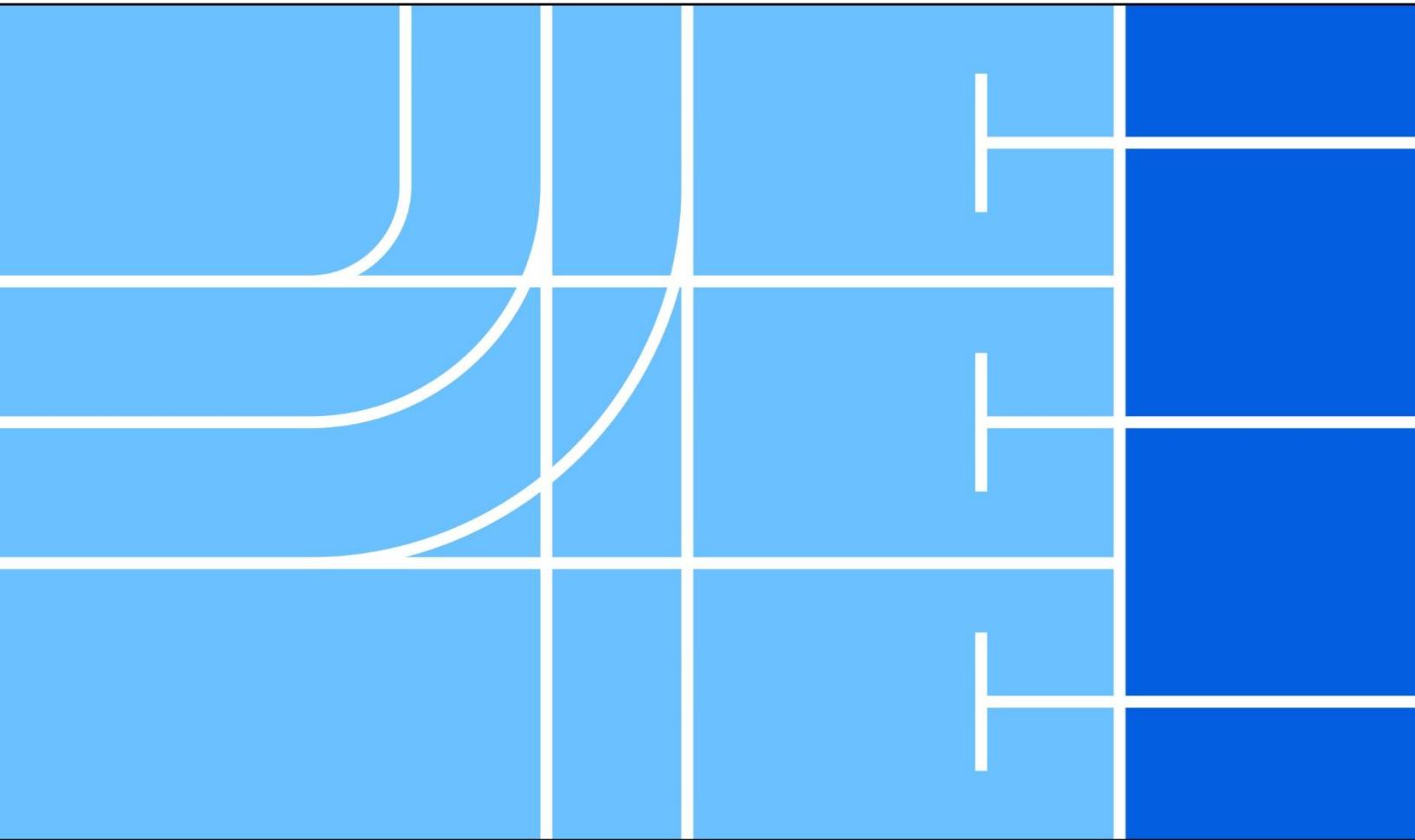




World Anti-Doping Code

International Standard for Testing



International Standard for Testing and Investigations

The World Anti-Doping Code *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is a mandatory *International Standard* developed as part of the World Anti-Doping Program. It was developed in consultation with *Signatories*, public authorities, *Athletes*, and other relevant stakeholders.

The *International Standard for Testing* was first adopted in 2003 and came into effect in January 2004. It was subsequently amended six times, the first time effective January 2009; the second time effective January 2011; the third time it was renamed *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (ISTI), effective January 2015; the fourth time effective January 2017; the fifth time effective March 2019; the sixth time effective March 2020 and the seventh time effective January 2021, the eighth time effective January 2023, and the ninth time effective April 2026. This version of the *IST* (renamed from *ISTI*) incorporates further revisions approved by the *WADA Executive Committee* in ~~September and November 2022~~ on 5 December 2025 and is effective as of 1 January 2023~~2027~~.

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Table of ~~Contents~~Content

	Page
PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS, INTERNATIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS <u>6</u>AND INTERPRETATION 5	
1.0 Introduction and Scope.....	<u>65</u>
2.0 Code Provisions.....	<u>65</u>
3.0 Definitions and Interpretation.....	<u>76</u>
3.1 Defined Terms from the Code that are used in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations	7
3.2 Defined Terms from the International Standard for Laboratories :.....	13
3.3 Defined Terms from the International Standard for Results Management :.....	14
3.4 Defined Terms from the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information :.....	14
3.5 Defined Terms specific to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations :.....	14
3.6 Interpretation:.....	17
PART TWO: STANDARDS FOR TESTING <u>187</u>	
4.0 Planning Effective Testing.....	<u>187</u>
4.1 Objective.....	<u>187</u>
4.2 Risk Assessment.....	<u>187</u>
4.3 Defining International-Level and National-Level Athletes.....	<u>198</u>
4.4 Prioritizing Between Sports and/or Disciplines.....	<u>219</u>
4.5 Prioritizing Between Different Athletes.....	<u>2110</u>
4.6 Prioritizing Between Different Types of Testing, <u>Sample Collection</u> and <u>Samples</u>	<u>24</u> <u>Analysis</u> <u>12</u>
4.7	
4.7 Test Distribution Plan.....	<u>15</u>
4.8 <u>Sample Analysis</u> : <u>16</u>	
4.9 Retention Strategy <u>of Samples</u> and Further Analysis.....	<u>2518</u>
4.8 <u>4.10</u> Collecting Whereabouts Information.....	<u>2519</u>
4.9 Coordinating with Other Anti-Doping Organizations.....	<u>40</u>
5.0 Notification <u>and Observation</u> of <u>selected</u> Athletes.....	<u>4143</u>
5.1 Objective.....	<u>4143</u>
5.2 General.....	<u>4143</u>
5.3 Requirements Prior to Notification of Athletes.....	<u>4243</u>
5.4 Requirements for Notification of Athletes.....	<u>4347</u>
6.0 Preparing for the <u>Sample Collection</u> Session.....	<u>4650</u>
6.1 Objective.....	<u>4650</u>

6.2	General	4650
6.3	Requirements for Preparing for <i>Sample Collection Session</i>	4650
7.0	Conducting the <i>Sample Collection Session</i>	4953
7.1	Objective	4953
7.2	General	4954
7.3	Requirements Prior to <i>Sample Collection</i>	5054
7.4	Requirements for <i>Sample Collection</i>	5054
8.0	Security/Post-Test Administration	5357
8.1	Objective	5357
8.2	General	5357
8.3	Requirements for Security/Post-Test Administration	5357
9.0	Transport of Samples and Documentation	5358
9.1	Objective	5358
9.2	General	5458
9.3	Requirements for Transport and Storage of <i>Samples</i> and Documentation	5458
9.4	Entry of <i>Doping Control Forms</i> into <i>ADAMS</i>	60
10.0	Ownership of Samples	5560
PART THREE: STANDARDS FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND INVESTIGATIONS		56
10.1	Objective	60
10.2	Requirements around the Ownership of <i>Samples</i>	60
11.0	Gathering, Assessment and Use of Intelligence	56
	<i>Athlete Biological Passport</i>	
11.1	Objective	5661
11.2	<i>Gathering of Anti-Doping Intelligence</i>	56
	<i>Requirements for Administering an Athlete Biological Passport Program</i>	
11.3	<i>Assessment and Analysis of Anti-Doping Intelligence</i>	57
11.4	<i>Intelligence Outcomes</i>	57
	<i>Passport Custody</i>	61
	<i>Management of APMU Recommendations and Follow-up</i>	62
12.0	Investigations	58
	<i>Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support Testing Programs</i>	
12.1	Objective	5863
12.2	<i>Investigating Possible Anti-doping Rule Violations</i>	58
12.3	<i>Investigation Outcomes</i>	60
12.2	<i>Requirements for the Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support Testing</i>	63
ANNEX A: MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WITH IMPAIRMENTS		6165
A.1	Objective	61
A.2	Scope	61
A.3	Responsibility	61
A.4	Requirements	61

ANNEX B: MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WHO ARE MINORS	6367
B.1 Objective	63
B.2 Scope	63
B.3 Responsibility	63
B.4 Requirements	63
ANNEX C: COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES	6569
C.1 Objective	65
C.2 Scope	65
C.3 Responsibility	65
C.4 Requirements	65
ANNEX D: COLLECTION OF VENOUS BLOOD SAMPLES	68
D.1 Objective	68
D.2 Scope	68
D.3 Responsibility	68
D.4 Requirements	68
ANNEX E: URINE SAMPLES – INSUFFICIENT VOLUME	7172
E.1 Objective	71
E.2 Scope	71
E.3 Responsibility	71
E.4 Requirements	71
ANNEX F-E: URINE SAMPLES THAT DO NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENT FOR SUITABLE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR ANALYSIS	7374
F.1 Objective	73
F.2 Scope	73
F.3 Responsibility	73
F.4 Requirements	73
ANNEX F: COLLECTION OF BLOOD SAMPLES	76
ANNEX G: SAMPLE COLLECTION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	75
G.1 Objective	75
G.2 Scope	75
G.3 Responsibility	75
G.4 Requirements – Qualifications and Training	75
G.5 Requirements – Accreditation, Re-Accreditation and Delegation	76
ANNEX H: EVENT TESTING	78
H.1 Objective	78
H.2 Scope	78
H.3 Responsibility	78
H.4 Requirements	78

ANNEX I: COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF BLOOD <u>SAMPLES FOR THE ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT</u> SAMPLES	80
I.1 Objective	80
I.2 Requirements	80
I.3 The Sample Collection Procedure	82
I.4 Transportation Requirements	82
ANNEX J-H: COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF DRIED BLOOD SPOT SAMPLES	8482
J.1 Objective	84
J.2 Scope	84
J.3 Responsibility	84
J.4 Requirements for Dried Blood Spot Sample Collection Equipment	85
J.5 Dried Blood Spot Sample Provision	85
J.6 Requirements for Transport	88
ANNEX I: SAMPLE COLLECTION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS	87
ANNEX J: EVENT TESTING	91
ANNEX K: COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT DURING A PANDEMIC 89 <u>AND/OR NATIONAL EPIDEMIC</u>	93
APPENDIX I: DEFINITIONS	97

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS, ~~INTERNATIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION~~

1.0 Introduction and Scope

The first purpose of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is to plan for and implement intelligent and effective Testing, both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*, and to maintain the integrity, identity and security of the Samples collected from the point the Athlete is notified of *his/her* selection for Testing, to the point *the*~~that~~ *their* Samples are delivered to the Laboratory for analysis. To that end, the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* (including its Annexes) establishes mandatory standards for Test distribution planning (including the collection and use of Athlete whereabouts information), notification of Athletes, preparing for and conducting Sample collection, security/post-Test administration of Samples and documentation, and transport of Samples to Laboratories for analysis.

~~The second purpose of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations is to establish mandatory standards for the efficient and effective gathering, assessment and use of anti-doping intelligence and for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations into possible anti-doping rule violations.~~

The *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* is supported by *Technical Documents*, produced by WADA, to provide assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations in fulfilling their duties under the World Anti-Doping Program. *Technical Documents* are mandatory. ~~The Results Management processes which were previously contained in Athletes should receive anti-doping education in accordance with the International Standard for Education. This is to support the principle that an Athlete's first experience with anti-doping should be with education rather than Testing and Investigations are now reflected in the International Standard for Results Management.~~

~~Terms used in this International Standard that are defined terms from the Code are italicized. Terms that are defined in this or another International Standard are underlined.~~

2.0 Code Provisions

The following ~~articles~~Articles in the 2027 Code are directly relevant to the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*; they can be obtained by referring to the Code itself:

- Code Article 2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- Code Article 5 Testing and Investigations
- Code Article 6 Analysis of Samples
- Code Article 8 Results Management: Right to a Fair Hearing and Notice of Hearing Decision
- Code Article 10 Sanctions on Individuals
- Code Article 12 Sanctions by Signatories Against Other Sporting Bodies
- Code Article 13 Results Management: Appeals
- Code Article 14 Confidentiality and Reporting

- [Code](#) Article 20 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of *Signatories* and *WADA*
- [Code](#) Article 21 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes* and *Other Persons*
- [Code](#) Article 23 Acceptance and Implementation

3.0 Definitions and Interpretation

3.1 Defined Terms from the [Code](#) that are used in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*

~~ADAMS~~: ~~The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.~~

~~Adverse Analytical Finding~~: ~~A report from a WADA accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard for Laboratories*, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.~~

~~Adverse Passport Finding~~: ~~A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.~~

~~Anti-Doping Organization~~: ~~WADA or a *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.~~

~~Athlete~~: ~~Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each *International Federation*) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International Level Athlete* nor a *National Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "*Athlete*". In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International Level* nor *National Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an *Article 2.1*, *2.3* or *2.5* anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* **must** be applied. For purposes of *Article 2.8* and *Article 2.9* and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.~~

{Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.}

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis, the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): An Athlete’s or other Person’s violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the Athlete’s results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of

information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a *Sample*, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which an *Anti-Doping Organization* delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample collection* or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for the *Anti-Doping Organization*, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the *Anti-Doping Organization* (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, *investigation*, *whereabouts*, *TUEs*, *Sample collection* and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management* and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample collection* process related to such *Competition*. Provided, however, WADA may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by WADA, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.

[Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonization among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Athletes about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from Substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

[Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organizations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multisport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

National Anti-Doping Organization: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, manage test results and conduct Results Management at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Event.

National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Person: A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Protected Person: An Athlete or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age, has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

[Comment to Protected Persons: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Athletes or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Athlete with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organization; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International Level Athlete (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) or National Level Athlete (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*), has represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization.

[Comment to Recreational Athlete: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused *In Competition* and *Out-of Competition* Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organization's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, or in certain cases (e.g., *Atypical Finding*, *Athlete Biological Passport*, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: These entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1 and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organization or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organization or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Code Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

Target Testing: Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

3.2 Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Laboratories*:

ABP Laboratory: A laboratory not otherwise accredited by WADA, which is approved by WADA to apply Analytical Methods and processes in support of the hematological module of the ABP program and in accordance with the criteria for approval of non-accredited laboratories for the ABP.

Analytical Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process performed at the Laboratory, which include Sample handling, analysis and reporting of results.

Analytical Testing Procedure: A Fit for Purpose procedure, as demonstrated through method validation, and used to detect, identify and/or quantify Analytes in a Sample for Doping Control purposes in accordance with the ISL and relevant Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines. An Analytical Testing Procedure is also referred to or known as an Analytical Method or Test Method.

Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU): A unit composed of a Person or Persons that is responsible for the timely management of Athlete Biological Passports in ADAMS on behalf of the Passport Custodian.

Confirmation Procedure (CP): An Analytical Testing Procedure that has the purpose of confirming the presence and/or, when applicable, confirming the concentration/ratio/score and/or establishing the origin (exogenous or endogenous) of one or more specific Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in a Sample.

Further Analysis: Further Analysis, as this term is used in the ISL, occurs when a Laboratory conducts additional analysis on an “A” Sample or a “B” Sample after an analytical result for that “A” Sample or that “B” Sample has been reported by the Laboratory.

[Comment: There is no limitation on a Laboratory’s authority to conduct repeat or confirmation analysis, or to analyze a Sample with additional Analytical Methods, or to perform any other type of additional analysis on an “A” Sample or “B” Sample prior to reporting an analytical result on that Sample. That is not considered Further Analysis.]

If a Laboratory is to conduct additional analysis on an “A” Sample or “B” Sample after an analytical result for that Sample has been reported (for example: additional Sample analysis to detect EPO, or GC/C/IRMS analysis, or analysis in connection with the Athlete Biological Passport or additional analysis on a stored Sample) it may do so after receiving approval from the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA. However, after an Athlete has been charged with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in a Sample, then Further Analysis on that Sample may only be performed with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body (see Code Article 6.5).

Further Analysis may be performed by the same Laboratory that did the original Analytical Testing, or by a different Laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory, at the direction of the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization that wishes to conduct Further Analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority (if different) or WADA and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or Further Analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA’s or that Anti-Doping Organization’s expense.]

Laboratory: A WADA accredited laboratory applying Test Methods and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection and/or identification of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods on the Prohibited List and, if applicable, quantification of a Threshold Substance in Samples of urine and other biological matrices in the context of Doping Control activities.

3.3 Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Results Management*:

Adaptive Model: A mathematical model designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from Athletes. The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of Marker values, assuming that the Athlete has a normal physiological condition.

Failure to Comply: A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under Code Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5.

Filing Failure: A failure by the Athlete (or by a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article 4.8 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management.

Missed Test: A failure by the Athlete to be available for Testing at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in their Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article 4.8 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management.

Passport Custodian: The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management of that Athlete's Passport and for sharing any relevant information associated to that Athlete's Passport with other Anti-Doping Organization(s).

Results Management Authority: The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for conducting Results Management in a given case.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

3.4 Defined Terms from the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*:

Processing (and its cognates, **Process** and **Processed**): Collecting, accessing, retaining, storing, disclosing, transferring, transmitting, amending, deleting or otherwise making use of Personal Information.

3.5 Defined Terms specific to the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*:

Blood Collection Officer (or BCO): An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood Sample from an Athlete.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been

delivered to the Laboratory for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is suitably trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at the election of the Sample Collection Authority): notification of the Athlete selected for Sample collection; accompanying and observing the Athlete until arrival at the Doping Control Station; accompanying and/or observing Athletes who are present in the Doping Control Station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the Sample where the training specifically qualifies them to do so.

Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements: The whereabouts requirements set out in Article 4.8, which apply to Athletes who are included in the Registered Testing Pool of an International Federation or a National Anti-Doping Organization.

Doping Control Coordinator: An Anti-Doping Organization or a Delegated Third Party that coordinates any aspect of Doping Control on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organization. The Anti-Doping Organization always remains ultimately responsible under the Code for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, and Results Management.

Doping Control Officer (or DCO): An official who has been trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Doping Control Station: The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted in accordance with Article 6.3.2.

In-Competition Date: As described in Article 4.8.8.4.

No Advance Notice Testing: Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

Random Selection: Selection of Athletes for Testing which is not Target Testing.

Risk Assessment: The assessment of risk of doping in a sport or sports discipline conducted by an Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 4.2.

Sample Collection Authority: The organization that is responsible for the collection of Samples in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, whether (1) the Testing Authority itself; or (2) a Delegated Third Party to whom the authority to conduct Testing has been granted or sub-contracted. The Testing Authority always remains ultimately responsible under the Code for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations relating to collection of Samples.

Sample Collection Equipment: A and B bottles, kits or containers, collection vessels, tubes or other apparatus used to collect, hold or store the Sample at any time during and after the Sample Collection Session that shall meet the requirements of Article 6.3.4.

Sample Collection Personnel: A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the

Sample Collection Authority to carry out or assist with duties during the Sample Collection Session.

Sample Collection Session: All of the sequential activities that directly involve the Athlete from the point that initial contact is made until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided their Sample(s).

Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis: For Samples with a minimum volume of 90 mL and less than 150 mL, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For Samples with a volume of 150 mL and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis: A minimum of 90 mL, whether the Laboratory will be analyzing the Sample for all or only some Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

Tamper Evident: Refers to having one or more indicators or barriers to entry incorporated into or, if applicable, included with the Sample Collection Equipment, which, if breached or missing or otherwise compromised, can provide visible evidence that Tampering or Attempted Tampering of Sample Collection Equipment has occurred.

Team Activity/Activities: Sporting activities carried out by Athletes on a collective basis as part of a team (e.g., training, travelling, tactical sessions) or under the supervision of the team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor).

Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA): The Technical Document which establishes minimum levels of analysis that Anti-Doping Organizations **must** apply to sports and sport disciplines for certain Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods, which are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.

Test(s): Any combination of Sample(s) collected (and analyzed) from a single Athlete in a single Sample Collection Session.

Test Distribution Plan: A document written by an Anti-Doping Organization that plans Testing on Athletes, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.

Testing Authority: The Anti-Doping Organization that authorizes Testing on Athletes it has authority over. It may authorize a Delegated Third Party to conduct Testing pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization. Such authorization shall be documented. The Anti-Doping Organization authorizing Testing remains the Testing Authority and ultimately responsible under the Code to ensure the Delegated Third Party conducting the Testing does so in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Unsuccessful Attempt Report: A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a Sample from an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool or Testing pool setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the Athlete (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool that sets out the Athlete's whereabouts during the current and/or following



quarter, in accordance with Article 4.8.

3.0 **3.6 Interpretation:**

3.6.1 The official text of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

3.6.2 Like the Code, the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality, human rights, and other applicable legal principles. It shall be interpreted and applied in that light.

3.6.3 The comments annotating various provisions of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be used to guide its interpretation.

3.6.4 Unless otherwise specified, references to Sections and Articles or Annexes are references to Sections and Articles or Annexes of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

3.6.5 Where the term “days” is used in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, it shall mean calendar days (i.e., all the days of the week, including any non-working days) unless otherwise specified.

Terms used in this *International Standard* that are defined terms from the Code are italicized. Terms that are defined in this or another *International Standard* are underlined.

Defined terms from the Code and International Standards that are used in the *International Standard for Testing* are found in Appendix 1.

3.6.6 The Annexes and Appendix to the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* have the same mandatory status as the rest of the *International Standard*.

The following terms used in the *International Standard for Testing* shall be interpreted as indicated:

- “Shall” to indicate a mandatory requirement.
- “Should” to indicate a recommendation.

PART TWO: STANDARDS FOR TESTING

4.0 Planning Effective Testing

4.1 Objective

4.1.1 Each Anti-Doping Organization is required to ADO shall plan and implement intelligent Testing on Athletes over whom it has authority which is proportionate to the risk of doping, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices. The objective of Article 4 is to set out the steps that are necessary to develop a Risk Assessment and produce a Test Distribution PlanTDP that satisfies this requirement. Code Article 23.3 requires Signatories to devote sufficient resources in order to implement Testing programs in all areas that are compliant with the Code and International Standards.

4.1.2 The Anti-Doping OrganizationADO shall ensure that Athlete Support Personnel and any other Persons with a conflict of interest are not involved in test distribution planning for their Athletes or in the process of selection ~~or selecting~~ Athletes for Testing.

4.1.3 The Anti-Doping OrganizationADO shall document its Risk Assessment and Test Distribution PlanTDP and shall provide that Risk Assessment and Test Distribution PlanTDP to WADA where requested. The Anti-Doping Organization must be able to ADO shall demonstrate to WADA's satisfaction that it has made a proper assessment of the relevant risks of all sports/disciplines under the ADO's jurisdiction and has developed and/or implemented an appropriate Test Distribution PlanTDP based on the resultsoutcomes of that assessment.

4.1.4 The Anti-Doping Organization shall monitor, evaluate and update its Risk Assessment and Test Distribution Plan during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances and implementing the Test Distribution Plan. It shall adapt its Test Distribution Plan to reflect new information gathered and intelligence developed by the Anti-Doping Organization and take into account Testing conducted by other Anti-Doping Organizations.

4.2 Risk Assessment

4.2.1 The starting point of the Test Distribution PlanTDP shall be a considered Risk Assessment, conducted in good faith. This assessment shall take into account (at a minimum) the following information and shall be reviewed and updated annually:

- a) The physical and other demands of the relevant sport(s) (and/or discipline(s) within the sport(s)), considering in particular the physiological requirements of the sport(s)/sport-discipline(s) including sports (and/or disciplines) for Athletes with impairments;
- b) Which Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods an Athlete

would consider most likely to enhance performance in the relevant sport(s)/~~sport~~-discipline(s);

- c) The rewards and/or potential incentives for doping available at the different levels of the sport(s)/~~sport~~-discipline(s) and for the nations participating in such sport(s)/~~sport~~-discipline(s);

[Comment to Article 4.2.1 c): This may also include sport(s)/discipline(s) of national interest.]

- d) The history of doping in the sport(s)/~~sport~~-discipline(s), nation(s) and/or Event;

[Comment to Article 4.2.1 d): Unless there has been an effective Testing program in a sport, encompassing both ~~In-Competition~~IC and ~~Out-of-Competition~~OOC Testing, a history of no or few ~~Adverse Analytical Findings~~AAFs says little, if anything, about the risk of doping in that sport.]

- e) Available statistics and research findings on doping trends (e.g., anti-doping Testing figures and anti-doping rule violation reports published by WADA; peer-reviewed articles);

- f) ~~Raw Information received/intelligence or Anti-Doping Intelligence developed on possible doping practices in the sport, (e.g., Laboratory and APMU Target Test/Further Analysis recommendations; Sample Collection Personnel~~Passport status; SCP reports; Athlete testimony; ~~informationRaw Information~~ from criminal investigations; and/or other ~~informationRaw Information~~ received/intelligence or Anti-Doping Intelligence developed in accordance with WADA's Guidelines for Information Gathering and the International Standard for Intelligence Sharing) in accordance with and Investigations and Article 1112;

- g) The outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles including past Testing strategies; and

- h) ~~At what points during an Athlete's career in the sport/discipline an Athlete would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods; and Data analysis of the sport/discipline including but not limited to performance of the nation within the sport/discipline at an international level, e.g., number of Athletes who achieve podium finishes or an increase in international rankings.~~

- i) ~~Given the structure of the season for the sport/discipline in question (including standard Competition schedules and training patterns), at what time(s) during the year/cycle an Athlete would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods.~~

4.2.2 ~~In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the Anti-Doping Organization~~The ADO should also consider in good faith any Risk Assessment for the sport or discipline in question carried out by another ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO with overlapping ~~Testing Authority~~TA. However, an International Federation is not bound by a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO's assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline, and a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO is not bound

by an International Federation's assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline.

