

Summary of Audit Outcomes

Audit details

Signatory	Dates of Audit	Type of Audit	Scope of Audit
SIA - Sport Integrity Australia (Australia NADO)	30 September – 2 October 2025	In-person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Virtual <input type="checkbox"/> Desk <input type="checkbox"/>	Full Audit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partial Audit <input type="checkbox"/> If partial audit, program areas audited:

Background of the audit

The audit was proposed by WADA's internal Compliance Taskforce and endorsed by the Compliance Review Committee (CRC) based on the monitoring process outlined in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories (ISCCS), specifically Articles 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. WADA officially notified Australia NADO of the audit on 6 March 2025.

The Lead Auditor communicated with Australia NADO via email to provide initial details and a draft audit plan, and on 22 July 2025, a preliminary teleconference was held to discuss the objectives of the audit. A further teleconference was held on 17 September 2025 to discuss and review the audit plan, finalize logistical details as well as confirm the availability of all Australia NADO staff and documentation during the period of the audit visit.

Methodology

To prepare for this audit, the audit team used data held by WADA, including ADAMS, Gracenote, and the legal department's database, as part of its review of Australia NADO's anti-doping program. Furthermore, WADA requested that Australia NADO provide a number of documents in advance of the audit.

From the discussions, interviews, observation of procedures and review of documents provided by Australia NADO during the audit, it was apparent that Australia NADO had prepared for the audit and was open in the discussions. Staff and documents were available to the audit team during the audit.

General findings

Program Area	Critical Findings	High Priority Findings	General Findings
Governance	-	-	-
Testing	2	3	-
Intelligence & Investigations	-	-	-
Results Management	6	1	-
Therapeutic Use Exemptions	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-
Data Privacy	-	-	-
Total	8	4	-

Summary of findings¹

Critical findings

1. Evidence of a strong Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) program was identified; however, Australia NADO did not collect sufficient samples on Registered Testing Pool (RTP) athletes as required by the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA).
2. Several athletes included in Australia NADO's RTP were not providing whereabouts information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI).
3. When Australia NADO decided to move forward or not with a matter involving an Atypical Finding (ATF), it did not always give notice with reasons to the Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) with a right of appeal as required by the Code.
4. Australia NADO had a history of delays in completing its results management process, which primarily occurred between initial notification and the notice of charge. Australia NADO has already taken steps to address these issues.
5. Australia NADO did not consistently update ADOs with a right of appeal on a regular basis regarding its pending cases as required by the International Standard for Results Management (ISRM).

¹ The following is a summary of the key findings of the audit as opposed to an exhaustive list of all findings. In respect of each finding, WADA required a specific corrective action to be undertaken in order to avoid similar issues in the future.

6. Australia NADO did not consistently issue reasoned decisions in cases which were closed by virtue of the Athlete having a Therapeutic Use Exemption.
7. In certain cases, where it was determined that the Athlete had used various prohibited substances for a considerable period of time, Australia NADO failed to apply aggravating circumstances in these cases when assessing the asserted period of ineligibility.

High priority findings

1. While Australia NADO recorded temperature logger information, there were instances where the Blood Stability Score (BSS) for ABP samples was not calculated as required by the ISTI.
2. On several occasions, Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU) recommendations had not been followed or completely implemented by Australia NADO.
3. Australia NADO did not have a training, accreditation and/or re-accreditation program for Blood Collection Officers (BCOs), who are contracted as third party service providers, nor did it keep records of training for such BCOs or require them to sign confidentiality and conflict of interest declarations.
4. Australia NADO did not always upload all necessary documentation into ADAMS for results management cases as required by the ISRM.

Conclusion

Australia NADO has a robust anti-doping program and functions in a very professional manner. While the findings from this audit relate to results management and testing, the quality of Australia NADO's results management and testing programs was evident notably due to the implementation of its well-developed procedures and experienced staff.