privacy concerns, especially if data security and access controls are not strong enough to protect athletes' personal information.
25. Let records be permanent for future history and learning or research
26. Le Code mondial antidopage prévoit un délai de prescription de 10 ans pour certaines violations, notamment en cas de tricherie organisée ou dissimulée.  
  
Conserver les données de localisation permettrait de mieux soutenir les enquêtes rétrospectives, parfois ouvertes des années après les faits. Ma recommandation serait an de conservation accessible, puis archivage crypté uniquement en cas d'enquête, avec déclenchement par une autorité indépendante.
27. after the person is no longer protected. a lot can happen after 10 years
28. Peoples location do and can consistently change where I was a year ago is different to now
29. Team USAAC believes there are several valid concerns regarding the proposal to retain whereabouts information for 10 years, but such benefits must be weighed against the potential risks to athlete privacy and trust. This change raises significant privacy and ethical concerns. Whereabouts data is among the most sensitive personal information collected, it details an athlete's daily movements, routines, and private life. We believe storing this level of detail for 10 years, especially if it's not actively needed for a case, risks

overreach and increases the chance of unauthorized access, data breaches, or misuse, especially if organizations lack strong cybersecurity or oversight protocols.

Athletes already sacrifice a great deal of privacy under the current anti-doping system. Extending the retention window could be perceived as punitive or excessive, particularly if there are no clear, transparent justifications or safeguards in place. Anti-doping policy must strike a balance between effective enforcement and respecting athletes' rights and dignity. Without that balance, trust in the system erodes, which is extremely difficult to build back.

30. Yes, keeping whereabouts data for 10 years raises privacy concerns, especially if strong security measures aren't in place.

It should only be allowed if the data is secure, access is limited, and it's truly necessary for anti-doping investigations.

31. Athletes provide a lot of personal information in their whereabouts filings over a 10-year period, and keeping that data for so long can raise privacy concerns, especially after they retire. It might be worth considering a shorter retention period, like four years to match the Olympic cycle. This could help ease athletes' concerns about their personal data being stored or exposed long after they retire.
32. What is the reason for even doing that? Whereabouts are there to make sure to locate the athlete when tested, you cannot go back in time to see where he was and test the athlete there
33. It's too long and not necessary to keep these information for so long maximum 5 years
34. It's is useful to know this
35. Ten years is too long if data security is not guaranteed. It risks athlete privacy if systems are breached or misused.
36. Ten years is too long if data security is not guaranteed. It risks athlete privacy if systems are breached or misused.
37. No need to keep my private data
38. Because it could risk athlete privacy if the data is not well protected. One year is enough.
39. personal information is not to be kept
40. I do have concerns. Keeping whereabouts information for 10 years could pose privacy risks, especially if the data isn't securely protected. Long-term storage increases the chance of data breaches or misuse, so strong security measures must be ensured to protect athletes' personal information.
41. Yes, I have some concerns about the retention of whereabouts information for 10 years. While I understand that this is in line with the statute of limitations for anti-doping violations, this lengthy duration raises important questions about athlete privacy, especially if there are no rigorous safeguards for data security and protection.
42. Original: Me preocupa si no hay suficiente seguridad de los datos, ya que cualquiera podría verlos  
Translation: I am worried if there is not enough data security, since anyone could see it.
43. Yes – I believe keeping whereabouts data for 10 years is excessive, especially considering how sensitive this type of personal information is. If organizations do not have strong cybersecurity measures, it increases the risk of data breaches or misuse. A shorter retention period with strict access control would better balance integrity and athlete privacy.

44. 10 years is a significantly longer period compared to the previous timeframe and represents a substantial intrusion into privacy. While it makes sense to retain the data for this duration, it would be preferable to establish a compromise or implement the retention period in phases. Additionally, there are concerns that this could conflict with applicable national laws, making implementation challenging. Athletes must be fully informed about this and give their explicit consent. There should be no negative consequences if they choose to decline. These issues should be clarified in advance.