4.2.3 ~~In developing its Test Distribution Plan, the Anti-Doping Organization shall incorporate the requirements of the TDSSA The ADO shall monitor, evaluate and update its Risk Assessment during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances.~~

4.3 Defining International-Level and National-Level Athletes

4.3.1 Code Article 5.2 gives different ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs authority to conduct *Testing* on potentially very large pools of *Athletes*. However, in recognition of the finite resources of ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs, the Code definition of *Athlete* allows ~~National Anti-Doping Organizations~~NADOs to limit the number of *Athletes* who will be subject to their national anti-doping programs (in particular, *Testing*) to those who compete at the highest national levels (i.e., *National-Level Athletes*, as defined by the ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO). It also allows International Federations to focus their anti-doping programs (including in particular *Testing*) on those who compete regularly at the international level (i.e., *International-Level Athletes*, as defined by the International Federation).

[Comment to Article 4.3.1: Nothing prevents an International Federation from Testing an Athlete under its authority who is not an International-Level Athlete, if it sees fit, e.g., where they are competing in an International Event. Furthermore, as set out in the Code definition of Athlete, a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO may decide to extend its anti-doping program (including Testing) to Athletes ~~who compete below national level under its authority who are not National-Level Athletes~~. However, the main focus of an International Federation's ~~Test Distribution Plan~~TDP should be International-Level Athletes, and the main focus of a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan~~NADO's TDP should be National-Level Athletes and above.]

4.3.2 Therefore, once the ~~Risk Assessment and the Test Distribution Plan~~ described in Article 4.2 ~~are~~is completed, the next step is to determine an appropriate definition of *International-Level Athlete* (for an International Federation), or *National-Level Athlete* (for a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO) who are going to be subject to *Testing* by an ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO:

- a) An International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *International-Level Athletes*, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular *International Events*, etc. It should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the international level (the showcase of the sport to the public), by fixing a definition that shall, at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline), include those *Athletes* who compete regularly at an international level and/or who compete at a standard at which world records may be set.

[Comment to Article 4.3.2 (a): The Code requires each International Federation to publish in clear and concise form the criteria it uses to classify Athletes as

International-Level Athletes, so that it is clear to everyone where the line is drawn. For International Federations they shall publish such criteria on their website. For example, if the criteria include competing in certain International Events, then the International Federation shall publish a list of those International Events on its website.]

- b) Similarly, a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *National-Level Athletes*. Again, it should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the national level (the source of national pride in different sports, and the steppingstone to international *Competition*, including representation of the nation in *International Events* or *Competitions*). Consequently, the definition shall at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline) include those who compete at the highest levels of national *Competition* in the sport in question (i.e., in national championships or other *Events* that determine or count ~~towards~~toward determining who are the best in the country in the category/discipline in question, and/or who may be selected to represent the country in *International Events* or *Competitions*). It shall also include those nationals of its country who generally or often compete at an international level and/or in *International Events* or *Competitions* (rather than at the national level) but who are not classified as *International-Level Athletes* by their International Federation.

4.4 Prioritizing Between Sports and/or Disciplines

- 4.4.1 Next, the ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO shall consider whether there are any factors warranting allocation of *Testing* resources to one sport or discipline or nation (as applicable) in priority to others and shall take into account without limitation their calendar of *Events*. This means having assessed the relative risks of doping:
 - a) In the case of an International Federation, allocating *Testing* between the different disciplines and nations, within its sport.
 - b) In the case of a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO, allocating *Testing* between the different sports as well as any national anti-doping policy imperatives that may lead it to prioritize certain sports over others.

*[Comment to Article 4.4.1 (b): ~~National Anti-Doping Organizations~~NADOs will have varying national policy requirements and priorities. For example, one National Anti-Doping Organization may have legitimate reasons to prioritize (some or all) Olympic sports while another may have legitimate reasons, because of different characteristics of that sporting nation, to prioritize for example certain other 'national' sports. These policy imperatives are a relevant consideration in the ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO's test distribution planning, alongside its assessment of the relative risks of doping in the various sports played within its national jurisdiction. They may lead, for example, to a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO deciding, in its Test Distribution Plan, for a particular period, (1) to allocate *Testing* to some sports within its jurisdiction but not others; and (2) to prioritize certain sports over others due not to a greater risk of doping in those sports but to a greater national interest in ensuring the*

integrity of those sports.]

- c) In the case of a *Major Event Organization*~~MEO~~, allocating *Testing* between the different sports and/or disciplines involved in its *Event*.
- d) Another factor relevant to the allocation of *Testing* resources within the *Test Distribution Plan*~~TDP~~ will be the number of *Athletes* involved at the relevant level in the sport(s) and/or discipline(s) and/or nation(s) in question. Where the risk of doping is assessed to be equal between two (2) different sports or disciplines or nations, more resources should be devoted to the sport or discipline or nation involving the larger number of *Athletes*.

4.5 Prioritizing Between Different Athletes

4.5.1 Once the *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* have been defined (see Article 4.3), and the priority sports/disciplines/nations have been established (see Article 4.4), an intelligent *Test Distribution Plan*~~uses~~TDP uses *individual Athlete Risk Assessment* and *Target Testing* to focus *Testing* resources where they are most needed ~~within the overall pool of Athletes~~. *Target Testing* shall therefore be made a priority, i.e., a significant amount of the *Testing* undertaken as part of an *Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan*~~ADO's TDP~~ shall be *Target Testing* of *Athletes* within its ~~overall pool~~Whereabouts Pool.

[Comment to Article 4.5.1: *Target Testing* is a priority because *random Testing*, or even *weighted random Testing*, does not ensure that *all the appropriate Athletes* will be tested ~~enough~~sufficiently *based on their risk level*. The Code does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for *Target Testing*. However, *Target Testing* should not be used for any purpose other than legitimate *Doping Control*.]

4.5.2 *Anti-Doping Organizations*~~ADOs~~ shall ~~consider conducting~~prioritize *Target Testing* ~~on and~~inclusion within a *Whereabouts Pool* the following categories of *Athletes*:

- a) For International Federations, *Athletes* ~~or teams~~¹ (especially from its ~~priority~~higher risk disciplines) or nations) who compete regularly at the highest level ~~of international Competition~~at International Events (e.g., candidates for Olympic *Games*, Paralympic ~~or Games~~Events, World ~~Championship~~medals~~Championships~~or other multi-sport or multi-day Events), as determined by rankings or other suitable criteria.
- b) For *National Anti-Doping Organizations*~~NADOs~~, the following *Athletes* from its ~~priority~~higher risk sports/disciplines:
 - i. (i) *Athletes* who are part of national teams ~~in major Events~~ (e.g., ~~Olympic Paralympic~~World Championship and ~~other multi-sport~~and compete at International Events) or other sports of high national priority (or who ~~might~~may be selected for such teams);

¹ For the purposes of the 2027 *International Standard for Testing* Article 4 a 'team' is defined as a group of *Athletes* competing in a *Team Sport*.

- ii. ~~(ii) Athletes who train independently but perform, and compete at major International Events (e.g., Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Championship and other multi-sport Events) and/or who may be selected for such Events;~~
- iii. ~~(iii) Athletes in receipt of public and/or National Olympic Committee/National Paralympic Committee funding;~~
- iv. ~~(iv) National Level Athletes who reside, train or compete abroad including Athletes participating in Team sports;~~

[Comment to Article 4.5.2 (b) (iv): Even if National Level Athletes are not residing or training within the ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO's country, it is still that ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO's responsibility to ensure those Athletes are subject to testing abroad. This includes the ability to transfer funds internationally to pay another SCA for any costs associated with such requests. The fact that an Athlete resides or frequently trains abroad is not a valid reason not to test them.]

- v. ~~(v) National Level Athletes who are nationals of other countries but who are present (whether residing, training, competing or otherwise) within the ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO's country; and~~
- vi. ~~(vi) In collaboration with International Federations, International-Level Athletes.~~

c) For all ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs with Testing AuthorityTA:

- i. ~~(i) Athletes serving a period of Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension; and~~
- ii. ~~(ii) Athletes who were high priority for Testing in a Whereabouts Pool before they retired from the sport or stopped competing in sport at an international or national level and who now wish to return from retirement to active participation in the sport to competition at a national or international level.~~

[Comment to Article 4.5.2: Coordination and collaboration between the International Federations, National Anti-Doping Organizations and other Anti-Doping OrganizationsADOs shall occur in accordance with Article 4.94.10.18.]

4.5.3 Other individual risk factors relevant to determining which *Athletes* shall be the subject of Target Testing and inclusion in a Whereabouts Pool shall also be consideredprioritized by the ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO. Relevant risk factors may include (but are not limited to):

- a) Prior anti-doping rule violations, Test history, including any abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, ~~steroid~~steroidal and endocrine profiles, as recommendedreported by an APMU, etc.);
- b) Sport performance history, performance pattern including sudden major improvements or inconsistent performances, and/or high performance without a commensurate Test record;
- c) Repeated failure to meet whereabouts requirements;

- d) Suspicious whereabouts patterns or changes (e.g., last-minute updates of whereabouts information);
- e) ~~Moving such as frequent changes of training locations or moving to or training in a remote location;~~
- e) ~~f) Withdrawal or absence from expected Competition(s);~~
- f) ~~g) Association with a third party (such as a team-mate, coach or doctor) with a history of involvement in doping;~~
- g) ~~h) Injury;~~
- h) ~~i) Age/stage of career an Athlete would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods (e.g., move from junior to senior level, nearing end of contract, approaching retirement);~~
- i) ~~j) Financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities; and/or~~
- j) ~~k) Reliable informationRaw Information from a third party, or intelligenceAnti-Doping Intelligence developed by or shared with the Anti-Doping OrganizationADO in accordance with Article 11-12 and the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations; and/or~~
- k) Any other criteria that would require an Athlete(s) to be entered into a Whereabouts Pool for OOC Testing.

4.5.4 Testing which is not *Target Testing* shall be determined by Random Selection and should be conducted in accordance with the selection options in the Guidelines for IST Guideline - Implementing an Effective Testing Program. Random Selection shall be conducted using a documented system for such selection. Random Selection may be either weighted (where *Athletes* are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection) or completely random (where no pre-determined criteria are considered, and *Athletes* are chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of *Athlete* names). Random Selection that is weighted shall be prioritized and be conducted according to defined criteria which may take into account the factors listed in Article 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 (as applicable) in order to ensure that a greater percentage of 'at risk' *Athletes* are selected.

[Comment to Article 4.5.4: In addition to Target Testing, Testing by Random Selection can play an important deterrent role, as well as helping to protect the integrity of an Event.]

4.5.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the development of criteria for selection of *Athletes* for *Testing*, and in particular for *Target Testing* of *Athletes*, as well as the fact that as a general rule *Testing* shall take place between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. unless (i), the *Athlete* stipulates a 60-minute timeslottime slot from 5 a.m. or, (ii) valid grounds exist for *Testing* overnight (i.e., between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.), the fundamental principle remains (as set out in *Code Article 5.2*) that an *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any Anti-Doping OrganizationADO with authority to conduct *Testing*, whether or not the selection of the *Athlete* for *Testing* is in accordance with such criteria. Accordingly, an *Athlete* may not refuse to submit to *Sample* collection on

the basis that such *Testing* is not provided for in the *Anti-Doping Organization's Test Distribution Plan*~~ADO's TDP~~ and/or is not being conducted between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m., and/or that the *Athlete* does not meet the relevant selection criteria for *Testing* or otherwise should not have been selected for *Testing*.

4.6 Prioritizing Between Different Types of *Testing*, *Sample Collection* and *SamplesAnalysis*

4.6.1 Based on the *Risk Assessment* and prioritization process described in Articles 4.2 to 4.5, the *Anti-Doping Organization must*~~ADO shall~~ determine to what extent each of the following types of *Testing*~~is, Sample collection and analysis are~~ required in order to detect and deter doping practices within the relevant sport(s), discipline(s) and/or nation(s), intelligently and effectively:

4.6.1.1 a) *In-Competition Testing* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*:

- a) ~~(i)~~ In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a high risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition OOC* periods, *Out-of-Competition OOC* Testing shall be made a priority, and a significant portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *Out-of-Competition*. *However, a material amount of In-Competition OOC. IC* Testing shall still take place to deter doping, to protect the integrity of the Event and the results of the Competition. OOC testing should be targeted across different periods of the year, including but not limited to the period leading up to an Athlete's Events, and during the Athlete's off season. OOC Testing should not be focused solely on the period immediately prior to an Event when Athletes arrive where the Competition is being held and are more accessible to the TA.
- b) ~~(ii)~~ In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a low risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition OOC* periods (i.e., where it can be clearly shown that doping while *Out-of-Competition OOC* is unlikely to enhance performance or provide other illicit advantages), *In-Competition IC* Testing shall be made a priority, and a significant portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *In-Competition IC*. *However, some Out-of-Competition OOC* Testing shall still take place, proportionate to the risk of *Out-of-Competition OOC* doping in such sport/discipline.
- c) Very exceptionally, i.e., in the small number of sports and/or disciplines where it is determined in good faith that there is no material risk of doping during *Out-of-Competition OOC* periods, there may be no *Out-of-Competition OOC* Testing. In these circumstances,

the International Federation shall apply to WADA to seek an exemption from Out-of-Competition OOC Testing in accordance with any protocol issued by WADA.

- b) Testing of urine;
- c) Testing of blood;

4.6.1.2 Sample Collection and Analysis

4.6.1.2.1 Collection and analysis of urine including (but not limited to) for the Steroidal Module of the ABP;

4.6.1.2.2 Collection and analysis of blood² including:

- a) Collection of whole blood³ and analysis of:
 - i. Whole blood including (but not limited to) for the Hematological Module of the ABP, homologous blood transfusion (HBT), DNA analyses and gene doping tests; and

[Comment to Article 4.6.1.2.2 a) i: Whole blood is collected in EDTA tubes as outlined in Article 6.3.4 s). Analysis of whole blood means that the collected whole blood is used for analysis as such, without its separation (by centrifugation or other means) into the blood cellular and liquid fractions (serum or plasma).]

- ii. Serum separated from whole blood. For these analyses, the serum is obtained from the collected whole blood after centrifugation of the serum tubes in the Laboratory. Analyses of serum include, but are not limited to, human growth hormone (GH), the Endocrine Module of the ABP, the blood Markers of Steroidal Module of the ABP, steroid esters, erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs) and hemoglobin based

² For the purposes of the 2027 *International Standard for Testing*, 'A blood Sample' is defined as 'whole blood' or 'serum or plasma separated from whole blood' unless specified that it includes a DBS Sample.

³ Whole blood Samples may be venous or liquid capillary blood.

oxygen carriers (HBOCs)

[Comment to Article 4.6.1.2.2 a) ii: For the analysis of serum, whole blood shall be collected in serum tubes (containing a clotting activator) as outlined in Article 6.3.4 t.]

iii. d) Testing involving longitudinal profiling, i.e., the Athlete Biological Passport program Plasma separated from whole blood. For these analyses, the plasma is obtained from the collected whole blood after centrifugation in the Laboratory. Analyses of plasma include but are not limited to tests for ERAs, steroid esters, insulins and HBOCs; and

e) Testing of dried blood spots.

[Comment to 4.6.1 (c), (d) and (e)]

[Comment to Article 4.6.1.2.2 a) iii: For the analysis of plasma, whole blood shall be collected in EDTA tubes as outlined in Article 6.3.4 s.]

b) Collection and analysis of blood as Dried Blood Spots (DBS).

[Comment to Article 4.6.1.2.2 b): Blood is collected from capillary blood vessels through puncture/incision of the skin.]

[Comment to Article 4.6.1.2.2: The requirements for blood in this International Standard for Testing and Investigations apply, without limitation to Samples collected by venipuncture in accordance with Annex D-F - Collection of Venous Blood Samples and Annex I-G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport Samples and by capillary blood sampling in accordance with Annex J-H - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples; however, different requirements apply depending on the Sample Collection Equipment and the requested analyses e.g., specific requirements apply for dried blood spot Samples, which are collected and allowed to dry on an absorbent Sample support (i.e., dried blood spot cellulose card or other equipment made of another material as outlined above.)]

4.7 Test Distribution Plan

4.7.1 In finalizing its Test Distribution Plan, the ADO shall incorporate at a minimum the following:

- a) All of the steps outlined in Article 4.2 to 4.6 and ensure that all the outcomes of the Risk Assessment are reflected;
- b) Requirements of the IST TD SSA;
- c) OOC Testing based on the structure of the season for the sport/discipline in question (including standard Competition schedules and training patterns), at what time(s) during the year/cycle Athletes would be most likely to benefit from Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods and out of season Testing. ADOs shall employ various Testing strategies to ensure unpredictability of the OOC Testing program; and
- d) IC Testing based on those sports/disciplines that have been identified in the Risk Assessment and the associated calendar of Events for the period of the Test Distribution Plan. ADOs shall take into account unpredictability when selecting Events for Testing.

[Comment to Article 4.7.1 c) and d): The unpredictability of tests is crucial to maximize deterrence and detection of doping. Varying testing strategies means that Athletes are not only tested at their 60-minute time slot, but also at their training, overnight address, during the off season, when they are training/residing abroad, and varying the selection of Events, etc.]

- 4.7.2** An ADO shall allocate sufficient resources to be able to implement its Test Distribution Plan.
- 4.7.3** In advance of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, ADOs shall monitor those Athletes who may qualify for or have qualified and conduct Testing on such Athletes in accordance with a comprehensive Risk Assessment. ADOs shall allocate sufficient resources to Test such Athletes and where appropriate include them in a Whereabouts Pool. The Sample analysis shall be prioritized in accordance with Article 4.8.3. For other International Events, outside of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, ADOs should, where possible, follow these principles.

[Comment to Article 4.7.3: ADOs should consider as part of their Testing program any Testing recommendations they may receive from external expert groups such as a pre games taskforce leading up to International Events such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games to ensure that a focused and robust Testing program is applied to those Athletes that are likely to participate.]
- 4.7.4** The ADO shall monitor, evaluate and update its TDP during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances and implementing the TDP. It shall adapt its TDP to reflect new information gathered, including any Anti-Doping Intelligence developed by the ADO, reactive Testing required as a result of APMU/Laboratory recommendations and take into account Testing conducted by other ADOs.

4.8 4.7 Sample Analysis, Retention Strategy and Further Analysis

- 4.8.1** ~~4.7.1 Anti-Doping Organizations shall ask Laboratories to analyze Samples for the standard analysis menu based on whether the Sample was collected In-Competition or Out-of-Competition. Anti-Doping~~

Organizations collected by ADOs using IC or OOC Analytical Testing menus as applicable, to detect the presence of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods. ADOs may also consider undertaking more extensive Sample analysis for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods beyond those contained (or the levels required) within the TDSSAIST TD SSA based on the risk of the sport/discipline/country or any intelligence that the Anti-Doping Organization Intelligence that the ADO may receive.

[Comment to Article 4.8.1: In line with Article 5.3.4 c) of the International Standard for Laboratories, Laboratories may also perform additional analysis on Samples for non-prohibited substances or methods or for research or Quality Assurance (see also Article 5.3.8.2 of the International Standard for Laboratories) which would not be reported as an ATF or AAFs.]

4.8.1.1 ADOs with TA responsibilities shall ensure there are agreements in writing with Laboratories and ABP Laboratories (i.e., Laboratories) to analyze Samples and/or provide related services and ensure that the payment for such analyses and any related services is made in a timely manner to the Laboratory.

[Comment to Article 4.8.1.1: For the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, WADA may initiate non-compliance proceedings against an ADO where payment is not timely to the Laboratory in accordance with this provision, in particular in circumstances where non-payment is recurrent or significant.]

4.8.2 To ensure the effectiveness of the Analytical Testing Process, TAs / Results Management Authorities (if different) shall maintain regular communication with Laboratories and respond to Laboratory requests within the established timelines as contained in the International Standard for Laboratories. In particular, to the following situations:

- a) Analysis of Samples with irregularities in accordance with Article 5.3.2.1 of the International Standard for Laboratories);
- b) Splitting of Samples including notification to the Athlete in accordance with Article 5.3.2.2 of the International Standard for Laboratories;
- c) Where the presence of more than one (1) Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is detected by the Initial Testing Procedures, to determine which Presumptive AAFs shall be subjected to a Confirmation Procedure in accordance with Article 5.3.4.1.3 b) of the International Standard for Laboratories;
- d) To respond in writing whether an approved TUE exists for a Prohibited Substance(s) for which there is Presumptive AAF, before proceeding to the "A" Confirmation Procedure in accordance with Article 5.3.4.1.3 c) of the International Standard for Laboratories;
- e) Information about "B" sample confirmations in accordance with Articles 5.3.4.1.4 b) and c) of the International Standard for Laboratories;
- f) Where notified by the Laboratory of the need to extend the reporting timelines and provision of Certificate of Analysis or Laboratory

Documentation Package in accordance with Article. 5.3.6.4 c) of the International Standard for Laboratories.

g) Performance of Confirmation Procedures (e.g., GC/C/IRMS) triggered by ADAMS-generated Atypical Passport Finding/Confirmation Procedure Request notifications for elevated T/E ratios in accordance with Technical Document on the Measurement and Reporting of Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroid Markers of the Urinary Steroid Profile (ISL TD USP), or following recommendations from APMUs:

[Comment to Article 4.8.2: A failure by the TA/RMA to provide timely feedback to the Laboratory for a) to g) above may result as applicable to the Laboratory reporting the sample as Not Analyzed or performing the necessary analyses at the TA's expense. It may also result in compliance measures being raised with the TA.]

4.8.3 Where a Sample is to be collected from an Athlete within twenty (20) days prior to the Athlete's first competition at the Olympic or Paralympic Games for which an Athlete has qualified or is likely to participate, the TA shall implement the following:

a) Proactively communicate with the Laboratory when prioritized Sample analysis is required, so the Laboratory can determine whether they have the resources to meet the request. Where a Laboratory is unable to meet the TA's request for prioritized analysis, the TA shall contact alternative Laboratories to attempt to have the Samples prioritized for analysis

b) Post the collection of the Sample(s), request, record and manage in ADAMS the Sample(s) that the Laboratory are to prioritize the analysis of and the agreed shorter timeframes for reporting the results.

[Comment to Article 4.8.3 b): Due to the potentially high number of Samples that will require analysis during this period, Laboratories may have to prioritize the Sample analysis of Olympic or Paralympic Athlete Samples during this period over non-Olympic or non-Paralympic Samples.]

c) Request the Laboratory to report the results prior to the opening ceremony of the Olympic or Paralympic Games or at the latest seventy-two (72) hours prior to the Athlete's first Competition.

[Comment to Article 4.8.3 c): It is acknowledged that Testing may need to occur on Athletes close to the start of the Olympic or Paralympic Games where the analytical result may not be reported seventy-two (72) hours prior to the Athlete's first Competition and that the Laboratory may need additional time to confirm specific analyses, e.g., Gas Chromatography/Combustion/Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (GC/C/IRMS), or other initial analytical or Confirmation Procedures which may delay the reporting of results.]

d) Doping Control forms for all Samples collected within twenty (20) days prior to the Athlete's first competition at the Olympic or Paralympic Games shall be entered into ADAMS within five (5) days of the Sample collection taking place.

[Comment to Article 4.8.3: The objective of prioritized analysis during this twenty

(20)-day period is to where possible ensure that any Athletes participating in the Olympic or Paralympic Games have analytical results reported at the latest seventy-two (72) hours prior to Athlete's first Competition) to protect the integrity of the event, and the results of the Competition. ADOs shall not avoid collecting Samples from Athletes during this 20-day window due to additional costs that may be associated with prioritized analysis or fear of not receiving the analytical results within the timeframe.

Where a Sample is collected from an Athlete earlier but close to twenty (20) days prior the Athlete's first Competition at the Olympic or Paralympic Games, prioritized analysis for such Samples should be considered by the TA in conjunction with the Laboratory and their reporting timelines.

For other International Events outside of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, ADOs should where possible follow these principles.]

4.8.4 **4.7.2** An Anti-Doping OrganizationADO may apply to WADA for flexibility in the implementation of the minimum levels of analysis specified for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods as outlined in the TDSSAIST
TD SSA.

4.9 Retention of Samples and Further Analysis

4.9.1 **4.7.3** The Anti-Doping OrganizationADOs shall develop a written strategy for retention of Samples and the documentation relating to the collection of such Samples so as to enable the Further Analysis of such Samples at a later date in accordance with Code Articles 6.5 and Article 6.6. Such strategy shall comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for the Data Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, and shall take into account the purposes of analysis of Samples set out in Code Article 6.2, as well as (without limitation).

[Comment to Article 4.9.1: ADOs shall allocate sufficient resources to the annual Testing and analysis budget so that their retention and Further Analysis strategy for Samples can be monitored and fulfilled.]

4.9.2 ADOs should put a Sample into long term storage if an APMU recommends them to do so. If the ADO does not agree that the Sample should be put into long term storage, the ADO should discuss this with the APMU. If the Sample will not be stored, the reasons for not storing the Sample shall be recorded in ADAMS by the ADO.

4.9.3 ADOs shall prioritize the following elements: or circumstances (without limitation) when considering long term storage or Further Analysis of Samples:

- a) Laboratory and/or APMU recommendations;
- b) The possible need for retroactive analysis in connection with the Athlete Biological PassportABP program;
- c) New or enhanced detection methods to be introduced in the future relevant to the Athlete, sport and/or discipline;
- d) Samples collected from Athletes meeting some or allany of the criteria

set out at Article 4.5;

- e) Any other information made available to the ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO justifying long-term storage or Further Analysis of Samples at the ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO's discretion; and
- f) Athlete performance including podium finishes, world/national records and unexpected performances.

4.9.4 Samples put into long term storage which are discarded by the ADO without Further Analysis being conducted prior to expiry of the 10-year storage period shall have the reasons for discarding recorded in ADAMS.

4.9.5 Long term storage requests to a Laboratory in accordance with Article 10.2 may be made by any ADO that has jurisdiction over the Athlete. Samples that are requested to be placed into long-term storage after the Sample has been analyzed shall be recorded in ADAMS by the TA or by the relevant ADO when they request such storage or within the minimum Sample storage period based on the type of Sample as outlined in Article 5.3.7.1 of the International Standard for Laboratories. The same applies for Sample(s) that an APMU recommends putting into long term storage. Once the recommendation has been made to store a Sample long term, the Laboratory shall confirm in ADAMS that the Sample(s) have been placed into long-term storage along with any applicable information regarding the Sample(s).

[Comment to Article 4.9: ADOs are responsible for the costs associated with the long-term storage of Samples beyond the minimum required storage times established in the International Standard for Laboratories unless the Samples are stored at the Laboratory's own decision in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories or otherwise agreed with the applicable Laboratory.]

4.10 4.8 Collecting Whereabouts Information

4.10.1 4.8.1 Whereabouts information is not an end in itself, but rather a means to an end, namely the efficient and effective conduct of No Advance Notice Testing. Therefore, where an Anti-Doping Organization has determined that it needs to conduct Testing (including Out-of-Competition Testing) Where OOC Testing is required to be conducted on particular Athletes, it shall then consider how much information it needs about (following the development of the International Federation's or NADO's Risk Assessment and the prioritization steps in Articles 4.2 to 4.6), the International Federation or NADO shall then determine the Whereabouts Pool the Athlete will be included in and should use the whereabouts ~~effiled~~ by those Athletes in order to conduct ~~that~~No Advance Notice Testing effectively ~~and with no advance notice~~. The Anti-Doping Organization ~~must~~International Federation or NADO shall request and collect all of the required whereabouts information ~~that it needs to conduct the Testing~~ identified in its Test Distribution Plan effectively and efficiently. In addition, the amount of whereabouts information requested shall be proportional to the whereabouts pool and in accordance with the number requirements of times the Anti-Doping Organization intends to test the Athlete applicable

Whereabouts Pool the Athlete has been included in. Every Athlete shall submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an ADO with authority to conduct Testing regardless of whether they are part of a Whereabouts Pool.

4.10.2 4.8.2 ~~In~~International Federations and NADOs shall collect whereabouts information for Athletes in a RTP and TP and in accordance with Code Articles 5.5 and 14.5, Anti-Doping Organizations may collect whereabouts information and shall use ADAMS to conduct effective Doping Control. As a result, such information shall be automatically available and accessible through ADAMS to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs~~ with overlapping Testing Authority~~TA~~. This information shall:

- a) Be stored securely and maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used exclusively for the purposes set out in Code Article 5.5 and is destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for Data Protection once it is no longer relevant;
- b) Be used for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control and can be accessed by:
 - i. Authorized individuals acting on behalf of the International Federation or NADO (as applicable) on a need-to-know basis only;
 - ii. WADA; and
 - iii. Other ADOs with authority to conduct Testing on the Athlete in accordance with Code Article 5.2;
- c) Be relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport~~ABP~~ or other analytical results;
- d) Support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation; and/or
- e) Support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation.

4.8.3 ~~Where an Anti-Doping Organization has determined that it needs to conduct Out of Competition Testing on particular Athletes following its Risk Assessment (in accordance with Article 4.2) and the prioritization steps (in Articles 4.3 to 4.7), it shall then consider how much whereabouts information it needs for those Athletes in order to conduct No Advance Notice Testing effectively.~~

4.8.4 ~~The International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization should consider adopting a 'pyramid' or 'tiered approach', placing Athletes into different whereabouts pools, referred to as the Registered Testing Pool, Testing pool and other pool(s), depending upon how much whereabouts information it needs to conduct the amount of Testing allocated to those Athletes in the Test Distribution Plan.~~

4.10.3 4.8.5 ~~The International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ shall be able to demonstrate to WADA that it has conducted an appropriate risk-based approach in allocating Athletes to~~

their ~~whereabouts pool(s)~~Whereabouts Pool and has allocated sufficient ~~Out-of-Competition~~OOC Tests in its ~~Test Distribution Plan~~TDP as required in Articles ~~4.8.6.14.10.4.1~~ and ~~4.8.10.114.10.13.3~~.

4.10.4 4.8.6 Registered Testing Pool

4.10.4.1

~~4.8.6.1 The top tier is the Registered Testing Pool and RTP~~ includes International or National-Level Athletes ~~that are of the highest priority and from sports/disciplines of higher risk, who shall be~~ subject to the greatest amount of Testing and ~~whom the International Federation or NADO shall plan to test at least three (3) times per year OOC. Athletes in a RTP~~ are therefore required to provide whereabouts in accordance with Article ~~4.8.6.2. Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool~~4.10.6.2 and shall be subject to Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements.

[Comment to Article 4.10.4.1: The minimum number of three OOC Tests planned to be conducted on Athletes in a RTP per year shall include at a minimum the collection of a urine Sample for each Test conducted during a SCS.]

If an International Federation or NADO includes an Athlete into a RTP for a shorter period of time than one year, the minimum number of OOC Tests planned shall be proportionate to the time period the Athlete is included in the RTP, i.e., for one (1) quarter or less, at least one (1) OOC Test shall be planned, and for two (2) to three (3) quarters, at least two (2) OOC Tests shall be planned.]

4.10.4.2

An International Federation or a ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO shall ~~consider~~prioritize the inclusion of Athletes into a RTP based on the following criteria ~~for including Athletes into a Registered Testing Pool~~:

- a) ~~Athletes who meet the criteria listed in Articles 4.5.2 and 4.5.3;~~
- b) ~~Athletes whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization plans to test at least three (3) times per year Out-of-Competition (either independently or in agreed coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations with Testing Authority over the same Athletes);~~
- b) ~~c) Athletes who are part of the Anti-Doping Organization's hematological module ADO's Hematological and/or any other Module of the Athlete Biological Passport ABP program as required by the TDSSA IST TD SSA;~~
- c) ~~d) Athletes in a Testing pool TP who fail to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements of that pool;~~
- e) ~~Athletes for whom there is insufficient whereabouts information available from other sources for an International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization to locate them for that Testing;~~

- d) ~~f)~~ Athletes in a Team Sport who are not part of Team Activities for a period of time (e.g., injury or during the off-season); and
- e) ~~g)~~ Athletes who are serving a period of Ineligibility taking into account the level of the Athlete, e.g., recreational level or whether a Specified Substance is involved.

[Comment to 4.8.6.1: Article 4.10.4.2: International Federations and NADOs shall document either in ADAMS or in another secure way the criteria it applied for selecting and including Athletes within its RTP and where documented outside ADAMS provide it to WADA upon request. International Federations or NADOs are not required to disclose or justify an Athlete's inclusion in a RTP to an Athlete or any third party. WADA may under its compliance monitoring program undertake a review of such criteria and the Athletes that have or have not been included within an International Federation's or NADO's RTP at any time. If following such review WADA may request further information to determine if the Risk Assessment undertaken and/or the criteria used by the International Federation or NADO is sufficient, proportionate and reflective of the priority of the Athletes and/or risk of the sports/disciplines. As a result, WADA may issue a corrective action requiring the International Federation or NADO to adjust its Risk Assessment, and/or the criteria for entry into its RTP which may result in the inclusion and/or removal of certain Athletes in an International Federation's or NADO's RTP.]

Following consideration of ~~points~~ criteria in Articles 4.10.4.2 a) to g-e) above and once the Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool are determined, the International Federation or the International Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organization ~~NADO~~ shall plan, independently or in agreed coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations ~~ADOs~~ with TA over the same Athlete, to test any Athlete included in the Registered Testing Pool a minimum of ~~RTP~~ at least three (3) times ~~Out of Competition~~ OOC per year.]

4.8.6.2 An Athlete who is in a Registered Testing Pool shall:

- a) Make quarterly Whereabouts Filings that provide accurate and complete information about the Athlete's whereabouts during the forthcoming quarter, including identifying where they will be living, training and competing during that quarter, and to update those Whereabouts Filings where necessary, so that they can be located for Testing during that quarter at the times and locations specified in the relevant Whereabouts Filing, as specified in Article 4.8.8. A failure to do so may be declared a Filing Failure; and
- b) Specify in their Whereabouts Filings, for each day in the forthcoming quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot where they will be available at a specific location for Testing, as specified in Article 4.8.8.3. This does not limit in any way the Athlete's Code Article 5.2 obligation to submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct Testing on them. Nor does it limit their obligation to provide the information specified in Article 4.8.8.2 as to their whereabouts outside that 60-minute time slot. However, if the

~~Athlete is not available for Testing at such location during the 60 minute time slot specified for that day in their Whereabouts Filing, that failure may be declared a Missed Test.~~

[Comment to 4.8.6.2 (b): The purpose of the 60 minute time slot is to strike a balance between the need to locate the Athlete for Testing and the impracticality and unfairness of making Athletes potentially accountable for a Missed Test every time they depart from their previously declared routine.]

4.8.6.3 ~~Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to conduct Testing on an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool shall conduct Out-of-Competition Testing on that Athlete using the Athlete's Whereabouts Filing. Although Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements include the provision of a 60 minute time slot, Testing shall not be limited to the 60 minute time slot provided by the Athlete. To ensure Out-of-Competition Testing is unpredictable to the Athlete, Anti-Doping Organizations shall also consider other whereabouts information provided e.g., regular activities to test the Athlete.~~

4.8.6.4 ~~An International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization that maintains a Registered Testing Pool shall use ADAMS to ensure that:~~

- ~~a) The information provided by the Athlete is stored safely and securely;~~
- ~~b) The information can be accessed by (i) authorized individuals acting on behalf of the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization (as applicable) on a need to know basis only; (ii) WADA; and (iii) other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to conduct Testing on the Athlete in accordance with Code Article 5.2; and~~
- ~~c) The information is maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used exclusively for the purposes set out in Code Article 5.5 and is destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant.~~

4.10.4.3 **4.8.6.5** ~~Athletes under the Testing Authority TA of a National Anti-Doping Organization NADO and an International Federation should only be in one Registered RTP to avoid duplication of Testing Pool and maximize the use of resources.~~ While being included in more than one ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ is possible, Athletes shall only file one set of whereabouts information. If the Athlete is included in the International Federation's ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ and in the ~~National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ (or in the ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ of more than one ~~National Anti-Doping Organization NADO~~ or more than one International Federation), ~~then~~ each of them shall notify in writing the Athlete that they are in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they shall agree between themselves to

whom the Athlete shall provide their Whereabouts Filings, ~~and that Anti-Doping Organization~~. The NADO or International Federation that the Athlete files their whereabouts to shall be the ~~whereabouts custodian~~ Whereabouts Custodian. Each notice sent to the Athlete shall specify that they shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to ~~that Anti-Doping Organization~~ the Whereabouts Custodian only (and ~~it will then share~~ that information ~~with the other, and with~~ ~~will be accessible to~~ any other Anti-Doping Organizations ~~having ADOs that have~~ authority to conduct Testing on that Athlete) via ADAMS.

[Comment to 4.8.6.5 Article 4.10.4.3: If the respective Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs cannot agree between themselves ~~which of them will take responsibility for collecting the Athlete's whereabouts information, and for making it available to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to test the Athlete, then who the Whereabouts Custodian shall be~~, they should each explain in writing to WADA how they believe the matter should be resolved, and WADA will decide based on the best interests of the Athlete. WADA's decision will be final and may not be appealed.]

4.10.5 4.8.7 Entering and Leaving a *Registered Testing Pool*

4.10.5.1

~~4.8.7.1~~ The International Federation or ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~ NADO (as applicable) shall notify in writing each Athlete designated for inclusion in its ~~Registered Testing Pool~~ RTP of the following:

- a) The fact that they have been included in its ~~Registered Testing Pool~~ RTP with effect from a specified date in the future;
- b) The whereabouts requirements with which they shall therefore comply ~~including that it is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that they provide all the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Article 4.10.6.2 accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any ADO wishing to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter at the times and locations specified by the Athlete in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing;~~
- c) The Consequences if they fail to comply with those whereabouts requirements; including Filing Failures and Missed Tests; and
- d) That ~~they may also be tested by other Anti-Doping Organizations with~~ their Whereabouts Filing will be made available and accessible through ADAMS with other ADOs that have authority to conduct Testing on them and that they may be tested by other ADOs.

[Comment to 4.8.7.1 Article 4.10.5.1: This The notification may be made through the National Federation or National Olympic Committee where

~~the International Federation/National Anti-Doping Organization considers it appropriate or expedient to do so and of an Athlete's inclusion in a RTP shall ordinarily shall~~ be made reasonably in advance of the Athlete being included in the ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~. The notice shall also explain what the Athlete needs to do in order to comply with the Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements (or refer them to a website or other resource where they can find out that information). Athletes included in a ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ shall be informed and should be educated so that they understand ~~the~~ their whereabouts requirements ~~that they must satisfy, and~~ how the whereabouts system works, ~~the Consequences of Filing Failures and Missed Tests, and their right to contest Filing Failures and Missed Tests that have been asserted against them. This notification may also be made through the National Federation or National Olympic Committee where the International Federation or NADO considers it appropriate or expedient to do so.~~

~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ ADOs should also be proactive in helping Athletes avoid Filing Failures. For example, many ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ International Federations and NADOs systematically remind Athletes in their ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ of quarterly deadlines for Whereabouts Filings, and then follow-up with those Athletes who have still not made the necessary filing as the deadline approaches. However, Athletes remain fully responsible for complying with the filing requirements, irrespective of whether or not ~~the Anti-Doping Organization~~ their International Federation or NADO has provided them with such support.

The International Federation or NADO shall record the start date of when the Athlete is included in its RTP in ADAMS.]

4.10.5.2

~~4.8.7.2~~ An Athlete who has been included in a ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ shall continue to be subject to the Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements unless and until:

- They have been given written notice by each ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ International Federation or NADO that included them in its ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~ that they are no longer ~~meet the criteria for inclusion in its Registered Testing Pool~~ part of its RTP; or

[Comment to Article 4.10.5.2 a): The International Federation or NADO shall record the end date on which the Athlete is no longer included in its RTP in ADAMS and shall document the reason for removal either in ADAMS or in another secure way and where documented outside ADAMS provide this information to WADA upon request.]

- They retire from Competition in ~~the~~ their sport ~~in question~~ in accordance with the applicable rules and give written notice to that effect to each ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ International Federation or NADO that included them in its ~~Registered Testing Pool RTP~~. The International Federation or NADO shall confirm in writing the Athlete's retirement and removal from the RTP.

[Comment to 4.8.7.2 Article 4.10.5.2 b): The applicable rules may also require that written notice of retirement be sent to the Athlete's National Federation. Where an Athlete retires from but then returns to

sport, the period of retirement shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating the 12-month period referred to in Code Article 2.4. For International Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes who were in a RTP at the time of their retirement and who wish to return to active participation in sport, see Code Article 5.6.1 regarding the requirements the Athlete is subject to, prior to competing in any International Events or National Events.]

4.10.5.3

International Federations and NADOs should communicate the removal of Athletes from their RTP with each other prior to issuing written notice to the Athlete to confirm if the Athlete will be included or retained in their Whereabouts Pool and/or agree on any transfer of whereabouts custodianship as applicable.

4.10.5.4

The written notice to an Athlete of their removal from a RTP shall include at a minimum the following:

- a) If the Athlete is also in a Whereabouts Pool of their International Federation or NADO as applicable, they should be advised to continue providing whereabouts to the other organization;
- b) The Athlete shall remain subject to anti-doping rules, unless they have retired, and can still be subject to a request to provide a Sample.
- c) Whereabouts Failures committed whilst part of a RTP will continue to countdown twelve (12) months from when they were committed and will count toward the three Whereabouts Failures in twelve months as long as the Athlete is part of another RTP.
- d) Where an Athlete has retired and is being removed from the RTP the Athlete should be notified of the following;
- e) The date of official retirement of the Athlete; and
- f) The requirement to provide six (6) months written notice before returning to competition in International Events or National Events in accordance with Code Article 5.6.1.
- g) Any Whereabouts Failures committed by the Athlete prior to retirement as defined in Article 4.10.5.2 b) of the International Standard for Testing may be combined, for purposes of Code Article 2.4, with Whereabouts Failures committed by the Athlete, after the Athlete again becomes available for OOC Testing as part of a RTP on return from retirement.

4.10.6 4.8.8 Whereabouts Filing Requirements for Athletes in a Registered Testing Pool

4.10.6.1

~~4.8.8.1 Anti-Doping Organizations shall review Athletes' in a RTP shall submit their Whereabouts Filings to ensure they~~

are submitted in accordance with Articles 4.8.8.2 and 4.8.8.3.

4.8.8.2

~~The Anti-Doping Organization collecting an Athlete's Whereabouts Filings may specify a date prior to Filing by the first 15th day of each month preceding the start of a calendar quarter (i.e., 1 January, 1 April, 1 July, 15 December, 15 March, 15 June, and 1 October, 15 September, respectively) when or in exceptional cases where an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool shall file a Whereabouts Filing that contains at least is included into a RTP during the quarter, by the deadline set by the International Federation or NADO up to a maximum of 15 days.~~

a) A failure to submit a Whereabouts Filing by the 15th day of the month preceding the quarter or in exceptional cases, by the deadline set by the International Federation or NADO during the quarter shall be pursued as a Filing Failure by the Whereabouts Custodian.

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.1: The filing of whereabouts by the 15th day of the month preceding the start of the following information:

[Comment to 4.8.8.2: To quarter will facilitate planning and readiness for Testing on the first day of the quarter (as countenanced in Article 4.8.8.2), Anti-Doping Organizations may require that whereabouts information is submitted on a date which is the.

Exceptionally and in accordance with Article 4.10.6.1, an International Federation or NADO may include an Athlete in a RTP during a calendar quarter and request the Athlete to submit their Whereabouts Filing within 15th days of the month preceding the quarter. However, no Consequences being notified of their entry in a RTP or less if there is compelling justification for a failure the Athlete to submit prior to the first day of the quarter shall apply their Whereabouts Filing within a shorter timeframe.]

4.10.6.1.1 Athletes may delegate the filing of their whereabouts to a third party in accordance with Articles 4.10.17.3 and 4.10.17.4

4.10.6.2

Athletes in a RTP shall file the following information as part of their Whereabouts Filing:

a) For each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. where the Athlete will be available and accessible for Testing during the full 60-minute time slot at a specific location;

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 a): If an Athlete's travel, e.g., long haul flight does not permit the Athlete to provide a 60-minute time slot at a specific location for the day of the travel, then the Athlete shall file their travel details for that particular day(s) as soon as the travel is known.]

b) For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Athlete will be staying overnight

(e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, including the house, apartment, block, number, etc.);

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 b): If an Athlete's travel, e.g., a flight includes an overnight portion which does not permit the Athlete to have a physical overnight address to file, then the Athlete shall file their travel details for that particular day(s) as soon as the travel is known.]

- c) For each day during the following quarter, the name and full address of a primary training location where the Athlete plans to train at;
- d) The Athlete's Competition/Event schedule for the following quarter, including the name of the Competition/Event and address of each location where the Athlete is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) at which they are scheduled to compete at such location(s);

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 a)-d): The requirements for the filing of whereabouts in further detail are outlined in Articles 4.10.7 to 4.10.10.]

- e) An accurate passport style photograph in accordance with the requirements set out in ADAMS, to assist with validating the Athlete's identity when selected for a Test;

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 e): Photographs shall be valid for a period of two (2) years and can be updated on a quarterly basis if needed. The access and use of an Athlete's photo shall be in accordance with Article 4.10.2 and the International Standard for Data Protection. If an Athlete does not submit a photograph as part of their quarterly Whereabouts Filing, they will not be able to submit their quarterly Whereabouts Filing.]

- f) A primary phone number which they can be called on within the last five (5) minutes of the 60-minute time slot in accordance with Article 4.10.7.9 a) or if applicable in exceptional circumstances in accordance with Article 5.2. An Athlete may also provide one alternative phone number they can be contacted on in addition to the primary phone number provided; and

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 f): An Athlete may also file a preferred phone application to be called on.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 a)-f): Any pattern of behavior relating to the provision of inaccurate or misleading information should be investigated as a possible anti-doping rule violation under Code Article 2.3 or 2.5. It may also prompt additional Target Testing of the Athlete.]

- g) a) A complete mailing address and personal e-mail address where correspondence may be sent to the Athlete for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the Athlete at the latest seven (7) days after it

was deposited in the mail and immediately ~~when notification of a sent once an e-mail receipt is generated/obtained sent~~ (subject to applicable law);¹²

[Comment to [4.8.8.2 \(a\) 4.10.6.2 g](#)): For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where they live or otherwise know that mail received there will be immediately brought to their attention. An ~~Anti-Doping Organization International Federation or NADO~~ is also encouraged ~~also~~ to supplement this basic provision with other notice and/or "deemed notice" provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of ~~fax, email, SMS text, approved social networking sites or applications~~[e-mail](#) or other methods of service of notice; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; permitting notice to be served on the Athlete's National Federation if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provisions should be to shorten ~~the~~[any](#) Results Management timelines.]

4.10.6.3

- ~~b) Specific confirmation that the Athlete understands that in addition to mandatory whereabouts requirements listed in Article 4.10.6.2, Athletes in a RTP may file as part of their Whereabouts Filing will be shared with any other Anti-Doping Organizations that have authority to conduct Testing on them;~~
- ~~c) For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the Athlete will be staying overnight (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, etc.);~~
- ~~d) For each day during the following quarter, the name and address of each alternative location(s) such as work or school where the Athlete will train, work or conduct any other regular activity (e.g., school), as well as the usual time frames for such regular activities; may be located for testing during the quarter. An Athlete may also provide additional travel information that may impact their availability for testing in addition to the requirements outlined in the comment to Article 4.10.6.2 a) and b).~~

[Comment to [4.8.8.2 \(d\): This requirement applies only to activities that are part of the Athlete's regular routine. For example, if the Athlete's regular routine includes training at the gym, the pool and the track, and regular physio sessions, then the Athlete should provide the name and address of the gym, pool, track and physio in their Whereabouts Filing, and then set out their usual routine, e.g. "Mondays: 9-11 gym, 13-17 gym; Tuesdays: 9-11 gym, 16-18 gym; Wednesdays: 9-11 track, 3-5 physio; Thursdays: 9-12 gym, 16-18 track; Fridays: 9-11 pool, 3-5 physio; Saturdays: 9-12 track, 13-15 pool; Sundays: 9-11 track, 13-15 pool". If the Athlete is not currently training, they should specify that in their Whereabouts Filing and detail any other routine that they will be following in the forthcoming quarter, e.g., their work routine, or school schedule, or rehab routine, or other routine, and identify the name and address of each location where that routine is conducted.](#)

In the case of a Team Sport or other sport where competing and/or training are carried out on a collective basis, the Athlete's regular activities are likely to include most, if not all, Team Activities.]

e) The Athlete's Competition/Event schedule for the following quarter, including the name and address of each location where the Athlete is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) and time(s) at which they are scheduled to compete at such location(s).

4.8.8.3 Subject to Article 4.8.8.4, the Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Athlete will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

[Comment to 4.8.8.3:

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.3: Given the provision of this additional information is not mandatory, if the Athlete files additional whereabouts information listed in Article 4.10.6.3 but does not update such information or does not file any additional information, the Athlete shall not be subject to a Filing Failure. However, if such additional whereabouts information is filed and there is a change to this information during the quarter, the Athlete should be encouraged to update their Whereabouts Filing.]

4.10.6.4

ADOs shall review Athletes' Whereabouts Filings to ensure they are submitted in accordance with Articles 4.10.6.1 (filed by the due date) and 4.10.6.2 (the mandatory whereabouts information has been filed).

4.10.7 Requirements for the 60-minute Time Slot

4.10.7.1

For Testing to be effective in deterring and detecting doping, it should be as unpredictable as possible. Therefore, the intent behind the 60-minute time slot is not to limit Testing to that period, or to create a 'default' period for Testing, but rather:

- a) To make it very clear when an unsuccessful attempt to test an Athlete will count as a Missed Test;
- b) To guarantee that the Athlete can be found, and a Sample can be collected, at least once per day (which should deter doping, or, at a minimum, make it far more difficult);
- c) To increase the reliability of the rest of the whereabouts information provided by the Athlete, and so to assist the ADO in locating the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot. The 60-minute time slot "anchors" the Athlete to a certain location for a particular day. Combined with the other mandatory information that the Athlete shall provide as to where they are staying overnight, a primary training location or competing during that day, the ADO should be able to locate the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot; and
- d) To generate useful Anti-Doping Intelligence, e.g., if the Athlete regularly specifies time slots with large gaps between them, and/or changes their time slot and/or

location at the last minute. Such Anti-Doping Intelligence can be relied upon as a basis for the Target Testing of such Athlete.

4.10.7.2

An Athlete in a RTP shall specifically be available and accessible for Testing on any day for the duration of the 60-minute time slot specified that day in their Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the Athlete has specified for that time slot.

4.10.7.3

The Athlete can choose which 60-minute time slot ~~between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. to use for this purpose, in accordance with Article 4.5.5~~ provided that during the time slot in question they are somewhere available and accessible by to the DCO. ~~#The specific location could be the Athlete's place of residence, overnight address, training or Competition, or it could be another and/or other alternative location (e.g., work or school). An~~ If an Athlete ~~is entitled to specify~~ specifies a 60-minute time slot during which they will be at a hotel, apartment building, gated community or other location where access to the Athlete ~~is obtained via~~ may have various security measures in place, such as a front reception desk, or security guard. ~~#, it is up to the Athlete's responsibility~~ to ensure accessibility to their selected 60-minute location with no advance ~~warning~~ notice to the Athlete. ~~In addition, an Athlete may specify a time slot when they are taking part in a Team Activity. In either case, however, any~~ Any failure to be accessible and available for Testing at the specified location during the specified time slot shall be pursued as a Missed Test. ~~J~~

4.8.8.4

~~As the sole exception to Article 4.8.8.3, if (but only if) there are dates in the relevant quarter in which the Athlete is scheduled to compete in an Event (excluding any Events organized by a Major Event Organization), and the Anti-Doping Organization that put the Athlete into the Registered Testing Pool is satisfied that enough information is available from other sources to find the Athlete for Testing on those dates, then the Anti-Doping Organization that put the Athlete into the Registered Testing Pool may waive the Article 4.8.8.2 requirement to specify a 60-minute time slot in respect of such dates ("In-Competition Dates"). If each of the International Federation and a National Anti-Doping Organization put the Athlete into its Registered Testing Pool, the International Federation's decision as to whether to waive that requirement in respect of In-Competition Dates will prevail. If the requirement to specify a 60-minute time slot has been waived in respect of In-Competition Dates, the Athlete shall specify in their Whereabouts Filing dates and locations (including event name, overnight address, and any training activities) where they anticipate being In-Competition (and as a result has not specified a 60-minute time slot for those dates), if they are then eliminated from the~~

~~Competition before the end of those dates, so that the remaining dates are no longer *In Competition Dates*, they must update their Whereabouts Filing to provide all the necessary information for those dates, including the 60-minute time slot specified in Article 4.8.8.3.~~

4.8.8.5 ~~It is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that they provide all of the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Articles 4.8.8.2 and 4.8.8.3 accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any Anti-Doping Organization wishing to do so to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter at the times and locations specified by the Athlete in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing.~~

a) ~~More specifically, the Athlete shall provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the Athlete at the location with no advance notice to the Athlete. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. In any event, the Anti-Doping Organization shall consider Target Testing of the Athlete.~~

[Comment to 4.8.8.5 (a): For example, declarations such as "running in the Black Forest" are insufficient and are likely to result in a Filing Failure. Similarly, specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (e.g., a "restricted access" building or area) is likely to result in a Filing Failure. The Anti-Doping Organization may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Athlete and is unable to locate them. In either case, the matter should be pursued as an apparent Filing Failure, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or as Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. Further information on Whereabouts Filing requirements can be found in WADA's Guidelines for Implementing an Effective Testing Program. Where an Athlete does not know precisely what their whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, they must provide their best information, based on where they expect to be at the relevant times, and then update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 4.8.8.5.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.7.3: Athletes who are Minors or with vision or intellectual impairments should provide a 60-minute location where the presence of an Athlete representative (who is not a Minor) is most likely to be available for the duration of the SCS.]

4.10.7.4 b) ~~If the Athlete is tested~~notified during the 60-minute time slot, the Athlete ~~must~~shall remain with the DCO until the Sample collection has been completed, even if this takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of Code Article 2.3 (refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection).

4.10.7.5

e) If the Athlete is ~~not available~~unable to be located for Testing at the beginning of the 60-minute time slot but ~~becomes available~~is located for Testing later on in the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should collect the Sample and should not ~~process the attempt as an unsuccessful attempt to test~~submit an UAR but should report the details of the delay in availability of the Athlete. Any pattern of ~~behaviour~~behavior of this type should be investigated as a possible anti-doping rule violation of evading Sample collection under Code Article 2.3 or Code Article 2.5. It may also prompt additional Target Testing of the Athlete.

4.10.7.6

If an Athlete is not available for Testing during their specified 60-minute time slot at the location specified for that time slot for that day, ~~they will~~:

- a) The DCO shall file an UAR to the TA within five (5) days of the attempt to Test;
- b) The TA shall make the UAR available in ADAMS within 21 days of the attempt to Test; and
- c) The Athlete shall be liable for a Missed Test even if they are located later that day and a Sample is successfully collected from them.

4.10.7.7

The provision of a 60-minute time slot does not limit in any way the Athlete's Code Article 5.2 obligation to submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an ADO with authority to conduct Testing on them. Nor does it limit their obligation to provide the information specified in Article 4.10.6.2 b) to d) as to their whereabouts outside that 60-minute time slot.

4.10.7.8

d) Once the DCO has arrived at the location specified for the 60-minute time slot, if the Athlete cannot be located immediately, then the DCO should remain at that location for whatever time is left of the 60-minute time slot and during that remaining time they should do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the Athlete. See WADA's Guidelines for~~IST Guideline~~ - Sample Collection for guidance in determining what is reasonable in such circumstances.

[Comment to 4.8.8.5 (d): Article 4.10.7.8: A DCO is not required to record video and/or audio of their attempts to locate the Athlete during the 60-minute time slot but shall document such attempts made to locate the Athlete in an UAR and file the UAR in accordance with Article 4.10.7.6 a.]

4.10.7.9

Where an Athlete has not been located despite the DCO's reasonable efforts, and there are only five (5) minutes left within the 60-minute time slot, ~~then~~ as a last resort the DCO

~~may (but does not have to) telephone~~ should phone the Athlete (assuming they have unless exceptional circumstances exist where the TA instructs otherwise, e.g., Anti-Doping Intelligence). Where the DCO calls the Athlete, the following steps apply:

- a) The DCO shall use the Athlete's primary phone number (and if applicable an alternative phone number) provided ~~their telephone number~~ in their Whereabouts Filing to ~~see~~ confirm if they are at the specified location.
- b) If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is available at (or in the immediate vicinity of) the location for immediate Testing (i.e., within the 60-minute time slot), ~~then~~ the DCO should wait for the Athlete and should collect the Sample from them ~~as normal~~. However, the DCO should also ~~make a careful note of record~~ all the circumstances, so that it can be decided if any further investigation should be conducted. In particular, the DCO should ~~make a note of record~~ any facts suggesting that there could have been Tampering or manipulation of the Athlete's urine or blood in the time that elapsed between the phone call and the ~~Sample collection~~ in-person notification of the Athlete.
- c) If the Athlete answers the DCO's call and is not at the specified location or in the immediate vicinity, and so cannot make ~~himself/herself~~ ~~themselves~~ available for Testing within the 60-minute time slot, the DCO ~~should~~ shall file an ~~Unsuccessful Attempt Report~~ UAR to the TA as outlined in Article 4.10.7.6 a).
- d) If the sample is collected after the phone call has been made, the DCO shall record the time period from when the Athlete answered the call to when the in-person notification occurred, and the TA shall record in ADAMS that a phone call was made and the time period between the call being answered and the in-person notification of the Athlete.

[Comment to 4.10.7.9: If the phone call is not made to the Athlete during the last five (5) minutes of the 60-minute time slot or is not successful, it shall not be relevant to the reasonableness of the DCO's attempts to locate the Athlete during the 60-minute time slot and shall not constitute a defense to liability for a Missed Test.]

4.10.8 Requirements for Providing an Overnight Address

4.10.8.1

An Athlete's overnight address is the location where the Athlete will stay/sleep overnight. The overnight address is a mandatory part of an Athlete's Whereabouts Filing and could be their home or any other overnight address location.

4.10.9 Requirements for Providing a Primary Training Location

4.10.9.1

An Athlete's primary training location is the main training location where the Athlete is likely to train or practice their sport on each day of the quarter. If an Athlete does not have a fixed training location in which they conduct their training activities, e.g., road cycling or sailing, then the Athlete shall file the address of where the Athlete normally starts and/or finishes their training.

[Comment to 4.10.9.1: An Athlete is not required to file the timeframes they will be present at their primary training location or to file more than one training location, however, the Athlete may file this additional training information voluntarily. If the Athlete does not file such additional training information, the Athlete shall not be subject to a Filing Failure.]

If the Athlete has no training on a particular day(s) of the quarter, they should outline this in ADAMS when filing their primary training information for the quarter.

An Athlete is not required to submit a primary training location on the days they are competing as per their competition/event schedule they filed.]

4.10.9.2

An Athlete will only be required to update their primary training location and the days the Athlete plans to train during the quarter if that training location can no longer be used by the Athlete, e.g., because the Athlete's overnight address changes and it is not geographically possible for the Athlete to train at that training location.

[Comment to Article 4.10.9.2: An Athlete is not required to update the days they plan to train at their primary training location as filed at the start of the quarter during the quarter unless the primary training location is required to be updated. If an Athlete voluntarily files additional training information such as other locations the Athlete trains at or training timeframes for the quarter, the Athlete is not required to update such information during the quarter.]

4.10.10

Requirements for Providing Competition/Event Schedules

4.10.10.1

An Athlete shall file their quarterly Competition/Event schedule that they plan to compete in and update it accordingly during the quarter to ensure it remains accurate.

[Comment to 4.10.10.1: An Athlete who is competing in a Competition which was not part of their quarterly Competition/Event schedule filing shall update their Whereabouts Filing as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances and in any event prior to the first day of the competition subject to any applicable circumstances of their Competition/Event.]

4.10.11

Athletes Responsibility to File and Update their Whereabouts

4.10.11.1

It is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that they provide all of the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Article 4.10.6.2 accurately and in sufficient detail to

enable any ADO wishing to do so to locate the Athlete for Testing on any given day in the quarter as specified by the Athlete in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing.

a) More specifically, the Athlete shall provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the Athlete at the location with no advance notice to the Athlete. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. In any event, the ADO shall consider Target Testing of the Athlete.

[Comment to 4.10.11.1 a): For example, declarations such as “running in the Black Forest” are insufficient and are likely to result in a Filing Failure. Similarly, specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (e.g., a “restricted-access” building or area) is likely to result in a Filing Failure. The ADO may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Athlete and is unable to locate them. In either case, the matter should be pursued as a Filing Failure, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or as Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. Further information on Whereabouts Filing requirements can be found in the IST Guideline - Implementing an Effective Testing Program. Where an Athlete does not know precisely what their whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, they shall provide their best information, based on where they expect to be at the relevant times, and then update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 4.10.10.2.]

4.10.11.2

4.8.8.6 Where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete ~~as required by Article 4.8.8.5~~, the Athlete shall file an update ~~as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances~~, so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. The Athlete ~~must~~shall always update their Whereabouts Filing to reflect any change in any day in the quarter in question in particular; ~~(a) in~~

a) ~~In the time or location of the 60-minute time slot specified in Article 4.8.8.3; and/or (b) in the place where they are staying overnight. The Athlete shall file the update as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances, and in any event prior to the 60-minute time slot specified in their filing for the relevant day.~~
b) Overnight address;

- c) Travel that impacts the Athlete's availability for testing at the locations listed in a)-b);
- d) Primary training location in accordance with the update requirements outlined in Article 4.10.9.2; and
- e) The Competition/Event schedule.

[Comment to 4.10.11.2: A failure to ~~do so~~ update may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. In any event, the Anti-Doping Organization ADO shall consider prioritize Target Testing of the Athlete.]

[Comment to 4.8.8.6: The Anti-Doping Organization collecting The Whereabouts Custodian responsible for receiving and monitoring the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings should in addition to the Athlete filing and updating their whereabouts in ADAMS provide appropriate additional mechanisms (e.g., phone, fax, Internet, email, SMS, approved social networking sites or applicatione-mail or SMS) to facilitate the filing of such updates. It is the responsibility of each Anti-Doping Organization in exceptional circumstances. Each ADO with authority to conduct Testing on the Athlete to should ensure that it checks for any updates filed by the Athlete prior to attempting to collect a Sample from the Athlete based on their Whereabouts Filing. For the avoidance of doubt, however, an Athlete who updates their 60-minute time slot for a particular day prior to the original 60-minute slot must still submit to.]

4.10.12 Testing during Outside the original 60-minute time slot, if they are located for Testing during that time slot.] Time Slot

4.8.9 Availability for Testing

4.8.9.1 Every Athlete must submit to Testing at any time and place upon request by an Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct Testing. In addition, an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool must specifically be present and available for Testing on any given day during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in their Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the Athlete has specified for that time slot.

[Comment to 4.8.9.1: For Testing to be effective in deterring and detecting cheating, it should be as unpredictable as possible. Therefore, the intent behind the 60-minute time slot is not to limit Testing to that period, or to create a 'default' period for Testing, but rather:

- a) *To make it very clear when an unsuccessful attempt to test an Athlete will count as a Missed Test;*
- b) *To guarantee that the Athlete can be found, and a Sample can be collected, at least once per day (which should deter doping, or, as a minimum, make it far more difficult);*
- c) *To increase the reliability of the rest of the whereabouts information provided by the Athlete, and so to assist the*

~~Anti-Doping Organization in locating the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot. The 60-minute time slot "anchors" the Athlete to a certain location for a particular day. Combined with the information that the Athlete must provide as to where they are staying overnight, training, competing and conducting other 'regular' activities during that day, the Anti-Doping Organization should be able to locate the Athlete for Testing outside the 60-minute time slot; and~~

d) ~~To generate useful anti-doping intelligence, e.g., if the Athlete regularly specifies time slots with large gaps between them, and/or changes his time slot and/or location at the last minute. Such intelligence can be relied upon as a basis for the Target Testing of such Athlete.]~~

4.10.12.1

International Federations and NADOs shall attempt to conduct at least one OOC Test on an Athlete in a RTP outside of the Athlete's nominated 60-minute time slot unless the International Federation or NADO has Anti-Doping Intelligence that suggests otherwise. In planning such attempt, and to maximize unpredictability, the Athlete's primary training location or any other alternative location(s) (if applicable) should be considered prior to making an attempt at other whereabouts locations filed by the Athlete.

[Comment to Article 4.10.12.1: If the DCO's attempt to collect an OOC Sample outside the Athlete's 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, the DCO shall file an UAR to the TA in accordance with Article 4.10.7.6 a) and the TA shall make available the UAR in ADAMS in accordance with Article 4.10.7.6 b) to document the attempt made.]

4.10.13

4.8.10 Testing Pool(s)

4.8.10.1

4.10.13.1

~~The tier~~Whereabouts Pool below the ~~Registered Testing Pool~~RTP is the ~~Testing pool and should include~~TP. The TP includes individual Athletes from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and test the Athlete at least once per year Out of Competition. At a minimum, this shall include an overnight address, Competition/Event schedule and regular training activities. Athletes in a Testing pool are not subject to the requirements of Code Article 2.4. An International Federation or a National Anti-Doping Organization shall consider the following criteria for including Athletes into a Testing pool: individual sports/disciplines, or teams from Team Sports who are from a lower priority and/or lower risk sports/disciplines than those Athletes on a RTP.

4.10.13.2

An International Federation or NADO shall prioritize the inclusion of the following Athletes and/or teams into either an

individual TP or a Team Sport TP as defined by the International Federation's or NADO's Risk Assessment, taking into consideration Athletes who meet the criteria listed in Article 4.5.2 and 4.5.3:

a) Individual TP

- i. Athletes from individual sports/disciplines who compete at an international or national level;

b) Team Sport TP

- ii. National teams from Team Sports who compete at International Events; and/or
- iii. Teams, that are not national teams and compete internationally or nationally, e.g., as a club/province/state.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.2: In accordance with Article 4.10.18.1, International Federations and NADOs shall collaborate with other ADOs with Testing jurisdiction on the OOC Testing of Athletes to maximize resources and avoid duplication.]

4.10.13.3 The number of OOC Tests an International Federation or a NADO shall plan to test Athletes in a TP shall be:

a) Individual TP

- i. For Athletes in an individual TP as outlined in Article 4.10.13.2 a) i at least once (1) per year; and

b) Team Sport TP

- i. For national teams in a Team Sport TP, as outlined in Article 4.10.13.2 b) i), that compete at International Events at least half (50%) of the total number of Athletes who participate as a team in a Competition based on the starting list including substitutions permitted in accordance with the rules of the sport at least once (1) per year.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.3 b) i: To reduce predictability, an International Federation or NADO shall plan to conduct OOC Tests on national team Athletes across the whole year including on those Athletes who play in a national club competition and/or may live and compete abroad and not solely when the national team comes together immediately prior to an International Event.]

- ii. For teams in a Team Sport TP, as outlined in Article 4.10.13.2 b) ii), at least a quarter (25%) of the total number of Athletes who participate as a team in a Competition based on the starting list including substitutions permitted in accordance with the rules of

the sport at least once (1) per year.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.3 b) ii: The minimum number of OOC Tests to be conducted on a non-national team of a sport/discipline in a Team Sport TP per year should, where possible, be planned to occur across more than one SCSs.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.3 b): The minimum testing requirements in Articles 4.10.13.3 b) i and ii may be applied across all teams of a sport/discipline in a Team Sport TP and not per team based on the International Federation's or NADO's Risk Assessment, however, at least one SCS per team in a Team Sport TP shall be planned. E.g., a basketball team comprises five (5) starting Athletes and seven (7) substitutes, therefore, for national teams at least half (50%) of the total number of Athletes equals a minimum of six (6) OOC Tests. If an International Federation or a NADO includes two (2) national basketball teams (men and women) in their Team Sport TP, at least twelve (12) OOC Tests shall be planned to be conducted on Athletes between the two (2) teams per year.]

a) ~~Athletes whom~~ Following consideration of criteria in Article 4.10.13.2 b) above and once the Team Sports TP is determined, the International Federation or ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~ plans to test at least once per year ~~Out of Competition~~ (either ~~the NADO shall plan, independently or in agreed coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations~~ ADOs with ~~Testing Authority~~ TA over the same Athletes); Athlete, to meet the minimum testing requirements of the Team Sport TP.

OOC tests conducted on national team Athletes while they are with their non-national team, e.g., their club, or vice versa, can count toward the minimum number of planned OOC tests for either the national team or the non-national team.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.3: The minimum number of planned OOC Tests to be conducted on Athletes in an Individual TP or across all teams of a sport/discipline in a Team Sport TP per year shall include at a minimum the collection of a urine Sample for each Test conducted during a SCS.]

If an International Federation or NADO includes Athletes in an Individual TP or teams in a Team Sport TP for a shorter period of time than one (1) year, the minimum planned OOC Test requirements in 4.10.13.3 a) and b) shall be met during the shorter period of time.]

[4.10.13.4 Entering and Leaving a Testing Pool](#)

[4.10.13.4.4 Athletes and teams](#) *designated for inclusion in a TP shall be notified in writing in advance by the International Federation or NADO of their inclusion in the TP, the whereabouts requirements outlined in Article 4.10.13.6 and the consequences that apply should they fail to comply with those whereabouts*

requirements.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.4.1: An International Federation or NADO shall document either in ADAMS or in another secure way the criteria applied for selecting and including Athletes within its TP and where documented outside ADAMS, provide it to WADA upon request. An International Federation or NADO shall also record the start date of when the Athlete is included in its TP in ADAMS. For teams and team sport Athletes included in the Team Sport TP, the criteria for inclusion and the start date should be documented outside ADAMS and provided to WADA upon request. An International Federation or NADO are not required to disclose or justify an Athlete's or team's inclusion in a TP to an Athlete or any third party.]

4.10.13.4.5

Athletes and teams in a TP shall be notified in writing when they no longer meet the applicable criteria and are removed from a TP. Athletes and teams should be informed that they are still subject to anti-doping rules (unless individual athletes retire) and may still be tested by other ADOs with Testing jurisdiction.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.4.2: An International Federation or NADO shall record in ADAMS the end date in which the Athlete is no longer included in its TP and shall document the reason for removal either in ADAMS or in another secure way and where documented outside ADAMS provide it to WADA upon request. For teams and team sport Athletes removed from the Team Sport TP, the criteria for removal and the end date should be documented outside ADAMS and provided to WADA upon request.]

4.10.13.4.6

Prior to removing an Athlete or a team from a TP and giving written notice to the Athlete or team, the International Federation or NADO should communicate such removal with other ADOs that have Testing jurisdiction so they are aware and can take the appropriate measures with the Athlete or team if any.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.4: Teams in a Team Sport TP shall appoint a team representative as the main contact for anti-doping, e.g., to assist International Federations and NADOs with the provision of team rosters, Team Activities and team competition/event calendars.]

4.10.13.5

Whereabouts for Athletes and teams in a TP shall be filed based on the following timeframes:

- a) For Athletes in an individual TP, they shall file the required whereabouts listed in Article 4.10.13.6 a) and c) in

ADAMS by the 15th day of the month preceding the start of the quarter.

b) For teams in a Team Sport TP, they should file the required whereabouts listed in Article 4.10.13.6 b) and c) in ADAMS by the 15th day of the month preceding the start of the quarter;

i. For Team Activities listed in Article 4.10.13.6 b) ii), if the filing deadline of 15th day of the month preceding the start of the quarter is not suitable to file Team Activities due to the nature of the sport, the International Federation or NADO shall set different filing deadlines for Team Activity whereabouts, e.g., weekly, bi-weekly or monthly within their rules or procedures.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.5 b): The Whereabouts Custodian of a team in a Team Sport TP shall share such team sport whereabouts or any related athlete/team information with any IF or NADO with jurisdiction to test or WADA upon request.]

c) Athletes may delegate the filing of their whereabouts to a third party in accordance with Articles 4.10.17.3, 4.10.17.4 and 4.10.17.5.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.5: Where a change in circumstances means that the whereabouts are no longer accurate or complete, the Athlete or team shall file an update as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances, so that the information on file is again accurate and complete.

Athletes or teams in a TP are not subject to the requirements of Code Article 2.4, however, if the DCO's attempt to collect an OOC Sample is unsuccessful, they shall file an UAR to the TA within five (5) days of the attempt to test. The TA shall make available the UAR in ADAMS within 21 days from the day of the attempt.]

4.10.13.6

The whereabouts information required to be filed by Athletes from individual sport/disciplines or Team Sports in an individual TP, and teams in a TP shall include:

a) Individual TP

i. Overnight address;

ii. Primary training location (if an Athlete from an individual sport/discipline does not have a fixed training location, they shall provide the address of the location where they will start and/or finish their training activity);

iii. b) Athletes from sports that have sufficient whereabouts information to locate them for Testing through regular team Competition/Event schedule;

and Team Activities.

- iv. As part of filing their whereabouts an accurate passport style photograph in accordance with the requirements in ADAMS to assist with validating the Athlete's identity when selected for a Test.

b) Team Sports TP

- i. List of Athletes who are part of the team roster/squad and who may be selected for a Competition;
- ii. Team Activities; and

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.6 b) ii: Athletes selected or who may be selected to be part of a national team are normally part of a non-national team listed in Article 4.10.13.2 b) ii) for the majority of the season/year. Therefore, the whereabouts requirements for Athletes who are part of a national team will include Team Activities for the period they are with the national team (which is filed by a third party, e.g., a representative of the national team or the National Federation) and at a minimum (if the non-national team(s) are not part of a NADO's TDP for the purpose of OOC testing) the name of the non-national team that the athlete is part of as well as the primary training location of the non-national team and/or the Athlete's residential address⁴. This also applies if a national team member is living and competing abroad for a non-national team.]

If a NADO has included in their TDP for the purposes of OOC testing the non-national team of an athlete who is part of a national team, then the NADO shall request the non-national team(s) to provide the whereabouts requirements outlined Article 4.10.13.6 b) i)-iii) and may file these in ADAMS. If filed outside ADAMS, the NADO shall share the whereabouts information with ADOs with testing jurisdiction and WADA upon request.

4.8.10.2 ~~Where training in a sport is organized and carried out on a collective basis rather than on an individual basis, involving Team Activities, an International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization may decide that it is sufficient to include Athletes as part of the team in a Testing pool. However, in periods where there are no Team Activities scheduled (e.g., the off-season) or where an Athlete is not participating in Team Activities (e.g., is rehabilitating after an injury), then the Athlete they may be required by the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization NADO rules or procedures to provide more individualized whereabouts e.g., residential address to enable No Advance Notice Testing of the Athlete during these periods. If the whereabouts information requested is not sufficient to conduct the No Advance Notice Testing during these periods, it the Athlete shall put the Athletes into its Registered Testing~~

⁴ An Athlete's residential address is the location where the Athlete normally resides during the quarter.

~~Pool and be entered into a RTP. If the Athlete is entered into a RTP, Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements will apply.]~~

iii. Competition/Event schedule

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.6 b): A passport style photograph is not mandatory to be uploaded for teams that are part of a Team Sport TP, however, teams should be encouraged to do so.]

c) For both individual TP and Team Sport TP, a complete mailing address and personal e-mail address where correspondence may be sent to the Athlete or the team for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the Athlete or the team at the latest seven (7) days after it was deposited in the mail and immediately when an email is sent (subject to applicable law).

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.6 c): For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where they live or otherwise know that mail received there will be immediately brought to their attention. An International Federation or NADO is also encouraged to supplement this basic provision with other notice and/or "deemed notice" provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of e-mail or other methods of service of notice; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; permitting notice to be served on the Athlete's National Federation and/or the team if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provisions should be to shorten the Results Management timelines in particular when dealing with any AAF.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.6: The minimum number of planned OOC Tests to be conducted on Athletes or teams in a TP per year shall include at a minimum the collection of a urine Sample during a SCS.]

4.10.13.7

In addition to the mandatory whereabouts requirements listed in Article 4.10.13.6,

a) Athletes in an individual TP may file other alternative location(s) such as work or school where the Athlete may be located for Testing during the quarter. An Athlete may also provide travel information that may impact their availability for testing.

b) Teams in a Team Sports TP may file other alternative location(s) such as Athlete residential address where the Athlete may be located outside of Team Activities for Testing during the quarter.

[Comment to Article 4.10.13.7: Given the provision of this additional information is not mandatory, if the Athlete or team files additional whereabouts information but does not update such information or, does not file any additional information the Athlete or team shall not be subject to any consequences. However, if such additional whereabouts information is filed and there is a change to this information during the quarter the Athlete or team should be encouraged to update their whereabouts.]

4.10.13.8

4.8.10.3 To ensure accurate whereabouts are filed and ~~maintained~~updated by Athletes in ~~a Testing pool~~an individual TP or teams in a Team Sport TP, an International Federation or a National Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO shall, within their rules and procedures, include appropriate and proportionate non-Code Article 2.4 consequences to ~~individual~~ Athletes or teams who are part of a ~~Testing pool~~TP if:

- the whereabouts information is not filed on the date(s) stated outlined in the rules Article 4.10.13.5, and/or for teams in a Team Sport TP on any different filing deadlines specified for Team Activities in accordance with the rules of the International Federation or NADO with whom the Athlete files their whereabouts to; or
- the whereabouts information is not found to be accurate following an attempt to test; or
- information is obtained that is contrary to the whereabouts information provided.

[Comment 4.8.10.3 Article 4.10.13.8: Such consequences to an Athlete or a team may be in addition to the elevation of an Athlete(s) into the Registered Testing Pool RTP as described in Article 4.8.6.1 (d) 4.10.4.2 c) and/or fines, Athlete's ineligibility for national teams or events, national federation funding subject to applicable jurisdiction and the International Federation/national sports policy/rules, etc.]

4.8.10.4

~~Whereabouts for Athletes in a Testing pool should also be filed in ADAMS to enable better Testing coordination between Anti-Doping Organizations. An International Federation or a National Anti-Doping Organization may also request whereabouts schedules with more regular deadlines e.g., weekly, monthly or quarterly within their rules or procedures which better suit the needs and demands of Team Activities in the relevant sport(s).~~

4.8.10.5

~~Athletes designated for inclusion in a Testing pool shall be notified in writing in advance by the International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization of their inclusion in the Testing pool, the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply.~~

4.8.11 Other Pool(s)**4.10.14**

Testing Athletes Not in a Whereabouts Pool

4.10.14.1

4.8.11.1 International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations may implement other pool(s) for~~NADOs may conduct OOC Testing on~~ Athletes who do not meet the criteria of Article 4.5.2 and where diminishing whereabouts requirements may be defined by the International Federation

and National Anti-Doping Organization. Athletes in such pool(s) are not subject to Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements, for entry into a Whereabouts Pool as contained within Articles 4.2 and 4.3 and as determined by the International Federations or NADO's Risk Assessment.

[Comment to Article 4.10.14.1: Based on the principles of proportionality if Athletes are required to provide whereabouts information, they shall be subject to OOC Testing annually. If a TA wishes to test Athletes OOC who do not meet the criteria for entry into a Whereabouts Pool, then the International Federation or NADO shall not request whereabouts information from an Athlete but instead obtain such information via other means to enable such OOC Testing.]

4.10.15

4.8.12 Selecting Athletes for Different Whereabouts Pools and Coordination Between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

4.10.15.1

4.8.12.1 Each International Federation and National Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO has the discretion to select which Athlete goes into which type of whereabouts poolWhereabouts Pool. However, the International Federation and National Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO shall be able to demonstrate they have made a proper assessment of the relevant risks, the necessary prioritization in accordance with Articles 4.2 to 4.74.6, and that they have adopted appropriate criteria based on the results of that assessment.

4.10.15.2

4.8.12.2 Once an International Federation and National Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO have selected Athletes for their Registered Testingentry into a Whereabouts Pool, they shall share and maintain the list of Athletes throughin ADAMS with the relevant International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization.

4.10.15.3

4.8.12.3 If an Athlete is in one whereabouts poolWhereabouts Pool of their International Federation and another whereabouts poolWhereabouts Pool for their National Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO, they shall file their whereabouts to only one Whereabouts Custodian and comply with whichever whereabouts poolWhereabout Pool has the greater whereabouts requirements. If an Athlete is in two (2) Whereabouts Pools of the same level, i.e., the RTP of both the International Federation and the NADO, the two (2) organizations shall collaborate and agree who shall be the Whereabouts Custodian. If the respective ADOs are unable to agree which of them shall be the Whereabouts Custodian, WADA will resolve the matter in accordance with the process outlined in the comment to Article 4.10.4.3.

[Comment to Article 4.10.15.3: Whereabouts custody can be transferred in ADAMS by the Whereabouts Custodian to another International Federation]

or NADO with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete. International Federations and NADOs should have a procedure in place to monitor whereabouts custodianship of Athletes in their Whereabouts Pool(s) at regular intervals (e.g., quarterly) by using the reporting functionalities in ADAMS.]

4.10.15.4

4.8.12.4 International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations~~NADOs~~ shall coordinate the Athlete whereabouts pool~~Whereabouts Pool~~ selection, removal and Testing activities to avoid duplication and maximize use of resources. As a result of such coordination and for resource efficiencies, either the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ shall consider adding more Athletes to its Registered Testing Pool~~RTP~~ or Testing pool~~TP~~ to ensure a greater level of Testing is conducted across a wider range of "at risk" Athletes within a sport rather than focusing on the same Athletes.

4.10.15.5

4.8.12.5 Each International Federation and each National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ shall:

- Regularly review and update as necessary their criteria for including Athletes in their Registered Testing Pool~~RTP~~ and Testing pool(s)~~TP~~ to ensure that they remain fit for purpose, i.e., they are capturing all appropriate Athletes. They shall take into account the Competition/Event calendar for the relevant period and change or increase the number of Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool~~RTP~~ or Testing pool~~TP~~ in the lead-up to a major International Event (e.g., Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Championship and other multi-sport Events) to ensure those Athletes participating are subject to a sufficient level of Out-of-Competition~~OOC~~ Testing in accordance with any~~their~~ Risk Assessment.
- Periodically review during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances the list of Athletes in their Registered Testing Pool~~RTP~~ and Testing pool(s)~~TP~~ to ensure that each listed Athlete continues to meet the relevant criteria. Athletes who no longer meet the criteria should be removed from the Registered Testing Pool~~RTP~~ and/or Testing pool~~TP~~ and Athletes who now meet the criteria should be added. The International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ shall advise such Athletes of the change in their status and make a new list of Athletes in the applicable pool available and accessible in ADAMS, without delay.

4.10.16

4.8.13 Major Event Organizations

4.10.16.6

4.8.13.1 For periods when Athletes come under the Testing

Authority~~TA~~ of a Major Event Organization~~MEO~~:

- a) If the Athletes are in a Registered Testing~~Whereabouts~~ Pool, ~~then~~ the Major Event Organization~~MEO~~ may access their Whereabouts Filings for the relevant period ~~in order~~ to conduct Out-of Competition~~OOC~~ Testing on them; or
- b) The Major Event Organization~~MEO~~ may adopt Event-specific rules, including consequences requiring Athletes or the relevant third party to provide such information about their whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate~~in order~~ to conduct Out-of Competition~~OOC~~ Testing.

4.10.17

~~4.8.14~~ Whereabouts Responsibilities

4.10.17.1

~~4.8.14.1~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 4.84.10:

- a) An International Federation may propose, and a National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ may agree to, the delegation of some or all of the whereabouts responsibilities of the International Federation under Article 4.84.10 to the National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ or Doping Control Coordinator subject to (f) below;
- b) An International Federation may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.84.10 to ~~the Athlete's National Federation or a Doping Control Coordinator~~ subject to (f) below; or
- c) A National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.84.10 to ~~the Athlete's National Federation, a Doping Control Coordinator~~ or other appropriate Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO~~ with authority over the Athlete in question subject to (f) below;
- d) Where no appropriate National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ exists, the National Olympic Committee shall assume the whereabouts responsibilities of the National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ set out in Article 4.84.10; and
- e) Where WADA determines that the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization~~NADO~~ (as applicable) is not discharging some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.84.10, WADA may delegate some or all of those responsibilities to a Doping Control Coordinator or any other appropriate Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO~~.
- f) At all times the Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO~~ (whether the

International Federation, ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~^{NADO} or other ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~^{ADO} with authority over the Athlete in question) that delegates its responsibilities (in whole or in part) to a ~~National Federation~~^{another ADO} or *Doping Control Coordinator* remains ultimately responsible for the acts and/or omissions of such entity to whom it has delegated authority.

4.10.17.2

4.8.14.2 ~~A~~^{In accordance with Code Article 20.3.2, a National Federation ~~must~~^{shall} use its best efforts to assist its International Federation and/or ~~National Anti-Doping Organization~~^{NADO} (as applicable) in ~~collecting the implementation of their anti-doping program including providing assistance to collect~~ whereabouts from Athletes under Article 4.10 who are subject to that National Federation's authority, including (without limitation) making special provision in its rules for that purpose. ~~In addition, a National Federation shall also assist in providing Event calendars, Athlete participant lists for national Events, national team composition, and national team training schedules, etc.~~}

4.10.17.3

4.8.14.3 An Athlete may choose to delegate the task of filing their whereabouts (and/or any updates thereto) to a third party, such as a coach, a manager or a National Federation, provided that the third party agrees to such delegation. The ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~^{Whereabouts Custodian} collecting the Athlete's whereabouts may require written notice of any agreed delegation to be filed with it, signed by both the Athlete in question and the third ~~-~~party delegate.

[Comment to 4.8.14.3 Article 4.10.17.3: For example, an Athlete participating in a Team Sport or other sport where competing and/or training is carried out on a collective basis, may delegate the task of filing their whereabouts to the team, to be carried out by a coach, a manager or a National Federation. Indeed, for the sake of convenience and efficiency, an Athlete in such a sport may delegate the filing of their whereabouts to their team not only in respect of periods of Team Activities but also in respect of periods where they are not with the team, provided the team agrees. In such circumstances, the Athlete will need to provide the information as to their individual whereabouts for the period in question to the team, to supplement the information it provides in relation to Team Activities.]

4.8.14.4 ~~In all cases, however, including in the case of Athletes in Team Sports:~~

4.10.17.4

~~a)~~ Each Athlete ~~or team~~ remains ultimately responsible at all times for filing accurate and complete whereabouts ~~and~~^{and}

4.10.17.5

Each Athlete in either an individual *TP* or part of a team in a *Team Sport TP* is responsible for being available for *Testing* at

the times and locations specified in their whereabouts, whether they make each filing personally or delegate the task to a third party. When an Athlete is subject to whereabouts requirements, whether included in a ~~Registered Testing Pool~~RTP or ~~Testing pool~~TP, the Athlete cannot use as a ~~defence~~defense, to avoid applicable ~~Consequences~~consequences, that they delegated such responsibility to a third party and the third party failed to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements.

a) b) For Athletes in a ~~Registered Testing Pool~~RTP

~~If RTP, it~~ shall not be a ~~defence~~defense to an allegation of a Filing Failure or Missed Test that the Athlete delegated responsibility for filing their whereabouts information for the relevant period to a third party and that third party failed to file the correct information or failed to update previously-filed information so as to ensure that the whereabouts information in the Whereabouts Filing for the day in question was current and accurate.

[Comment to 4.8.14.4 Article 4.10.17.5: For example, if an attempt to test an Athlete in a ~~Registered Testing Pool~~RTP during a 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful due to a third party filing the wrong information, or failing to update previously-filed information where the details have subsequently changed, the Athlete will still be liable for a Whereabouts Failure. This ~~must be the case~~applies because if an Athlete is able to blame their third party for being unavailable or inaccessible for Testing at a location specified by their third party, ~~then~~ they will be able to avoid accountability for their whereabouts for Testing. Of course, the The third party has the same interest as the Athlete in ensuring the accuracy of the Whereabouts Filing and avoiding any Whereabouts Failures on the part of the Athlete. If the third party is a team official filing the wrong information in relation to the Team Activity or failing to update previously filed information where the details of the Team Activity have subsequently changed, ~~then~~ the team may be separately liable for sanction under the applicable rules of the International Federation or ~~National~~Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO for such failure.]

If the Athlete/s or team is/are in a ~~Testing pool~~TP, then the Athlete/s or team will be subject to the applicable consequences under the rules of the International Federation or ~~National~~Anti-Doping OrganizationNADO in accordance with Article 4.10.13.8.]

4.10.18 ~~4.9~~ Coordinating with Other ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~4.9.1
Anti-Doping Organizations

4.10.18.1 ~~International Federations and NADOs~~ shall coordinate their ~~Testing~~ efforts with ~~the~~ ~~efforts~~ of other ~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs with ~~overlapping~~ ~~jurisdiction over the same Athletes or teams~~, in order to maximize the effectiveness ~~of these combined efforts~~, to avoid unnecessarily repetitive ~~Testing~~ of particular Athletes and to ensure Athletes competing at International Events are

suitably tested in advance. For NADOs, this also includes Athletes who reside, train or compete abroad. In particular, Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs shall:

- a) Consult with other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs in order to coordinate Testing activities (including Athlete whereabouts pool Whereabouts Pool selection and Test Distribution Plans, which may include Out-of-Competition OOC Testing in the lead up to a major an International Event) and to avoid duplication. Clear agreement on roles and responsibilities for Event Testing shall be agreed in advance in accordance with Code Article 5.3. Where such agreement is not possible, WADA will resolve the matter in accordance with the principles set out at Annex H-J - Event Testing;
- b) Within twenty one (21) days of Sample collection, enter the Doping Control form into ADAMS for all Samples collected.
 - b) e) Share information on Athlete and/or team whereabouts requirements on Athletes where there is overlapping Testing Authority via ADAMS;
 - c) d) Share information on Athlete Biological Passport ABP programs where there is overlapping Testing Authority via ADAMS; and
 - d) e) Share intelligence on Athletes where there is overlapping Testing Authority Share Anti-Doping Intelligence.

4.10.18.2

4.9.2 Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs may contract other Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs or Delegated Third Parties to act as a Doping Control Coordinator or Sample Collection Authority SCA on their behalf. In the terms of the contract, the commissioning Anti-Doping Organization ADO (which, for these purposes, is the Testing Authority TA) may specify how any discretion afforded to a Sample Collection Authority SCA under the International Standard for Testing and Investigations is to be exercised by the Sample Collection Authority SCA when collecting Samples on its behalf.

[Comment to 4.9.2 Article 4.10.18.2: For example, the International Standard for Testing and Investigations confers discretion as to the criteria to be used to validate the identity of the Athlete (Article 5.3.4), as to the circumstances in which delayed reporting to the Doping Control Station DCS may be permitted (Article 5.4.4), as to who may be present during the Sample Collection Session SCS (Article 6.3.3), as to the criteria to be used to ensure that each Sample collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station DCS (Article 8.3.1), and as to the guidelines to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that mean a Sample Collection Session should be abandoned without collecting make it impossible to continue with the SCS and collect a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (Article F Annex

E.4.5) and share ~~information/intelligence~~Raw Information/Anti-Doping Intelligence obtained (Article 4412).

4.10.18.3

~~4.9.3 Anti-Doping Organizations~~ADOs should consult and coordinate with each other, with WADA, and with law enforcement and other relevant authorities, in obtaining, developing and sharing ~~information and intelligence~~Raw Information and Anti-Doping Intelligence that can be useful in informing Test distribution planning, in accordance with Article 4412.

5.0 Notification and Observation of selected Athletes

5.1 Objective

~~The objective is to~~To ensure that an *Athlete* who has been selected for *Testing* is properly notified with no advance notice of *Sample* collection as outlined in Articles 5.3.1 and 5.4.1, that the rights of the *Athlete* are maintained, that the notification is documented and that the Athlete has been continuously observed until the end of the SCS so there are no opportunities to manipulate the *Sample* to be provided, and that the notification is documented.

5.2 General

Notification of *Athletes* starts when the Sample Collection AuthoritySCP initiates the notification of the selected *Athlete* and ends when the *Athlete* arrives at the Doping Control StationDCS or when the *Athlete*'s possible Failure to Comply occurs. The main activities are:

- Appointment of ~~DCOs, Chaperones and other Sample Collection Personnel~~ a sufficient number of SCP to ensure No Advance Notice Testing and continuous observation of *Athletes* notified of their selection to provide a *Sample*;

[Comment to Article 5.2 a): In accordance with Annex C.4.5.1, when a SCA plans to test at an Event that includes 'open' or mixed gender sport categories and where the sport gender the Athlete competes in is not specified under the applicable sports rules, the SCA shall appoint at a minimum a man and a woman SCP to the SCS.]

- Locating the *Athlete* and confirming their identity;
- Informing the *Athlete* that they have been selected to provide a *Sample* and of their rights and responsibilities;
- Continuously chaperoning the *Athlete* from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated Doping Control StationDCS including any delay to reporting to the DCS or any temporary departure for reasons outlined in Article 5.4.4; and
- Documenting the notification, or notification attempt.

5.3 Requirements Prior to Notification of Athletes

5.3.1 No Advance Notice Testing shall be the method for *Sample* collection save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances. The *Athlete* shall be the first *Person* notified that they have been selected for *Sample* collection, except where prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Article

5.3.75.3.10. In order to ensure that *Testing* is conducted on a No Advance Notice Testing basis, the Testing Authority~~TA~~ (and the Sample Collection Authority~~SCA~~, if different) shall ensure that *Athlete* selection decisions are only disclosed in advance of *Testing* to those who strictly need to know in order for such *Testing* to be conducted. Any notification to a third party shall be conducted in a secure and confidential manner so that there is no risk that the *Athlete* will receive any advance notice of their selection for *Sample* collection. ~~For *In-Competition* Normally for *IC* Testing, such notification shall occur at the end of the *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is competing except if *Testing* is conducted between 11:59 p.m. the day before the *Athlete's Competition* and prior to the start of the *Athlete's Competition* in accordance with the definition of *IC*.~~

[Comment to 5.3.4: Article 5.3.1: No Advance Notice Testing of Athletes is one of the fundamental principles of testing given the impact that the surprise element and deterrence effect has.]

5.3.2 The use of a phone to contact an *Athlete* outside of its permitted use (in the last five (5) minutes of the *Athlete's* 60-minute time slot for those in a *RTP* in accordance with Article 4.10.7.9) shall only be used in exceptional circumstances as outlined below, and where the DCO has been instructed by the TA to do so. In such cases the *Sample* collection shall be recorded in *ADAMS* as advance notice along with the exceptional circumstances that existed for the telephone call to be made to the *Athlete*.

Exceptional circumstances shall be limited to those listed below:

a) During an attempt to test an *Athlete*, the DCO obtains information, e.g., from a third party or other information source, where the *Athlete* can be located and is not a location provided in the *Athlete's Whereabouts Filing*. If it is possible for the DCO to attend this location during the same Test attempt, but the DCO is unable to access such location due to restrictions, e.g., no intercom, front desk, reception or security;

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 a): The use of a telephone to call an Athlete in a Whereabouts Pool due to the provision of inaccurate or incomplete whereabouts contained in an Athlete's Whereabouts Filing which results in the DCO being unable to locate the Athlete for a Test is not considered an exceptional circumstance. In such situations, the Whereabouts Custodian may consider the applicable consequences against the Athlete.]

b) APMU Target Test recommendation that is time sensitive;
c) Follow-up Test to evaluate whether the *Athlete* is a carrier of the EPO variant gene;

[Comment to Articles 5.3.2 a)-c): Before attempting to call the Athlete, the DCO shall first visit all the locations that the Athlete has filed as part of their Whereabouts Filing on the day of the attempt that are outside of the 60-minute time slot, e.g., overnight address and any other whereabouts locations the Athlete may have provided such as a training and/or any alternative location. In addition, the DCO shall visit (where applicable) locations where the ADO has Anti-Doping Intelligence or which the DCO obtained during the Test attempt. However, where circumstances make it logistically not possible for the DCO to visit all nominated whereabouts locations (e.g., athlete has finished training for the day or training location is closed) the DCO shall visit those

[locations that are available in an attempt to notify the Athlete with No Advance Notice.]

- d) In the context of testing for the ABP where blood Samples only are being collected during a SCS for blood profiling purposes or a large-scale screening strategy; and
- e) Validation of a national or world record based on the rules of the National or International Federation and where there is no Sample collection taking place at the Competition where the record was achieved.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 e): In such situations it is likely that the DCO will make an appointment with the Athlete at an agreed location and time to provide a Sample.]

[Comment to Article 5.3.2: If the DCO makes a call outside of the 60-minute time slot due to exceptional circumstances, and the Athlete answers the DCO's call, the Athlete shall comply with the DCO's reasonable request to provide a Sample. The DCO is responsible for meeting the Athlete at their current or an alternative and agreed location within a reasonable time period shortly after the call to collect the Athlete's Sample. On arrival to the agreed location where Sample collection will occur, the DCO will notify the Athlete of their selection for Testing, collect the Sample and complete the applicable documentation. The time period from when the Athlete answered the call to when the in-person notification occurred shall be recorded by the DCO. A failure to comply with the DCO's request to provide a Sample and/or a failure to meet the DCO at the agreed location may be pursued (if the circumstances so warrant) as a potential anti-doping rule violation.]

5.3.3 Every effort should be made to ensure Event ~~Venue~~venue or training venue staff are not aware that Testing may take place in advance. It is not justifiable for a National Federation or other body to insist that it be given advance notice of Testing of Athletes under its authority so that it can have a representative present at such Testing.]

5.3.4 **5.3.2** To conduct or assist with the ~~Sample Collection Sessions~~SCS, the ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA shall appoint and authorize ~~Sample Collection Personnel~~SCP who have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, ~~who do not have a conflict of interest in the outcome of the Sample collection, and who are not Minors~~**5.3.3** and ~~who meet all the applicable requirements of Annex I - Sample Collection Personnel Requirements.~~

5.3.5 ~~SCP shall have official documentation, provided by the Sample Collection Authority~~SCA, evidencing their authority to collect a Sample from the Athlete, such as an authorization ~~letter from the Testing Authority~~ ~~DCO's document~~ (either in paper or electronic form) from the TA.

[Comment to Article 5.3.5: The documentation from the TA evidencing the SCA's authority to collect a Sample from an Athlete does not need to contain the name(s) of the Athlete(s) being requested to provide a Sample.]

5.3.6 ~~SCP shall also carry complementary identification which an accreditation card/badge (may be an electronic document on their personal device) from the SCA which contains their name, role and an expiry date and complementary government issued identity document (or an official~~

electronic government issued identity document contained on their personal device) that includes their name and photograph (i.e., ~~identification card from the Sample Collection Authority~~, driver's license, health card, passport or similar valid identification) and the expiry date ~~of the identification~~.

[Comment to Article 5.3.6: If the SCP appointed to work at an International Event are issued with an official event photo accreditation that contains the photo and name of the SCP and that has been issued by the International Federation or the International Event organizer, this will suffice as an identity document. See Annex I for specific requirements for volunteer Chaperones used at Events.]

5.3.7 **5.3.4** The ~~Testing Authority~~TA or otherwise the ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA shall ~~establish criteria to validate~~ require the identity of an Athlete selected to provide a Sample to provide a government issued identity document that contains a photograph of the Athlete to validate the identity of the Athlete. This may include a passport, national identity card, drivers' license, healthcare card or any other document issued by a government body that contains at a minimum the name of the issuing body, the name of the Athlete, their date of birth, expiry date and their photograph. The Athlete may present an official electronic government issued identity document contained on their personal device. This ensures the selected Athlete is the Athlete who is notified.

[Comment to Article 5.3.7: If Testing is conducted during an International Event, an Athlete's official event photo accreditation that contains the Athlete's photo and name and that has been issued by the International Federation or the International Event organizer will suffice as an identity document.]

5.3.7.1 If the Athlete is not readily identifiable, ~~a third party may be asked to identify them during an IC or OOC Test based on the above requirements, and if they have submitted a photograph as part of their Whereabouts Filing, the DCO shall, for an OOC Test, check the Athlete's photograph within ADAMS. If the Athlete does not have a photograph in ADAMS, the DCO shall with the Athlete's assistance attempt to locate a third party who can confirm the identity of the Athlete. If a third party is available to identify the Athlete, they too shall be required to provide a government issued photo identity document to validate their identity. The name and the details of such identification documented the third party's role and type of government issued photo identity shall be documented by the DCO. If the third party is unable to be located or is unable to provide a government issued photo identity document, then the DCO shall record this and proceed with the Test in accordance with Article 5.4.2 c.~~

5.3.8 **5.3.5** The ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA, ~~DCO~~ or ~~Chaperone~~, as applicable, shall establish the location of the selected Athlete and plan the approach and timing of notification, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the sport/Competition/training session/etc., and the situation in question.

5.3.9 **5.3.6** The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall document *Athlete* notification attempt(s) and outcome(s).

5.3.10 **5.3.7** The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to notification of the *Athlete*, in the following situations:

- a) Where required by an *Athlete*'s impairment (as provided for in Annex A Modifications for Athletes with Impairments);
- b) Where the *Athlete* is a *Minor* (as provided for in Annex B Modifications for Athletes who are Minors);
- c) Where an interpreter is required and available for the notification; and
- d) Where required to assist Sample Collection PersonnelSCP to identify the *Athlete*(s) to be tested and to notify such *Athlete*(s) that they are required to provide a *Sample*.

[Comment to 5.3.7 Article 5.3.10: It is permissible to notify a third party that Testing of Minors or Athletes with impairments will be conducted. However, there is no requirement to notify any third party (e.g., a team doctor) of the Doping Control mission where such assistance is not needed required. Should a third party be required to be notified prior to the Athlete's notification, the third party should be accompanied by the DCO or Chaperone to notify the Athlete.]

5.4 Requirements for Notification of Athletes

5.4.1 When initial contact person notification is made, the Sample Collection AuthoritySCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall ensure that the *Athlete* and/or a third party (if required in accordance with Article 5.3.75.3.10) is informed:

- a) That the *Athlete* is required to undergo a *Sample* collection;
- b) Of the authority under which the *Sample* collection is to be conducted;
- c) Of the type of *Sample* collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the *Sample* collection;
- d) Of the *Athlete*'s rights, including the right to:
 - i. **(i)** Have a representative and, if available, an interpreter accompany them, in accordance with Article 6.3.3(a);

[Comment to Article 5.4.1 d) i: In case an Athlete is unable to locate a representative or an interpreter and where it is known that Athletes subject to Testing may not speak the language of the SCP conducting the SCS or who have an intellectual or sensorial impairment, TAs, SCAs or a MEO should have in place communication accessibility systems such as interpretation tools, e.g., translation applications to assist Athletes understand their rights and responsibilities, and the required procedures during the SCS.]

- ii. **(ii)** Ask for additional information about the *Sample* collection process;
- iii. **(iii)** Request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control StationDCS

for valid reasons in accordance with Article 5.4.4; and

iv. ~~(iv)~~ Request modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.

e) Of the *Athlete*'s responsibilities, including the requirement to:

- i. ~~(i)~~ Remain within continuous observation of the DCO/Chaperone at all times from the point initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until the completion of the ~~Sample collection procedure~~SCS;
- ii. ~~(ii)~~ Produce identification in accordance with Article 5.3.45.3.7;
- iii. ~~(iii)~~ Comply with *Sample* collection procedures (and the *Athlete* should be advised of the possible *Consequences* of a Failure to Comply); and
- iv. ~~(iv)~~ Report immediately for *Sample* collection, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Article 5.4.4.

f) Of the location of the Doping Control StationDCS;

g) That should the *Athlete* choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a *Sample*, they do so at their own risk;

h) Not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*; and

i) That any urine *Sample* provided by the *Athlete* to the Sample Collection PersonnelSCP shall be the first urine passed by the *Athlete* subsequent to notification.

[Comment to Article 5.4.1: When the time of initial contact with an Athlete is different to the time of the in-person notification of the Athlete, e.g., initial contact with Athlete via an intercom, video doorbell, phone call or third party, etc., then the time period between initial contact and in-person notification of the Athlete, and the type of initial contact shall be recorded in accordance with Article 7.4.5 a.]

5.4.2 When contactin-person notification is made, the DCO/Chaperone shall:

- a) From the time of such contact until the *Athlete* leaves the Doping Control StationDCS at the end of their Sample Collection SessionSCS, keep the *Athlete* under observation at all times;
- b) Identify themselves to the *Athlete* using the documentation referred to in Article 5.3.35.3.6; and
- c) Confirm the *Athlete*'s identity as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.45.3.7. Confirmation of the *Athlete*'s identity by any other method, or failure to confirm the identity of the *Athlete*, shall be documented and reported to the Testing AuthorityTA. In cases where the *Athlete*'s identity cannot be confirmed as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.45.3.7, the Testing AuthorityDCO shall continue with the Sample collection and document this on the Doping Control or supplementary report form. The TA shall decide whether it is appropriate to follow up in accordance with Annex A – Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the International Standard for Results Management.

5.4.3 The DCO/Chaperone shall have the Athlete sign an appropriate form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the Athlete refuses to sign that they have been notified, or evades the notification, the DCO/Chaperone shall, if possible, inform the Athlete ~~of the that there could be potential Consequences~~ effor a Failure to Comply, and the Chaperone (if not the DCO) shall immediately report all relevant facts to the DCO. When possible, the DCO shall continue to collect a Sample. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the Testing AuthorityTA. The Testing AuthorityTA shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A – Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the International Standard for Results Management.

5.4.4 The DCO/Chaperone may at their discretion consider any reasonable third-party request or any request by the Athlete for permission to delay reporting to the Doping Control StationDCS following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the Doping Control StationDCS temporarily after arrival. The DCO/Chaperone may grant such permission if the Athlete can be continuously chaperoned and kept under continuous observation during the delay. Delayed reporting to or temporary departure from the Doping Control StationDCS may be permitted for the following activities:

- a) For In-CompetitionIC Testing:
 - i. ~~(i)~~ Participation in a presentation ceremony;
 - ii. ~~(ii)~~ FulfilmentFulfillment of media commitments;
 - iii. ~~(iii)~~ Competing in further Competitions;
 - iv. ~~(iv)~~ Performing a warm down;
 - v. ~~(v)~~ Obtaining necessary medical treatment;
 - vi. ~~(vi)~~ Locating a representative and/or interpreter;
 - vii. ~~(vii)~~ Obtaining photo identification in accordance with the requirements of Article 5.3.7; or
 - viii. ~~(viii)~~ Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing AuthorityTA.

- b) For Out-of-CompetitionOOC Testing:
 - i. ~~(i)~~ Locating a representative;
 - ii. ~~(ii)~~ Completing a training session including a warm down;
 - iii. ~~(iii)~~ Receiving necessary medical treatment;
 - iv. ~~(iv)~~ Obtaining photo identification in accordance with the requirements of Article 5.3.7; or
 - v. ~~(v)~~ Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing AuthorityTA.

Authority_{TA}.

[Comment to Article 5.4.4: Showers shall not be permitted/accepted as a reason for delay to or temporary departure from the DCS unless there is a health and safety concern or where a urine Sample is not being collected. Ice baths are considered an activity as part of an athlete's warm down.]

- 5.4.5 A DCO/Chaperone shall reject a request for delay from an Athlete if it will not be possible for the Athlete to be continuously observed during such delay.
- 5.4.6 The DCO/Chaperone or other authorized Sample Collection Personnel_{SCP} shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station_{DCS} and/or reasons for leaving the Doping Control Station_{DCS} that may require further investigation by the Testing Authority_{TA}.
- 5.4.7 If the Athlete delays reporting to the Doping Control Station_{DCS} other than in accordance with Article 5.4.4 and/or any failure of the Athlete to remain under constant observation during chaperoning but the Athlete arrives at the Doping Control Station_{DCS} prior to the DCO's departure from the sample_{Sample} collection location, the DCO shall report a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible, the DCO shall proceed with collecting a Sample from the Athlete. The Testing Authority_{TA} shall investigate a possible Failure to Comply in accordance with Annex A – Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard for Results Management*.
- 5.4.8 If Sample Collection Personnel_{SCP} observe any other matter with potential to compromise the collection of the Sample, the circumstances shall be reported to and documented by the DCO. If deemed appropriate by the DCO, the DCO shall consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional Sample from the Athlete. The Testing Authority_{TA} shall investigate a possible Failure to Comply in accordance with Annex A – Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

6.0 Preparing for the Sample Collection Session

6.1 **Objective**

To prepare for the Sample Collection Session_{SCS} in a manner that ensures that the session can be conducted efficiently and effectively, including with sufficient resources, e.g., personnel and equipment.

6.2 **General**

Preparing for the Sample Collection Session_{SCS} starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the Sample Collection Equipment conforms to the specified criteria. The main activities are:

- a) Establishing a system for collecting details regarding the Sample Collection

SessionSCS;

- b) Establishing criteria for who may be present during a Sample Collection SessionSCS;
- c) Ensuring that the Doping Control StationDCS meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.2; and
- d) Ensuring that the Sample Collection Equipment meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.4.

6.3 Requirements for Preparing for Sample Collection Session

6.3.1 The Testing AuthorityTA, Doping Control Coordinator or Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall establish a system for obtaining all the information necessary to ensure that the Sample Collection SessionSCS can be conducted effectively, including identifying special requirements to meet the needs of Athletes with impairments (as provided in Annex A – Modifications for Athletes with Impairments) as well as the needs of Athletes who are Minors (as provided in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors) or Athletes where the sport gender is not specified in the applicable sport rules (as outlined in Annex C - Collection of Urine Samples).

6.3.2 The DCO shall use a Doping Control StationDCS, for both IC and OOC Testing, which, at a minimum, ensures the Athlete's privacy and where possible is used solely as a Doping Control StationDCS for the duration of the Sample Collection SessionSCS. The DCO shall record any significant deviations from these criteria. Should the DCO determine the Doping Control StationDCS is unsuitable, they shall seek an alternative location which fulfills the minimum criteria above.

6.3.3 The Testing AuthorityTA or Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall establish criteria for who may be authorized to be present during the Sample Collection SessionSCS in addition to the Sample Collection PersonnelSCP. At a minimum, the criteria shall include:

- a) An Athlete's entitlement to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the Sample Collection SessionSCS, except when the Athlete is passing a urine Sample;
- b) The entitlement of an Athlete with an impairment to be accompanied by a representative as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for Athletes with Impairments;
- c) A Minor Athlete's entitlement (as provided for in Annex B – Modifications for Athletes who are Minors), and the witnessing DCO/Chaperone's entitlement to have a representative observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone when the Minor Athlete is passing a urine Sample, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Minor Athlete;
- d) A WADA-appointed observer under the WADA Independent Observer

Program or WADA auditor (where applicable); and/or

e) An authorized Person who is involved in the training of Sample Collection PersonnelSCP or auditing the Sample Collection AuthoritySCA.

[Comment to Articles 6.3.3 (d) and (e): The WADA observer/auditor and/or authorized Person shall not directly observe the passing of a urine Sample.]

6.3.4 The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall only use Sample Collection Equipment systems for urine and blood Samples which, at a minimum:

- a) Have a unique numbering system, incorporated into all A and B bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the Sample and have a barcode or similar data code which meets the requirements of ADAMS on the applicable Sample Collection Equipment;
- b) Have a Tamper-Evident sealing system;
- c) Ensure the identity of the Athlete is not evident from the equipment itself;
- d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the Athlete;
- e) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that is able to withstand the handling conditions and environment in which the equipment will be used or subjected to, including but not limited to transportation, Laboratory analysis and long term frozen storage in accordance with Article 5.3.7.2 of the International Standard for Laboratories and will maintain its functionality for up to the period a minimum of the statute of limitationsten (10) years from when the Sample is sealed within the equipment;

f) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that will:

- i. (i) MaintainMaintains the integrity (chemical and physical properties) of the Sample for the Analytical Testing;
- ii. (ii) Can withstand temperatures of -80°C for urine and blood and -20°C for dried blood spotsDBS. Tests conducted to determine integrity under freezing conditions shall use the matrix or material that will be stored in the Sample bottles, containers or tubes, i.e., urine, blood, or capillary blood applied on a dried blood spotDBS absorbent Sample support (e.g., dried blood spotuntreated cellulose card or other equipment made of another materialsynthetic polymer);
- iii. (iii) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that can withstand a minimum of three (3) freeze/thaw cycles;

f) g) The A and B bottles, containers and tubes shall be transparent so the Sample is visible;

g) h) Have a sealing system which allows verification by the Athlete and the DCO that the Sample is correctly sealed in the A and B bottles or

containers;

- h) ~~i)~~ Have a built-in security identification feature(s) which allows verification of the authenticity of the equipment;
- i) ~~j)~~ Are compliant with the standards published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the transport of exempt human specimens which includes urine and/or blood *Samples* in order to prevent leakage during transportation by air or are compliant with the local and international regulations for the transport of ~~dried blood spot~~DBS *Samples*, if applicable;
- j) ~~k)~~ Comply with local regulatory requirements for medical devices (for blood and ~~dried blood spot~~DBS *Samples*) where necessary, as well as any other applicable law or regulation;
- k) ~~l)~~ Have been manufactured under the internationally recognized ISO 9001 certified standard which includes quality control management systems;
- l) ~~m)~~ Can be resealed after initial opening by a Laboratory using a new unique Tamper-Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to maintain the integrity of the *Sample* and Chain of Custody in accordance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories for long term storage of the *Sample* and Further Analysis;
- m) ~~n)~~ Have undergone testing by a testing institution that is independent of the manufacturer and is ISO 17025 accredited, to validate at a minimum that the equipment meets the criteria set out in subsections b), ~~f~~(e), ~~g~~(f), ~~h~~(g), ~~i~~(h), ~~j~~(i) and ~~m~~(l) above;
- n) ~~o)~~ Any modification to the material or sealing system of the equipment shall require re-testing to ensure it continues to meet the stated requirements as per ~~n~~(m) above;

For Urine *Sample* Collection:

- o) ~~p)~~ Have the capacity to contain a minimum of 85 mL volume of urine in each A and B bottle or container;
- p) ~~q)~~ Have a visual marking on the A and B bottles or containers and the collection vessel, indicating:
 - i. ~~(i)~~ the minimum volume of urine required in each A and B bottle or container as outlined in Annex C – Collection of Urine Samples;
 - ii. ~~(ii)~~ the maximum volume levels that allow for expansion when frozen without compromising the bottle, container or the sealing system; and
 - iii. ~~(iii)~~ the level of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis on the collection vessel.
- q) ~~r)~~ Include a partial Sample Tamper Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to temporarily seal a *Sample* with an insufficient volume in accordance with Annex E – D - Urine Samples –

Insufficient Volume;

For ~~Venous~~ Blood Sample Collection:

- r) ~~s)~~ Have the ability to collect, store and transport blood in separate A and B tubes and containers;
- s) ~~t)~~ For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in whole blood or plasma ~~and/or for profiling blood parameters including ABP~~, the A and B tubes ~~must have the capacity to contain a minimum of 3mL of blood and~~ shall contain EDTA as an anti-coagulant;
- t) ~~u)~~ For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in serum ~~including ABP~~, the A and B tubes ~~must have the capacity to contain a minimum of 5mL of blood and~~ shall contain an inert polymeric serum separator gel and clotting ~~activation factor activator~~; and

[Comment to Article 6.3.4 (s) and (t): If specific tubes have been indicated in the applicable WADA International Standard, Technical Document or Guidelines, then the use of alternative tubes which meet similar criteria shall be validated with the involvement of the relevant Laboratory(ies) and approved by WADA prior to use for Sample collection.]

- u) ~~v)~~ For the transport of blood *Samples*, ensure the storage and transport device and temperature data logger meet the requirements listed in Annex ~~F - Collection of Blood Samples and Annex G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport Samples~~.

For ~~Dried Blood Spot~~DBS Sample Collection:

- v) ~~w)~~ ~~A dried blood spot~~ Have a unique numbering system for the DBS *Sample* absorbent *Sample* support (i.e.g., ~~dried blood spot~~ untreated cellulose card) ~~shall also be labelled if it~~ and/or synthetic polymer), if ~~the absorbent support~~ is necessary to ~~remove it~~ be fully removed from its ~~container at the Laboratory to take an aliquot; and sealing device for the purpose of the Analytical Testing Procedure~~
- w) ~~x)~~ Allow the collection, visual inspection, storage, complete drying and secure transportation of ~~dried blood spots~~DBS on absorbent *Sample* support that can be sealed as distinct "A" and "B" *Samples* (Tamper Evident kit consisting of "A" and "B" containers/sub-containers and/or storage sleeves/packages/receptacles).

[Comment to Article 6.3.4 (w): Due to logistical reasons at the Laboratory, it is recommended to seal the "A" and "B" Samples in separate containers. Transporting and/or storing "A" and "B" Samples in the same container is however acceptable, provided that they are sealed as distinct "A" and "B" Samples.]

[Comment to Article 6.3.4: It is strongly recommended that prior to the equipment being made commercially available to stakeholders, such equipment be distributed to the anti-doping community, which may include Athletes, ~~Testing Authorities, Sample Collection Authorities, Sample Collection Personnel~~TAs, SCAs, SCP, and Laboratories to seek feedback and ensure the equipment is fit for purpose. It is also recommended

for the ADOs to consult the Laboratories regarding their capacity against supportive material selection.]

7.0 Conducting the *Sample Collection Session*

7.1 Objective

To conduct the Sample Collection SessionSCS in a manner that ensures the integrity, identity and security of the *Sample* and respects the privacy and dignity of the *Athlete*.

7.2 General

The Sample Collection SessionSCS starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the Sample Collection SessionSCS and ends once the *Sample* has been collected and secured and the *Sample* collection documentation is complete. The main activities are:

- a) Preparing for collecting the *Sample*;
- b) Collecting and securing the *Sample*; and
- c) Documenting the *Sample* collection.

7.3 Requirements Prior to *Sample Collection*

- 7.3.1 The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the Sample Collection SessionSCS, with specific responsibilities delegated to the DCO.
- 7.3.2 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that the *Athlete* has been informed of their rights and responsibilities as specified in Article 5.4.1.
- 7.3.3 The DCO/Chaperone shall advise the *Athlete* not to hydrate excessively, having in minddue to the requirement to provide a *Sample* with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- 7.3.4 The Anti-Doping OrganizationADO shall establish criteria regarding what items may be prohibited within the Doping Control StationDCS. At a minimum these criteria shall prohibit the provision of alcohol or its consumption within the Doping Control StationDCS.
- 7.3.5 The *Athlete* shall only leave the Doping Control StationDCS under continuous observation by the DCO or Chaperone and with the approval of the DCO. The DCO shall consider any reasonable request by the *Athlete* to leave the Doping Control StationDCS, as specified in Articles 5.4.4, 5.4.5 and 5.4.6, until the *Athlete* is able to provide a *Sample*.
- 7.3.6 If the DCO gives approval for the *Athlete* to leave the Doping Control StationDCS, the DCO shall agree with the *Athlete* on the following

conditions of leave:

- a) The purpose of the *Athlete* leaving the *Doping Control StationDCS*; the time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);
- b) That the *Athlete* ~~must~~shall remain under continuous observation throughout;
- c) That the *Athlete* shall not pass urine until they arrive back at the *Doping Control StationDCS*; and
- d) The *DCO* shall document the time of the *Athlete*'s departure and return.

7.4 Requirements for *Sample Collection*

7.4.1 The *DCO* shall collect the *Sample* from the *Athlete* according to the following protocol(s) for the specific type of *Sample* collection:

- a) Annex C – *Collection of Urine Samples*;
- b) Annex D–F – *Collection of Venous Blood Samples*;
- c) Annex I–G – *Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport* ~~Samples~~;
- d) Annex J–H – *Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples*; and;
- e) Annex K – *Collection of Urine Samples in a Virtual Environment during a Pandemic*.

7.4.2 Any ~~behaviour~~behavior by the *Athlete* and/or *Persons* associated with the *Athlete* or anomalies with potential to compromise the *Sample* collection shall be recorded in detail by the *DCO*. If appropriate, the *Testing AuthorityTA* shall apply Annex A – *Review of a Possible Failure to Comply* in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4.3 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall be asked to provide an additional *Sample*. If the *Athlete* refuses to provide an additional *Sample*, the *DCO* shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal, and the *Testing AuthorityTA* shall apply Annex A – *Review of a Possible Failure to Comply* in accordance with *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4.4 The *DCO* shall provide the *Athlete* with the opportunity to document any concerns they may have about how the *Sample Collection SessionSCS* was conducted.

7.4.5 The following information shall be recorded ~~as, at~~ at a minimum, in relation to the *Sample Collection SessionSCS*:

- a) Date, *time of initial contact with an Athlete and/or third party, type of initial contact with an Athlete*, time of *in-person notification with an Athlete, signature of notified Athlete*, name and signature of notifying *DCO/Chaperone and the country where the Test is taking place*;

- b) Arrival time of the *Athlete* at the Doping Control StationDCS and any temporary departures and returns;
- c) Date and time of sealing of each *Sample* collected and date and time of completion of entire *Sample* collection process (i.e., the time when the *Athlete* signs the declaration at the bottom of the *Doping Control* form);
- d) The name of the *Athlete*;
- e) The date of birth of the *Athlete*;
- f) The sport gender of the *Athlete*, i.e., the gender the Athlete competes in under the applicable sports rules;

[Comment to Article 7.4.5 f): If the sport gender of the Athlete is not specified under the applicable rules of the sport, and the Athlete is unaware of their sport gender, the DCO shall record the sport gender as unspecified on the Doping Control documentation which shall be part of information provided to the Laboratory. The DCO shall also record the Athlete's declaration of preferred gender of SCP for use in planning any future SCS, however, this information shall not be provided to the Laboratory.]

- g) Means by which the *Athlete*'s identity is validated (e.g., passport, driver's license or Athlete accreditation) including by a third party (who is so identified)in accordance with the requirements of Article 5.3.7;
- h) The *Athlete*'s home address, e-mail address and telephone number;
- i) The *Athlete*'s sport and discipline (in accordance with the TDSSAIST TD SSA);
- j) The name of the *Athlete*'s coach and doctor (if applicable);
- k) The *Sample* code number and reference to the equipment manufacturer, and where in which the *Sample* is sealed, and where the Sample collected is dried blood spotDBS Sample, detailed information on the model type of the dried blood spot Sample Collection Equipment (e.g., catalogue number) if the equipment manufacturer commercializes several dried blood spot Sample collection kitsabsorbent support in accordance with Article 6.3.4.v);
- l) The type of the *Sample* (urine, blood, dried blood spotDBS, etc.);
- m) The type of *Testing* (In-CompetitionIC or Out-of-CompetitionOOC);
- n) The name and signature of the witnessing DCO/Chaperone;
- o) The name and signature of the BCO (where applicable);
- p) Partial *Sample* information, as per Annex ED.4.4;
- q) Required Laboratory information on the *Sample* (i.e., for a urine *Sample*, its volume and specific gravity measurement), as per Article 8.3.3;
- r) Medications and supplements taken within the previous seven (7) days and (where the *Sample* collected is a blood *Sample*) blood transfusions within the previous three (3) months, as declared by the *Athlete*;
- s) For a whole blood Athlete Biological PassportSamples for the

Hematological Module of the ABP Sample, the DCO/BCO shall record the information as outlined in Annex I–G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport and for blood Samples collected in a serum tube the DCO/BCO shall record the information as outlined in Annex F – Collection of Blood Samples;

- t) Any irregularities in procedures, for example, if advance notice was provided;
- u) Athlete comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the Sample Collection Session SCS, as declared by the Athlete;
- v) Athlete acknowledgment of the Processing of Sample collection data and description of such Processing in accordance with the *International Standard for the Data Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*;
- w) Athlete consent or otherwise for the use of the Sample(s) for research purposes;
- x) The name and signature of the Athlete's representative (if applicable), as per Article 7.4.6;
- y) The name and signature of the Athlete;
- z) The name and signature of the DCO;
- aa) The name of the Testing Authority TA;
- bb) The name of the Sample Collection Authority SCA;
- cc) The name of the Results Management Authority RMA; and
- dd) The name of the Doping Control Coordinator (if applicable).

[Comment to Article 7.4.5: All of the aforementioned information does not need to be consolidated in a single Doping Control form but rather may be collected during the Sample Collection Session SCS and/or on other official documentation such as a separate notification form and/or supplementary report. ADOs are encouraged to use an electronic system (e.g., a paperless application) during a SCS to record the information included in Article 7.4.5, to reduce manual entry errors and increase administration efficiencies.]

7.4.6 At the conclusion of the Sample Collection Session SCS, the Athlete and DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the Athlete's Sample Collection Session SCS, including any concerns expressed by the Athlete. The Athlete's representative, if present and who witnessed the proceedings, should also sign the documentation.

7.4.7 The Athlete shall be offered a copy of the records of the Sample Collection Session SCS that have been signed by the Athlete whether electronically or otherwise in paper or electronic form.

8.0 Security/Post-Test Administration

8.1 Objective

To ensure that all Samples collected at the Doping Control Station DCS and Sample

collection documentation are securely stored prior to transport from the Doping Control StationDCS.

8.2 General

Post-Test administration begins when the *Athlete* has left the Doping Control StationDCS after providing their *Sample(s)* and ends with preparation of all of the collected *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation for transport.

8.3 Requirements for Security/Post-Test Administration

8.3.1 The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall define criteria ensuring that each *Sample* collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control StationDCS. At a minimum, these criteria should include detailing and documenting the location where *Samples* are stored and who has custody of the *Samples* and/or is permitted access to the *Samples*. The DCO shall ensure that any *Sample* is stored in accordance with these criteria.

8.3.2 The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall develop a system for recording the Chain of Custody of the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation to ensure that the documentation for each *Sample* is completed and securely handled. This shall include confirming that both the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations. The Laboratory shall report any irregularities to the Testing AuthorityTA on the condition of *Samples* upon arrival in line with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

8.3.3 The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA shall develop a system to ensure that, where required, instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis. In addition, the Anti-Doping OrganizationADO shall provide the Laboratory with information as required under Article 7.4.5 c), f), i), k), l), m), q), r), w), aa), bb) and cc) for result reporting and statistical purposes and include whether *Sample* retention in accordance with Article 4.7.3-4.9 is required.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Information as to how a Sample is stored prior to departure from the Doping Control StationDCS may be recorded on, for example, a DCO report. The type of analysis for the Laboratory may be recorded on a Chain of Custody form. ADOs can refer to the WADA website for the IST Template - DCO report Report Form and/or the IST Template - Chain of Custody form template Form.]

9.0 Transport of Samples and Documentation

9.1 Objective

- a) To ensure that *Samples* and related documentation arrive at the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis in proper condition to do the necessary analysis; and
- b) To ensure the Sample Collection SessionSCS documentation is sent by the DCO/SCA to the Testing AuthorityTA in a secure and timely manner as soon as

possible and no later than five (5) days from the date of *Sample collection*.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Transport starts when the *Samples* and related documentation leave the *Doping Control StationDCS* and ends with the confirmed receipt of the *Samples* and *Sample Collection SessionSCS* documentation at their intended destinations.

9.2.2 The main activities are arranging for the secure transport of *Samples* and related documentation to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis and arranging for the secure transport of the *Sample Collection SessionSCS* documentation to the *Testing AuthorityTA*.

9.3 Requirements for Transport and Storage of *Samples* and Documentation

9.3.1 The *Sample Collection AuthoritySCA* shall authorize a transport system that ensures *Samples* and documentation are transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

9.3.2 *Samples* shall always be transported to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Samples* using the *Sample Collection AuthoritySCA*'s authorized transport method, as soon as possible after the completion of the *Sample Collection SessionSCS* and within the timeframes outlined below. *Samples* shall be transported in a manner which minimizes the potential for *Sample* degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.

a) If for any logistical reasons the immediate shipment of urine and DBS *Samples* is not possible, such shipment shall occur no later than seven (7) days from the date of *Sample collection* unless such reasons are outside the control of the ADO.

[Comment to Article 9.3.2 a): Anti-Doping Organizations should discuss transportation requirements for particular missions (e.g., where the Where a urine Sample has been collected in less than hygienic conditions, or where delays may occur in transporting the Samples to the Laboratory) with the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples, to establish what is necessary in the particular circumstances of such mission (e.g., refrigeration or freezing of the Samples) Samples shall be refrigerated or frozen to prevent Sample degradation.]

b) For the transportation of blood *Samples*, the following timeframes should apply between collection and reception time at the Laboratory:

- i. Hematological Module of the ABP in accordance with timeframes listed in Annex G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport;
- ii. ERAs, GH analysis (Isoforms method), GH Biomarkers (including the Endocrine Module of the ABP), HBOCs, gene doping, or any other analysis of blood or serum/plasma separated from whole blood, seventy-two (72) hours to reception, except:

- iii. Blood transfusions and steroid esters, forty-eight (48) hours to reception; and
- iv. Blood Markers of the Steroidal Module of the ABP, ninety-six (96) hours to reception.

[Comment to Article 9.3.2 b]: When a blood Sample is planned to be analyzed for more than one of the analyses listed in i)-iv) above, the ADO shall plan for the transport of the blood Sample to the Laboratory based on the shortest collection to reception timeframe listed above.

Due to the stringent temperature and analysis requirements for blood and where blood and urine Samples are collected during a SCS, blood Samples may need to be transported separately. However, the relevant SCS documentation linking the blood and urine Samples shall be included with each shipment so the Laboratory is aware that there is a corresponding Sample(s) from the same Athlete.

For blood Samples, if the temperature from collection to arrival at the Laboratory deviates as identified by the temperature data logger for a period of time likely to affect the composition of a blood Sample as determined by the Laboratory, the TA and Laboratory shall determine if Sample analysis should proceed. If Sample analysis does not proceed, this shall be recorded as Not Analyzed and the reasons for this in ADAMS.]

9.3.3 The documentation for the Laboratory relating to the Samples from the SCS (either in paper or electronic form) shall arrive at the Laboratory either in advance or with the Samples. Documentation identifying the Athlete shall not be included with the Samples or documentation sent to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples. Any instructions on additional or Further Analysis may be provided to the Laboratory after the Samples and original documentation has arrived at the Laboratory.

9.3.4 The DCO shall send all relevant Sample Collection Session_{SCS} documentation to the Sample Collection Authority_{SCA}, using the Sample Collection Authority_{SCA}'s authorized transport method (which may include a secure electronic transmission), as soon as practicable after the completion of the Sample Collection Session_{SCS}.

9.3.5 If the Samples with accompanying documentation or the Sample Collection Session_{SCS} documentation are not received at their respective intended destinations, or if a Sample's integrity, identity or security may have been compromised during transport, the Sample Collection Authority_{SCA} shall check the Chain of Custody, and the Testing Authority_{TA} shall consider whether the Samples should be voided.

9.3.6 Documentation related to a Sample Collection Session_{SCS} and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be stored by the Testing Authority_{TA} and/or the Sample Collection Authority_{SCA} for the period and other requirements specified in the International Standard for the_{Data} Protection_{of} Privacy and Personal Information.

[Comment to Article 9.3: While the requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation herein apply equally to all urine, blood, blood Athlete Biological Passport and dried blood spot_{DBS} Samples, additional requirements for standard blood can be found in Annex D-F - Collection of Venous Blood Samples, additional requirements for the

transportation of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport can be found in Annex ~~4~~
~~-G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport~~
~~-Samples~~, and additional requirements for the transportation of ~~dried blood~~
~~spot~~DBS Samples can be found in Annex ~~J-H - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried~~
~~Blood Spot Samples.~~]

9.4 Entry of Doping Control Forms into ADAMS

9.4.1 Within twenty-one (21) days of Sample collection, ADOs shall enter the Doping Control form into ADAMS for all types of Samples collected, except whole blood Samples for the Hematological Module of the ABP and all Samples collected within the period listed in Article 4.8.3 which shall be entered within five (5) days from Sample collection.

[Comment to Article 9.4.1: Given the whole blood Samples of the Hematological Module of the ABP are required to be analyzed shortly after receipt at the Laboratory and the analytical results reported into the Hematological Module of the Athlete shortly after analysis, the respective APMU may recommend further follow-up action from the TA following its review of the Athlete's Passport. This may include the collection of a further Sample(s) or additional analyses of existing Samples within a short timeframe. To further support the importance and timelines of a further sample collection, the entry of the Doping Control form for all whole blood Samples of the Hematological Module of the ABP shall be expedited compared to other Sample types.]

10.0 Ownership of Samples

10.1 Objective

To confirm ownership of Samples collected from Athletes.

10.2 Requirements around the Ownership of Samples

10.2.1 10.1 ~~Samples~~ collected from an Athlete are owned by the Testing Authority~~TA~~ for the Sample Collection Session~~SCS~~ in question.

10.2.2 10.2 The Testing Authority~~TA~~ may transfer ownership of the Samples to the Results Management Authority~~RMA~~ or to another Anti-Doping Organization~~ADO~~ upon request.

10.2.3 If the TA that owns the Sample plans to discard the Sample after the initial analysis, another ADO with jurisdiction may request the TA to transfer ownership of the Sample to store long-term.

10.2.4 If a Sample is stored long-term, the transfer of ownership of the Sample is permitted upon request when another ADO with jurisdiction wishes to conduct Further Analysis on the Sample.

10.2.5 The ADO requesting ownership of a Sample shall be responsible for any costs associated with that Sample from the time of the request including any shipping costs to relocate the Sample to another Laboratory, long-term storage, Further Analysis and any result management. The transfer of ownership shall be communicated to the Laboratory where the Sample is

located, by the TA transferring ownership of the *Sample*.

10.2.6 10.3 WADA may assume *Testing Authority*TA in certain circumstances in accordance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

11.0 Athlete Biological Passport

11.1 Objective

To ensure the optimal use of the *ABP* as a tool to identify suspicious *Athletes* and *Samples* for further follow-up, including additional analysis of existing samples or the collection of additional samples. This section outlines the role of *ADOs* in administering an *ABP* program through the management of *APMU* recommendations in *ADAMS* and the coordination of testing, follow-up actions, and Passport custody with other *ADOs*.

11.2 Requirements for Administering an Athlete Biological Passport Program

11.2.1 *ADOs* shall implement and administer an *ABP* program in accordance with principles contained within the *International Standard for Testing*, the *IST TD SSA*, the *International Standard for Results Management* and the applicable *Technical Documents* specific to the *ABP*. Further guidance on the implementation of the *ABP* program can be found in the *IST Guideline - Operating an Athlete Biological Passport*.

11.2.2 *ADOs* shall employ the service of a *WADA*-approved to manage Passports for which the *ADO* is the Passport Custodian.

11.2.3 Each *Athlete* shall only have one *ADAMS* ID.

*[Comment to Article 11.2.3: In order to ensure an Athlete's Passport includes all the relevant Samples of an Athlete, the Passport Custodian, *APMU* and *WADA* should collaborate to ensure each Athlete has only one *ADAMS* ID and any duplicates in *ADAMS* are merged.]*

11.2.4 Procedures for the collection, storage and transport of blood *Samples* for the *ABP* are outlined in Annex G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood *Samples* for the Athlete Biological Passport. The timeline for the entry of *Doping Control* forms for whole blood *Samples* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP Samples* into *ADAMS* is outlined in Article 9.4.1.

11.3 Passport Custody

11.3.1 The Passport Custodian shall share relevant Passport information, including *APMU* recommendations via *ADAMS*, with other *ADOs* who share *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete* to ensure proper coordination and effective use of resources.

[Comment to Article 11.3.1: When an Athlete is included in both an International Federation's and NADO's RTP and no agreement can be found on the Passport custody, the Passport Custodianship shall be attributed to the International Federation.]

11.3.2 In *ADAMS*, Passport custody is attributed to the TA that first tests the *Athlete* regardless of the *Sample* type, except in the following scenarios:

- a) When the *Athlete* is first tested by a *MEO*, Passport custody is attributed to the *NADO*.
- b) When a *NADO* first tests an *Athlete* with a different sport nationality, Passport custody is attributed to the *NADO* of that sport nationality.

[Comment to Articles 11.3.2 a) and b): Passport custody may be reassigned to the International Federation of the sport of the Athlete if appropriate.]

11.3.3 *ADOs* shall manage Passport custody in *ADAMS* and ensure efficient Passport sharing with other *ADOs* that share *Testing jurisdiction* over the *Athlete*.

11.3.4 The Passport Custodian should make requests in writing regarding any transfers of Passport custody to the recipient *ADO*. If no agreement can be found on the Passport custody, *WADA* shall determine which *ADO* shall be the *Athlete's* Passport Custodian. *WADA* shall not rule on this without consulting the *ADOs*.

[Comment to Article 11.3.4: Passport custody can be transferred in ADAMS by the Passport Custodian to another ADO with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete. ADOs should have a procedure in place to monitor their pool of Passports at regular intervals (ex. quarterly) using the reporting functionalities in ADAMS in order to identify Passports potentially more suitable for management by another ADO. Reasons for transferring Passport custody may include a change in Athlete level, more frequent Testing by another ADO, or be based on a strategic agreement between ADOs with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete.]

11.4 *Management of APMU Recommendations and Follow-up*

11.4.1 The Passport Custodian shall monitor APMU recommendations in *ADAMS* and ensure that any recommendation received from an APMU in relation to a *Sample* collected under the *ABP* program for Further Analysis (e.g., to conduct analysis such as *GC/C/IRMS*, *ERAs* or *GH*), a *Target Test* or to put a *Sample* in long term storage are implemented within the timeframes provided by the APMU, as appropriate. Where the *ADO* does not implement such recommendations, the *ADO* shall document their reasoning in *ADAMS*.

[Comment to Article 11.4.1: ADOs are encouraged to discuss the APMU recommendations with their APMU where applicable.]

11.4.2 10.4 Where the *Testing Authority*~~TA~~ is not the *Passport Custodian*, the *Testing Authority*~~TA~~ that initiated and directed the *Sample* collection maintains the responsibility for additional *Analytical Testing* or *long-term storage* of the *Sample* and the associated costs, unless agreed otherwise. This includes the performance of further *Confirmation Procedure(s)* upon requests generated automatically by the *Adaptive Model* of the *Athlete Biological Passport*~~ABP~~ in *ADAMS* (e.g., *GC/C/IRMS* triggered by elevated *T/E*) or a request *Further Analysis recommendation* by *the*~~an~~ *APMU* (e.g.,

GC/C/IRMS requested due to abnormal secondary *Markers* of the urinary “~~longitudinal~~ steroid profile” or erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs) analysis tests due to suspicious hematological *Marker* values) or long-term storage of the Sample as recommended by an APMU.

PART THREE: STANDARDS FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND INVESTIGATIONS

11.4.3 Where the TA that initiated and directed the *Sample* collection is not the Passport Custodian and the *Sample* collection results in a Target Test recommendation from an APMU, the Passport Custodian maintains the responsibility and the associated costs for implementing such Target Test within the timeframes provided by the APMU as well as any APMU recommendations to collect any additional *Samples* in accordance with Article 11.4.1.

[Comment to Article 11.4.3: Where the TA is the Passport Custodian, it may also transfer Sample custody to the alternative Passport Custodian. Where the TA is not the Passport Custodian, the Passport Custodian shall collaborate with the TA to conduct any follow-up Target Test where applicable.]

11.4.4 In addition to sharing Passport information with ADOs directly via ADAMS, the Passport Custodian is also responsible for sharing relevant Passport-related information with MEOs who are planning *Testing for their Event*. Prior to the *Event*, the Passport Custodian shall upon request provide relevant *Testing* recommendations to the *MEO* including Passport status and/or recent APMU recommendations in order assist *MEOs* to prioritize their test distribution. During the *Event*, the Passport Custodian shall ensure that rapid communication of APMU recommendations can be made during the *Competition* in response to *MEO Testing*, which will allow the *MEO* to conduct any Target Test recommended by an APMU or an APMU recommendation for Further Analysis that may be required as a result of *Testing* during the *Event*.

12.0 11.0 Gathering, Assessment and Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support Testing Programs

12.1 11.1 Objective

Anti-Doping Organizations

To highlight how the gathering, assessment and processing of Anti-Doping Intelligence can support *Testing* programs.

12.2 Requirements for the Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support Testing

12.2.1 *ADOs* shall ensure they are able to ~~obtain, collect, receive, store, and assess and process anti-doping intelligence~~^{Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence} from all available sources, ~~to help deter~~ as part of the review of their *Risk Assessment* and ~~detect doping~~, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate *Test Distribution Plan*, to plan *Target Testing*, ~~to help deter and detect doping~~ and to conduct investigations as required by Code Article 5.7. ~~The objective of Article 11 is to establish standards for the efficient and effective gathering, assessment and~~

processing of such intelligence for these purposes.

[Comment to 11.1: While Testing will always remain an integral part of the anti-doping effort, Testing alone is not sufficient to detect and establish to the requisite standard all of the anti-doping rule violations identified in the Code. In particular, while Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may often be uncovered by analysis of Samples, the other Code anti-doping rule violations (and, often, Use) can usually only be effectively identified and pursued through the gathering and investigation of 'non-analytical' anti-doping intelligence and information. This means that Anti-Doping Organizations need to develop efficient and effective intelligence gathering and investigation functions. WADA has devised Intelligence and Investigations Guidelines with case studies to assist Anti-Doping Organizations to better understand the types of 'non-analytical' intelligence that may be available and to provide support and guidance to Signatories in their efforts to comply with the Code and the International Standards.]

11.2 Gathering of Anti-Doping Intelligence

12.2.2 11.2.1 Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs shall do everything in their power to ensure that they are able to capture or receive anti-doping intelligence Anti-Doping Intelligence from all available sources, to support their Testing program including, but not limited to, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel (including Substantial Assistance provided pursuant to Code Article 10.7.1) and members of the public (e.g., by means of a confidential telephone hotline), Sample Collection Personnel SCP (whether via mission DCO reports, incident supplementary reports, UARs, or otherwise), Doping Control forms, ABP program, Whereabouts Filings, Laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, other Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs, WADA, National Federations, law enforcement, other regulatory and disciplinary bodies, and the media (in all its forms).

11.2.2 Anti-Doping Organizations shall have policies and procedures in place to ensure that anti-doping intelligence captured or received is handled securely and confidentially, that sources of intelligence are protected, that the risk of leaks or inadvertent disclosure is properly addressed, and that intelligence shared with them by law enforcement, other relevant authorities and/or other third parties, is processed, used and disclosed only for legitimate anti-doping purposes.

11.3 Assessment and Analysis of Anti-Doping Intelligence

12.2.3 11.3.1 Anti-Doping Organizations ADOs shall ensure that they are able to assess all anti-doping intelligence the Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence upon collection or receipt from Testing missions and other sources for relevance, reliability and accuracy, taking into account the nature of the source and the circumstances in which the intelligence Anti-Doping Intelligence has been captured or received and whether there is any supporting or corroborating Raw Information or evidence.

[Comment to 11.3.1: There are various models that may be used as the basis for the assessment and analysis of anti-doping intelligence. There are also databases and case management systems that may be used to assist in the organization, processing, analysis and cross-referencing of such intelligence.]

12.2.4 11.3.2 All anti-doping intelligence captured Anti-Doping Intelligence collected

or received by an Anti-Doping OrganizationADO should be collated and analyzed to establish patterns, trends and relationships that may assist the Anti-Doping OrganizationADO in developing an effective anti-doping strategytesting strategies and/or in determining (where the intelligenceAnti-Doping Intelligence relates to a particular case) whether there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, such that further investigation is warranted in accordance with Article 12the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations and the International Standard for Results Management.

12.2.5 11.4 Anti-Doping Intelligence Outcomes

11.4.1 Anti-doping intelligence shall be used to assist for the following purposes (without limitation): developing, reviewing and revising the Test Distribution PlanTDP and/or determining when to conduct Target Testing, in each case in accordance with Article 4 and/or to create targeted intelligenceAnti-Doping Intelligence files to be referred for investigation in accordance with Article 1211.4.2 Anti-Doping Organizations should also develop and implement policies and procedures for the sharing of intelligence (where appropriate, and subject to applicable law) with other Anti-Doping Organizations (e.g., if the intelligence relates to Athletes or other Persons under their authority) and/or law enforcement and/or other relevant regulatory or disciplinary authorities (e.g., if the intelligence suggests the possible commission of a crime or regulatory offence or breach of other rules of conduct).

11.4.3 Anti-Doping Organizations should develop and implement policies and procedures to facilitate and encourage confidential sources as outlined within WADA's Confidential Source Policy available on WADA's website.

12.0 Investigations

12.1 Objective

The objective of Article 12 is to establish standards for the efficient and effective conduct of investigations that Anti-Doping Organizations must implement under the Code, including but not limited to:

- a) The investigation of Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management;
- b) The investigation of any other analytical or non-analytical information and/or intelligence where there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, Intelligence and Investigations.
- c) The investigation of the circumstances surrounding and/or arising from an Adverse Analytical Finding to gain further intelligence on other Persons or methods involved in doping (e.g., interviewing the relevant Athlete); and

~~d) Where an anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete is established, the investigation into whether Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons may have been involved in that violation, in accordance with Code Article 20.~~

~~12.1.1 In each case, the purpose of the investigation is to achieve one of the following either:~~

- ~~a) to rule out the possible violation/involvement in a violation;~~
- ~~b) to develop evidence that supports the initiation of an anti-doping rule violation proceeding in accordance with Code Article 8; or~~
- ~~c) to provide evidence of a breach of the Code or applicable International Standard.~~

~~12.2 Investigating Possible Anti-doping Rule Violations~~

~~12.2.1 Anti-Doping Organizations shall ensure that they are able to investigate confidentially and effectively any analytical or non-analytical information or intelligence that indicates there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.~~

[Comment to 12.2.1: Where an attempt to collect a Sample from an Athlete produces information indicating a possible evasion of Sample collection and/or refusal or failure to submit to Sample collection after due notification, in violation of Code Article 2.3, or possible Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control, in violation of Code Article 2.5, the matter shall be investigated in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.]

~~12.2.2 The Anti-Doping Organization shall gather and record all relevant information and documentation as soon as possible, in order to develop that information and documentation into admissible and reliable evidence in relation to the possible anti-doping rule violation, and/or to identify further lines of enquiry that may lead to the discovery of such evidence. The Anti-Doping Organization shall ensure that investigations are conducted fairly, objectively and impartially at all times. The conduct of investigations, the evaluation of information and evidence identified in the course of that investigation, and the outcome of the investigation, shall be fully documented.~~

[Comment to 12.2.2: It is important that information is provided to and gathered by the investigating Anti-Doping Organization as quickly as possible and in as much detail as possible because the longer the period between the incident and investigation, the greater the risk that certain evidence may no longer exist. Investigations should not be conducted with a closed mind, pursuing only one outcome (e.g., institution of anti-doping rule violation proceedings against an Athlete or other Person). Rather, the investigator(s) should be open to and should consider all possible outcomes at each key stage of the investigation, and should seek to gather not only any available evidence indicating that there is a case to answer but also any available evidence indicating that there is no case to answer.]

12.2.3 The Anti-Doping Organization should make use of all investigative resources reasonably available to it to conduct its investigation. This may include obtaining information and assistance from law enforcement and other relevant authorities, including other regulators. However, the Anti-Doping Organization should also make full use of all investigative resources at its own disposal, including the Athlete Biological Passport program, investigative powers conferred under applicable rules (e.g., the power to demand the production of relevant documents and information, and the power to interview both potential witnesses and the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the investigation), and the power to suspend a period of Ineligibility imposed on an Athlete or other Person in return for the provision of Substantial Assistance in accordance with Code Article 10.7.1.

12.2.4 Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel are required under Code Article 21 to cooperate with investigations conducted by Anti-Doping Organizations. If they fail to do so, disciplinary action should be taken against them under applicable rules. If their conduct amounts to subversion of the investigation process (e.g., by providing false, misleading or incomplete information, and/or by destroying potential evidence), the Anti-Doping Organization should bring proceedings against them for violation of Code Article 2.5 (Tampering or Attempted Tampering).

12.3 Investigation Outcomes

12.3.1 The Anti-Doping Organization shall come to a decision efficiently and without undue delay as to whether proceedings should be brought against the Athlete or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation. As set out in Code Article 13.3, if an Anti-Doping Organization fails to make such decision within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if the Anti-Doping Organization had rendered a decision finding that no anti-doping rule violation has been committed. As noted in the comment to Code Article 13.3, however, before taking such action WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give it an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.

12.3.2 Where the Anti-Doping Organization concludes based on the results of its investigation that proceedings should be brought against the Athlete or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall give notice of that decision in the manner set out in the International Standard for Results Management and shall bring forward the proceedings against the Athlete or other Person in question in accordance with Code Article 8.

12.3.3 Where the Anti-Doping Organization concludes, based on the results of its investigation, that proceedings should not be brought forward against the Athlete or other Person asserting commission of an anti-doping rule violation:

12.3.3.1 It shall notify WADA and the Athlete's or other Person's International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization in writing of that decision, with reasons, in accordance with Code Article 14.1.4.

12.3.3.2 ~~It shall provide such other information about the investigation as is reasonably required by WADA and/or the International Federation and/or National Anti-Doping Organization in order to determine whether to appeal against that decision.~~

12.2.6 12.3.3.3 ~~In any event, it~~Following an investigation each ADO shall consider whether any of the ~~intelligence~~~~Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence, or evidence~~ obtained ~~and/or lessons learned~~ during the investigation should be used ~~in reviewing its Risk Assessment~~, to inform the ~~further~~ development of its ~~Test Distribution Plan~~TDP and/or to plan *Target Testing*, and/or should be shared with any other ADO or body in accordance with the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations.

[Comment to Article 11.4.2.12: While Testing will always remain an integral part of the anti-doping effort, Testing alone is not sufficient to detect and establish to the requisite standard all of the anti-doping rule violations identified in the Code. In particular, while Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may often be uncovered by analysis of Samples, the other Code anti-doping rule violations (and, often, Use) can usually only be effectively identified and pursued through the gathering and investigation of 'non-analytical' Anti-Doping Intelligence and Raw Information. This means that ADOs need to develop a capable Anti-Doping Intelligence gathering and investigation functions. WADA has devised an International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations supported by the Guidelines for the International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations to assist ADOs to better understand the types of 'non-analytical' Anti-Doping Intelligence that may be available and to provide support and guidance to Signatories in their efforts to comply with the Code and the International Standards.]

ANNEX A—MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WITH IMPAIRMENTS

A.1 Objective

To ensure, where possible, that the particular needs of *Athletes* with impairments are considered ~~in relation from notification through~~ to the provision of a *Sample* without compromising the integrity of the ~~Sample Collection Session SCS and respects the privacy and dignity of the Athlete~~.

A.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* with impairments and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible.

A.3 Responsibility

A.3.1 ~~A.3.1~~ The ~~Testing Authority~~TA or ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA (as applicable) has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the DCO has any information and ~~Sample Collection Equipment~~ necessary to conduct a ~~Sample Collection Session~~SCS with an *Athlete* with an impairment, including details of such impairment that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a ~~Sample Collection Session~~SCS.

A.3.2 ~~A.3.2~~ The DCO has responsibility for *Sample* collection.

A.4 Requirements

A.4.1 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete*'s impairment.

[Comment to A.4.1: The Testing Authority in the case of an Athlete with an intellectual impairment, shall decide whether to obtain consent to Testing from their representative and inform the Sample Collection Authority and Sample Collection Personnel.]

A.4.2 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA and DCO shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection, including ~~Sample Collection Equipment, layout of DCS, and Doping Control Station~~where applicable, communication accessibility in accordance with Article 5.4.1 d) i).

A.4.3 The ~~Sample Collection Authority~~SCA and DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the integrity, identity, and security of the *Sample*. The DCO shall consult the *Athlete* in order to determine what modifications may be necessary for the *Athlete*'s impairment. All such modifications shall be documented.

A.4.4 An *Athlete* with an intellectual, physical or sensorial impairment may be assisted by the *Athlete's representative* or Sample Collection PersonnelSCP during the Sample Collection SessionSCS where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.

A.4.5 The DCO may decide that alternative Sample Collection Equipment or an alternative Doping Control StationDCS will be used when required to enable the *Athlete* to provide the *Sample*, as long as the *Sample's* integrity, identity and security will not be affected.

A.4.6 *Athletes* who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine *Sample* for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system should be replaced with a new, unused catheter or drainage system prior to collection of the *Sample*.

A.4.7 Should an *Athlete* require any additional equipment in order to be able to provide a urine *Sample*, including but not limited to catheters and drainage systems, it is the sole responsibility of the *Athlete* to have provide the necessary equipment available for this purpose and understand how to use it.

[Comment to Annex A.4.7: Athletes who use catheters, and who are unable to use gloves, are permitted to wash their hands with soap and thoroughly rinse their hands with water prior to using the catheter to minimize the risk of possible infection. The DCO shall record this.]

A.4.8 For *Athletes* with vision or intellectual impairments, the DCO and/or *Athlete* may determine if they shall have a representative present during the Sample Collection SessionSCS. If the *Athlete* declines to have a representative present, the DCO should consider having a representative present during the SCS.

A.4.8.1 During the Sample Collection SessionSCS, a representative of the *Athlete* and/or a representative of the DCO may observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone while the *Athlete* is passing the urine *Sample*. ThisThe representative or these representativesof the Athlete may not directly observe the passing of the urine *Sample*, unlessif requested to do so by the *Athlete*.

[Comment to Annex A.4.8: The preferred venue for all OOC Testing for an Athlete with vision or intellectual impairments, is a location where the presence of an Athlete representative is most likely to be available for the duration of the SCS, e.g., a training venue. Should an Athlete decline to have a representative present during the SCS or if a representative is unable to be located or contacted, this does not invalidate the Test but shall be clearly documented by the DCO. Any follow-up action taken by the DCO and/or Chaperone to encourage and assist the Athlete in locating a representative should also be documented.]

[If a representative is not able to be physically present at the location where the Athlete is notified and/or requested to provide a Sample but is available to participate in the SCS virtually, the Athlete may connect virtually to their representative using their mobile device via a two-way video and/or audio connection. The representative and the Athlete are not permitted to record the SCS. The representative shall not directly witness the provision of the Sample unless requested to do so by the Athlete. The DCO shall document on the Doping Control form the full name of the representative, and relationship to the Athlete. Any issues with the virtual connection shall not invalidate the Test.]

A.4.9 The DCO shall record modifications made to the standard *Sample* collection procedures for *Athletes* with impairments, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions.

ANNEX B—MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WHO ARE MINORS

B.1 Objective

To ensure, where possible, that the particular needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* are met ~~in relation from notification through~~ to the provision of a *Sample*, without compromising the integrity of the ~~Sample Collection Session~~SCS and respects the privacy and dignity of the *Athlete*.

B.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* who are *Minors* and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures where necessary and where possible.

B.3 Responsibility

B.3.1 ~~B.3.1~~ The *Testing Authority*TA has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the *Sample Collection Authority*SCA and/or the *DCO* ~~has any information necessary is made aware in advance that they may be required~~ to conduct a *Sample Collection Session*SCS with an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*. ~~This includes confirming wherever necessary, the parental consent for Testing any participating Athlete who is a Minor.~~

B.3.2 ~~B.3.2~~ Where *Sample* collection involves an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*, the *Testing Authority*TA and/or the *Sample Collection Authority*SCA shall assign, at a minimum, two *Sample Collection Personnel*(2) SCP to the *Sample Collection Session*. ~~Sample Collection Personnel~~SCS. ~~SCP~~ shall be informed, in advance, that *Sample* collection involves (or may involve) *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

[Comment to Annex B.3.2: For clarity, the two Sample Collection Personnel(2) SCP may be two (2) DCOs or a DCO and a BCO or a DCO and a Chaperone. The two Sample Collection Personnel(2) SCP shall always be present in the Doping Control Station for Sample Collection Sessions DCS for a SCS involving an Athlete who is a Minor.]

B.3.3 ~~B.3.3~~ The *DCO* has responsibility for *Sample* collection.

B.4 Requirements

B.4.1 ~~B.4.1~~ All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete* being a *Minor*.

B.4.2 ~~B.4.2~~ The *Sample Collection Authority*SCA and the *DCO* shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires as long as such modifications will not compromise the integrity, identity and security of the *Sample*. All such modifications shall be documented.

B.4.3 The preferred venue for all OOC Testing of the Athlete who is a Minor is a location where the presence of an Athlete representative (who is not a Minor) is most likely

to be available for the duration of the SCS, e.g., a training venue.

B.4.4 **B.4.3** Athletes who are *Minors* should be notified in the presence of an *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) and should also be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire Sample Collection Session SCS.

[Comment to Annex B.4.3: It is recommended that an Athlete who is a Minor be accompanied by an Athlete representative. Reasonable efforts should be made by the Sample Collection Personnel SCP to encourage the Athlete who is a Minor to have an Athlete representative throughout the Sample Collection Session SCS and to assist the Athlete in locating one. In situations where the Athlete is unable to locate a representative then two Sample Collection Personnel (2) SCP shall always accompany the Athlete until their Sample Collection Session SCS is completed, however, if an Athlete representative is located and present with the Athlete, the second Sample Collection Personnel SCP is not required to accompany the Athlete with the exception of when the Athlete is ready to provide a Sample in accordance with the procedures outlined in Annex B.4.5. [In addition, the virtual connection of a representative in relation to the notification process may also be established in accordance with procedures outlined in the Comment to Annex B.4.4.]

B.4.5 Should an Athlete who is a Minor decline to have a representative present during the collection of a Sample, this does not invalidate the Test but shall be clearly documented by the DCO and two (2) SCP shall always accompany the Athlete until their SCS is completed. Any follow-up action taken by the DCO and/or Chaperone to encourage and assist the Athlete in locating a representative should also be documented.

[Comment to Annex B.4.5: If a representative is not able to be physically present at the location where the Athlete has been requested to provide a Sample but is available to participate in the sample collection process virtually, the Athlete may connect virtually to their representative using their mobile device using a two-way video and/or audio connection. The representative and/or the Athlete are not permitted to record the SCS. The DCO shall document on the Doping Control form the full name of the representative, and relationship to the Athlete. Any issues with the virtual connection shall not invalidate the Test.]

B.4.6 **B.4.5** The representative of the Athlete who is a Minor, if present (in-person or virtually), shall only observe the DCO/Chaperone during witnessing the passing of the urine Sample, unless requested by the Athlete who is a Minor to observe the passing of the urine Sample directly. The second member of the Sample Collection Personnel SCP shall only observe the DCO/Chaperone witnessing the passing of the urine Sample and shall not directly observe the passing of the Sample.

B.4.6 The preferred venue for all *Out-of-Competition Testing* of the Athlete who is a Minor is a location where the presence of an Athlete representative (who is not a Minor) is most likely to be available for the duration of the Sample Collection Session, e.g., a training venue.

ANNEX C—COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES

C.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* urine *Sample* in a manner that ensures:

- a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and Sample Collection PersonnelSCP are not compromised;
- b) The *Sample* meets the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis. Failure of a *Sample* to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the *Sample* for analysis. The determination of a *Sample*'s suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant Laboratory, in consultation with the Testing AuthorityTA for the Sample Collection SessionSCS in question.

*[Comment to Annex C.1 (b): The measurements taken in the field for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis are preliminary ~~in nature~~, to assess whether the Sample meets the requirements for analysis. It is possible there could be discrepancies between the field readings and the final Laboratory readings due to the precision of the Laboratory equipment. The Laboratory reading will be considered final, and such discrepancies (if any) shall not constitute a basis for Athletes to seek to invalidate or otherwise challenge an Adverse Analytical Finding*AAF*.]*

- c) ~~the~~The *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated, or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d) ~~the~~The *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; ~~and~~
- e) ~~the~~The *Sample* is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit; ~~and~~
- f) The gender of the DCO/Chaperone witnessing the passing of a Sample is either:
 - i) the same as the sport gender of the Athlete; or
 - ii) man or woman as declared by the Athlete during the SCS, if the sport gender of the Athlete is not specified in the applicable sports rules.

C.2 Scope

The collection of a urine *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the *Athlete's* Sample Collection SessionSCS.

C.3 Responsibility

- C.3.1 ~~C.3.1~~ The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed.
- C.3.2 ~~C.3.2~~ The DCO/Chaperone has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine *Sample*.

C.4 Requirements

- C.4.1 ~~C.4.1~~ The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of the requirements of the

Sample Collection Session~~SCS~~, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A — Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B — Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

C.4.2 ~~C.4.2~~ The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered a choice of Sample collection vessels for collecting the Sample. If the nature of an *Athlete*'s impairment requires that ~~they~~the Athlete must use additional or other equipment as provided for in Annex A — Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments, the DCO shall inspect that equipment to ensure that it will not affect the integrity, identity or security of the Sample.

[\[Comment to Annex C.4.2: For further guidance on additional or other equipment that Athletes with an impairment may use as part of the Sample collection process, please see the IST Guideline - Sample Collection.\]](#)

C.4.3 ~~C.4.3~~ When the *Athlete* selects a collection vessel, and for selection of all other Sample Collection Equipment that directly holds the urine Sample, the DCO will instruct the *Athlete* to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact, and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Session~~SCS~~. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the urine Sample collection, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

C.4.4 ~~C.4.4~~ The *Athlete* shall retain control of the collection vessel, and any Sample provided until the Sample (or partial Sample) is sealed, unless assistance is required by reason of an *Athlete*'s impairment as provided for in Annex A — Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments. Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any *Athlete* by the *Athlete*'s representative or Sample Collection Personnel~~SCP~~ during the Sample Collection Session~~SCS~~ where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.

C.4.5 ~~C.4.5~~ The DCO/Chaperone who witnesses the passing of the Sample shall be ~~of~~ the same gender as the *Athlete* providing the Sample and where applicable, based on the sport gender of ~~the Event~~ the *Athlete* ~~competed in~~.

C.4.5.1 Where the sport gender of the Athlete is not specified under the applicable sport rules, i.e., in 'open' or mixed gender categories, the Athlete shall declare upon arrival at the DCS their sport gender. If the Athlete is not aware of their sport gender, they will be asked to declare the preferred gender of the SCP who will witness the passing of their Sample (i.e., man or woman). The Athlete's declaration of preferred gender of SCP shall be considered final and recorded by the DCO for use in planning any future SCS.

C.4.6 ~~C.4.6~~ The DCO/Chaperone shall, where practicable, ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes their hands with water only prior to the provision of the Sample or wears suitable (e.g., disposable) gloves during provision of the Sample.

C.4.7 **C.4.7** The DCO/Chaperone and Athlete shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a Sample.

C.4.8 **C.4.8** The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure an unobstructed view of the Sample leaving the Athlete's body and shall continue to observe the Sample after provision until the Sample is securely sealed. ~~In order to~~ ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the Athlete passing ~~of~~ the Sample, the DCO/Chaperone shall instruct the Athlete to remove or adjust any clothing which restricts the DCO's/Chaperone's clear view of Sample provision.

C.4.9 **C.4.9** The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that urine passed by the Athlete is collected in the collection vessel to its maximum capacity and thereafter the Athlete is encouraged to fully empty their bladder into the toilet. The DCO shall verify, in full view of the Athlete, that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided.

C.4.10 **C.4.10** Where the volume of urine provided by the Athlete is insufficient, the DCO shall follow the partial Sample collection procedure set out in Annex ~~E~~D - Urine Samples - Insufficient Volume.

C.4.11 **C.4.11** Once the volume of urine provided by the Athlete is sufficient, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to select a Sample collection kit containing A and B bottles or containers in accordance with Annex C.4.3.

C.4.12 **C.4.12** Once a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the Athlete shall check that all Sample code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the Athlete or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another kit in accordance with Annex C.4.3. ~~The DCO~~ This shall ~~record~~ be recorded by the matter DCO.

C.4.13 **C.4.13** The Athlete shall pour the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis into the B bottle or container (to a minimum of 30 mL), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the A bottle or container (to a minimum of 60 mL). The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. If more than the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided, the DCO shall ensure that the Athlete fills the A bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. Should there still be urine remaining, the DCO shall ensure that the Athlete fills the B bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The DCO shall instruct the Athlete to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the DCO to test the residual urine in accordance with Annex C.4.15.

C.4.14 **C.4.14** The Athlete shall then seal the A and B bottles or containers as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the Athlete, that the bottles or containers have been properly sealed.

C.4.15 **C.4.15** The DCO shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the Sample has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the DCO's field reading indicates that the Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, then the DCO shall follow Annex F—E - Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

C.4.16 **C.4.16** Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles or containers have been sealed, and the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Annex C.4.15.

C.4.17 **C.4.17** The Athlete shall be given the option of witnessing the discarding of any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis.

ANNEX D – COLLECTION OF VENOUS BLOOD SAMPLES

D.1 Objective

To collect an Athlete's blood Sample by venipuncture in a manner that ensures:

- a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably qualified Person, so that the health and safety of the Athlete and Sample Collection Personnel are not compromised;
- b) The Sample is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines and requirements defined by the Laboratory;
- c) The Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d) The Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and
- e) The Sample is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

D.2 Scope

The requirements of this Annex apply to venous blood Samples collected for the purposes of specific analysis and/or all modules of the Athlete Biological Passport. The collection of a venous blood Sample begins with ensuring the Athlete is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with properly storing the Sample prior to transport to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Sample.

{Comment to D.2: Additional requirements applicable only to whole blood Samples collected for the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport are contained in Annex I – Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Athlete Biological Passport Samples and, requirements for dried blood spot Samples are contained in Annex J – Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples.}

D.3 Responsibility

D.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that:

- a) Each Sample is properly collected, identified and sealed; and
- b) All Samples have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines.

D.3.2 The BCO has the responsibility for collecting the blood Sample, answering related questions during the provision of the Sample, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session.

D.4 Requirements

D.4.1 Procedures involving blood shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

D.4.2 ~~Blood Sample Collection Equipment~~ shall consist of:

- ~~a) Collection tube(s); and/or~~
- ~~b) A and B bottles/containers for the secure transportation of collection tube(s); and/or~~
- ~~c) Unique labels for collection tube(s) with a Sample code number; and/or~~
- ~~d) Such other types of equipment to be used in connection with the collection of blood as set out in Article 6.3.4 and WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection.~~

D.4.3 ~~The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is properly notified of the requirements of the Sample collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for Athletes with Impairments.~~

D.4.4 ~~The DCO/Chaperone and Athlete shall proceed to the area where the Sample will be provided.~~

D.4.5 ~~The DCO/BCO shall ensure the Athlete is offered comfortable conditions and shall instruct the Athlete to remain in an upright, stationary seated position with feet on the floor for at least 10 minutes prior to providing a blood Sample. If the Athlete's feet cannot reach the floor and/or the Athlete's impairment does not allow feet on the floor, the Athlete shall remain in an upright, stationary seated position.~~

D.4.6 ~~The DCO/BCO shall instruct the Athlete to select the Sample Collection Equipment required for collecting the Sample and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and any seals are intact. If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the Athlete is not satisfied with any equipment and no other is available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the Athlete that all of the available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the Sample Collection Session. If the DCO agrees with the Athlete that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the blood Sample collection, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.~~

D.4.7 ~~When a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the Athlete shall check that all Sample code numbers match and that this Sample code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the Doping Control form. If the Athlete or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another kit. The DCO shall record the matter. If the collection tube(s) are not pre-labelled, the DCO/BCO shall label them with a unique Sample code number prior to the blood being drawn and the Athlete shall check that the code numbers match.~~

D.4.8 ~~The BCO shall assess the most suitable location for venipuncture that is unlikely to adversely affect the Athlete or their performance. This should be the non-dominant arm, unless the BCO assesses the other arm to be more suitable. The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab and, if required apply a tourniquet. The BCO shall take the blood Sample from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the venipuncture has been made.~~

D.4.9 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the Sample analysis to be performed, as set out in WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection.

D.4.10 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the Athlete at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three (3) attempts in total. Should all three (3) attempts fail to produce a sufficient amount of blood, then the BCO shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the blood Sample collection and record the reasons for terminating.

D.4.11 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s).

D.4.12 The BCO shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the Sample Collection Session in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

D.4.13 After the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO shall remove the tube from the holder and homogenize the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three (3) times. The Athlete shall remain in the blood collection area and observe their Sample until it is sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

D.4.14 The Athlete shall seal their Sample into a Tamper Evident kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the Athlete, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The Athlete and the BCO/DCO shall sign the Doping Control form.

D.4.15 The sealed Sample shall be stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the Doping Control Station to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Sample.

D.4.16 Blood Samples shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 and WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection. The transport procedure is the responsibility of the DCO. Blood Samples shall be transported in a device that maintains the integrity of Samples over time, in a cool and constant environment, measured by a temperature data logger notwithstanding changes in external temperature. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a method authorized by the Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority.

ANNEX E – URINE SAMPLES – URINE SAMPLES - INSUFFICIENT VOLUME

D.1 E.1 Objective

To ensure that where a Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is not provided, appropriate procedures are followed.

D.2 E.2 Scope

The procedure begins with informing the *Athlete* that the Sample ~~that~~ they have provided is not of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis and ends with the *Athlete*'s provision of a Sample of sufficient volume.

D.3 E.3 Responsibility

The DCO has the responsibility for declaring the Sample volume insufficient and for collecting the additional Sample(s) to obtain a combined Sample of sufficient volume.

D.4 E.4 Requirements

D.4.1 E.4.1 If the Sample collected is of insufficient volume, the DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that a further Sample shall be collected to meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis requirements.

D.4.2 E.4.2 The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select partial Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with Annex C.4.3.

D.4.3 E.4.3 The DCO shall then instruct the *Athlete* to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient Sample into the new container (unless the Sample Collection Authority SCA's procedures permit retention of the insufficient Sample in the original collection vessel) and seal it by using a partial Sample sealing system, as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the container (or original collection vessel, if applicable) has been properly sealed.

D.4.4 E.4.4 The DCO shall record the partial Sample number and the volume of the insufficient Sample on the *Doping Control* form and confirm its accuracy with the *Athlete*. The DCO shall retain control of the sealed partial Sample.

D.4.5 E.4.5 While waiting to provide an additional Sample, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate in accordance with Article 7.3.3.

D.4.6 E.4.6 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional Sample, the procedures for collection of the Sample shall be repeated as prescribed in Annex C - Collection of Urine Samples, until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional Sample(s).

D.4.7 E.4.7 Following each Sample provided, the DCO and *Athlete* shall check the integrity

of the seal(s) on the container(s) containing the previously provided partial *Sample(s)*. Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) ~~will shall~~ be recorded by the DCO and investigated according to Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the *International Standard for Results Management*. The DCO may request that the Athlete to provide an additional *Sample* ~~is collected from the Athlete~~. A refusal to provide a further an additional *Sample* if requested, where the minimum requirements for *Sample* collection volume are not met, shall be recorded by the DCO and dealt with as a potential Failure to Comply in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

D.4.8 **E.4.8**–The DCO shall then direct the *Athlete* to break the seal(s) and combine the *Samples*, ensuring that additional *Samples* are added in the order they were collected to the original partial *Sample* until, ~~as a minimum~~, the requirement for Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is met.

D.4.9 **E.4.9**–The DCO and the *Athlete* shall then continue with Annex C.4.12 or Annex C.4.14 as appropriate.

ANNEX ~~F~~E: URINE SAMPLES THAT DO NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENT FOR SUITABLE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR ANALYSIS

E.1 ~~F.1~~ Objective

To ensure that when the urine Sample does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, appropriate procedures are followed.

E.2 ~~F.2~~ Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO informing the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* is required and ends with the collection of a *Sample* that meets the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, or appropriate follow-up action by the Testing AuthorityTA if required.

E.3 ~~F.3~~ Responsibility

E.3.1 ~~F.3.1~~ The Sample Collection AuthoritySCA is responsible for establishing procedures to ensure that a suitable *Sample* is collected, if the original *Sample* collected does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

E.3.2 ~~F.3.2~~ The DCO is responsible for collecting additional *Samples* until a suitable *Sample* is obtained.

E.4 ~~F.4~~ Requirements

E.4.1 ~~F.4.1~~ The DCO shall determine that the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis have not been met.

E.4.2 ~~F.4.2~~ The DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that they are required to provide a further *Sample*.

E.4.3 ~~F.4.3~~ While waiting to provide a further *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and shall be advised not to hydrate, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*. In appropriate circumstances, further hydration after the provision of an unsuitable *Sample* may be pursued as a violation of *Code Article 2.5*.

[Comment to ~~F~~Annex E.4.3: It is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. Sample Collection PersonnelSCP shall advise the Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel as appropriate of this requirement at the time of notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete's first Sample. If the Athlete's first Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, they shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided.]

E.4.4 ~~F.4.4~~ When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the DCO shall repeat the procedures for *Sample* collection set out in Annex C ~~—~~ Collection of Urine Samples.

E.4.5 ~~F.4.5~~ The DCO shall continue to collect additional *Samples* until the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean it is impossible to continue with the Sample Collection SessionSCS. Such exceptional circumstances shall be

documented accordingly by the DCO.

[Comment to FAnnex E.4.5: Sample Collection Authorities and DCOs should ensure they have adequate equipment to comply with the requirements of Annex FE. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such additional Sample(s) with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. The Testing AuthorityTA may specify procedures to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to continue with the Sample Collection SessionSCS.]

- E.4.6 ~~F.4.6~~ The DCO shall record that all the Samples collected belong to a single Athlete and the order in which the Samples were provided.
- E.4.7 ~~F.4.7~~ The DCO shall then continue with the Sample Collection SessionSCS in accordance with Annex C.4.17.
- E.4.8 ~~F.4.8~~ The DCO shall send to the Laboratory for analysis all Samples which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- E.4.9 ~~F.4.9~~ When two (2) Samples are collected from an Athlete, during the same Sample Collection SessionSCS, both Samples shall be analyzed by the Laboratory. In cases where three (3) or more Samples are collected during the same Sample Collection SessionSCS, the Laboratory shall prioritize and analyze the first and the subsequent collected Sample with the highest specific gravity, as recorded on the Doping Control form. The Laboratory, in conjunction with the Testing AuthorityTA, may determine if the other Samples need to be analyzed.

ANNEX G – SAMPLE COLLECTION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

G.1 Objective

To ensure that Sample Collection Personnel have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct Sample Collection Sessions.

G.2 Scope

Sample Collection Personnel requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for Sample Collection Personnel and end with the provision of identifiable accreditation.

G.3 Responsibility

The Sample Collection Authority has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex.

G.4 Requirements – Qualifications and Training

G.4.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall:

- a)** Determine the necessary competence, eligibility and qualification requirements for the positions of DCO, Chaperone and BCO; and
- b)** Develop duty statements for all Sample Collection Personnel that outline their respective responsibilities. As a minimum:
 - i)** Sample Collection Personnel shall not be Minors; and
 - ii)** BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein.

G.4.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that Sample Collection Personnel sign an agreement dealing with conflicts of interest, confidentiality and code of conduct.

G.4.3 Sample Collection Personnel shall not be appointed to a Sample Collection Session where they have an interest in the outcome of a Sample Collection Session. At a minimum, Sample Collection Personnel are deemed to have such an interest if they are:

- a)** Involved in the participation or administration of the sport at the level for which Testing is being conducted;
- b)** Related to, or involved in the personal affairs of, any Athlete who might provide a Sample at that Sample Collection Session;
- c)** Have family members actively involved in the daily activities of the sport at the level for which Testing is being conducted (e.g., administration, coaching, training, officiating, competitor, medical);
- d)** Are engaged in business with, have a financial interest in or personal stake in a sport that has Athletes who are subject to Testing;

- e) Are drawing or likely to draw personal and/or professional gain or advantage directly or indirectly from a third party due to their own decisions taken in the fulfillment of their official functions; and/or
- f) Appear to have private or personal interests that detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner.

G.4.4 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system that ensures that Sample Collection Personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

G.4.4.1 The training program for BCOs shall include, as a minimum, studies of all relevant requirements of the Testing process and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings.

G.4.4.2 The training program for DCOs shall include, as a minimum:

- a) Comprehensive theoretical training in those Doping Control activities relevant to the DCO position;
- b) Observation of all Sample Collection Session activities that are the responsibility of the DCO as set out in this International Standard for Testing and Investigations, preferably on-site; and
- c) The satisfactory performance of one complete Sample Collection Session on-site under observation by a qualified DCO or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of a urine Sample shall not be included in the on-site observations.

G.4.4.3 The training program for Chaperones shall include all relevant requirements of the Sample Collection Session including but not limited to situations dealing with Failure to Comply, Athletes who are Minors and/or Athletes with impairments.

G.4.4.4 A Sample Collection Authority that collects Samples from Athletes who are of a different nationality to its Sample Collection Personnel (e.g., at an International Event or in an Out-of-Competition context) should ensure that such Sample Collection Personnel are adequately trained to carry out their duties in respect of such Athletes.

G.4.4.5 The Sample Collection Authority shall maintain records of education, training, skills and experience of all Sample Collection Personnel.

G.5 Requirements – Accreditation, Re-Accreditation and Delegation

G.5.1 The Sample Collection Authority shall establish a system for accrediting and re-accrediting Sample Collection Personnel.

G.5.2 The Sample Collection Authority shall ensure that Sample Collection Personnel have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements of this International Standard for Testing and Investigations (including, where G.4.4.4 applies, in relation to the collection of Samples from Athletes who are of a different nationality than the Sample Collection Personnel) before granting accreditation.

G.5.3 Accreditation shall only be valid for a maximum of two (2) years. Sample Collection Personnel shall be subject to an assessment (theoretical and/or practical) before being re-accredited and shall be required to repeat a full training program if they have not participated in Sample collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation.

G.5.4 Only Sample Collection Personnel who have an accreditation recognized by the Sample Collection Authority shall be authorized to conduct Sample collection activities on behalf of the Sample Collection Authority.

G.5.5 The Sample Collection Authority shall develop a system to monitor the performance of Sample Collection Personnel during the period of accreditation, including defining and implementing criteria for revoking accreditation.

G.5.6 DCOs may personally perform any activities involved in the Sample Collection Session, with the exception of blood collection unless particularly qualified, or they may direct a Chaperone to perform specified activities that fall within the scope of the Chaperone's authorized duties as determined by the Sample Collection Authority.

[Comment to G.5.6: Due to the absence of venipuncture during dried blood spot collection, in many jurisdictions, dried blood spot Samples may be collected by a DCO without the need for a specialized BCO if standard precautions in healthcare settings are followed and the DCO is suitably trained in accordance with Annex J.3.]

ANNEX H – EVENT TESTING

H.1 Objective

To ensure there is a procedure to follow when a request is made by an *Anti-Doping Organization* for permission to conduct *Testing* at an *Event* where they have been unable to reach agreement on such *Testing* with the ruling body of the *Event*. WADA's objective in considering such requests is to:

- a) Encourage collaboration and coordination between different *Anti-Doping Organizations* to optimize the effectiveness of their respective *Testing* programs;
- b) Ensure that each *Anti-Doping Organization*'s responsibilities are properly managed; and
- c) Avoid creating operational disturbance and harassment for *Athletes*.

H.2 Scope

The procedure starts with the *Anti-Doping Organization* that is not responsible for initiating or directing *Testing* at an *Event* contacting the ruling body of the *Event* in writing to seek permission to conduct *Testing* and ends with WADA issuing a decision as to who shall be responsible to conduct *Testing* at the *Event*.

H.3 Responsibility

Both *Anti-Doping Organizations* seeking permission to conduct *Testing* at an *Event* and the ruling body of the *Event* should collaborate and where possible coordinate *Testing* at the *Event*. However, if this is not possible, then both *Anti-Doping Organizations* are required to submit their reasonings to WADA within the timeframes outlined. WADA then has the responsibility of reviewing the circumstances and issuing a decision in accordance with the procedures set out in this Annex.

H.4 Requirements

Any *Anti-Doping Organization* that is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* in accordance with Code Article 5.3.2, but which nevertheless desires to conduct *Testing* at such *Event* shall, prior to contacting WADA, request such permission from the ruling body of the *Event* in written form with full supporting reasons.

H.4.1 Such request shall be sent to the ruling body at least thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the *Event* (i.e., thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the *In-Competition* period as defined by the rules of the International Federation in charge of that sport).

H.4.2 If the ruling body refuses or does not respond within seven (7) days from receipt of the request, the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization* may send to WADA (with a copy to the ruling body) a written request with full supporting reasons, a clear description of the situation, and all the relevant correspondence between the ruling body and the requesting *Anti-Doping Organization*. Such request must be received by WADA no later than twenty-one (21) days prior to the beginning of the *Event*.

~~H.4.3 Upon receipt of such request, WADA will immediately ask the ruling body for its position on the request and the grounds for its refusal. The ruling body shall send WADA an answer within seven (7) days of receipt of WADA's request.~~

~~H.4.4 Upon receipt by WADA of the ruling body's answer, or if no answer is provided by the ruling body within the seven (7) days, WADA will render a reasoned decision within the next seven (7) days. In making its decision, WADA will consider, amongst others, the following:~~

- ~~a) The Test Distribution Plan for the Event, including the number and type of Testing planned for the Event;~~
- ~~b) The menu of Prohibited Substances for which the Samples collected will be analyzed;~~
- ~~c) The overall anti-doping program applied in the sport;~~
- ~~d) The logistical issues that would be created by allowing the requesting Anti-Doping Organization to conduct Testing at the Event;~~
- ~~e) Any other grounds submitted by the requesting Anti-Doping Organization and/or the ruling body refusing such Testing; and~~
- ~~f) Any other available information that WADA considers relevant.~~

~~H.4.5 If an Anti-Doping Organization who is not the ruling body for an Event in the country in which the Event is being hosted, has or receives intelligence regarding potential doping by an Athlete(s) who is due to compete at the Event, the Anti-Doping Organization shall share the intelligence with the ruling body of the Event as soon as possible. If no Testing is planned by the ruling body for the Event and the Anti-Doping Organization is in a position to conduct Testing itself, the ruling body for the Event shall assess whether it or the Anti-Doping Organization can conduct Testing regardless of whether the intelligence is provided by the Anti-Doping Organization within the thirty five (35) day period preceding the Event. If the ruling body of the Event fails to engage with the Anti-Doping Organization that provided the intelligence or decides it is not able to conduct Testing itself or does not authorize the Anti-Doping Organization to conduct Testing at the Event, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall notify WADA immediately.~~

~~H.4.6 If WADA decides that permission for Testing at the Event should be granted, either as requested by the requesting Anti-Doping Organization or as proposed by WADA, WADA may give the ruling body the possibility of conducting such Testing, unless WADA judges that this is not realistic and/or appropriate in the circumstances.~~

[Comment to Annex E: Specific gravity is a measurement of the relative density of urine compared to water. The minimum levels of specific gravity and minimum volumes of urine set out in this International Standard are to ensure that the Laboratory receives Samples that are suitable for the analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods listed on the Prohibited List.]

ANNEX I – COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF BLOOD ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT: COLLECTION OF BLOOD SAMPLES

F.1 I.1 Objective

F.1.1 To collect an Athlete's blood Sample ~~by venipuncture~~, intended for use in connection with the measurement of ~~individual~~ Athlete blood variables within the ~~framework of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport program~~, in a manner appropriate for such use. The requirements of this Annex are additional requirements to those contained in Annex D – ~~Collection of Venous Blood Samples~~ in a manner that ensures:

I.2 Requirements

I.2.1 Planning shall consider the Athlete's whereabouts information to ensure Sample collection does

- a)** Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably qualified Person, so that the health and safety of the Athlete and SCP are not compromised;
- b)** The Sample is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines and requirements defined by the Laboratory;
- c)** The Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d)** The Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and
- e)** The Sample is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

F.2 Scope

The requirements of this Annex apply to blood Samples collected for the purposes of specific analysis and/or all modules of the ABP. The collection of a blood Sample begins with ensuring the Athlete is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with the requirements for storing and transport of the Sample to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Sample.

[Comment to Annex F.2: Additional requirements applicable only to blood Samples collected for the ABP are contained in Annex G - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport and requirements for DBS Samples are contained in Annex H - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples.]

F.3 Responsibility

F.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that:

- a)** Each Sample is properly collected, identified, and sealed; and;
- b)** All Samples have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the

relevant analytical guidelines.

c) If a blood sample is to be collected in a serum tube from the Athlete, Sample collection shall not occur within ~~twosixty (260) hours~~minutes of the Athlete's training, participation in Competition or other similar physical activity. If the Athlete has trained or competed less than ~~twosixty (260) hours~~minutes before the time the Athlete has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated Sample Collection PersonnelSCP shall ~~chaperone~~keep the Athlete under direct observation until this ~~two-hour~~60-minute period has elapsed. The DCO shall document on the IST Template - Blood Collection Supplementary Report Form whether the Athlete was engaged in any type of physical activity prior to Sample collection and if so record that the Athlete waited the required sixty (60) minutes prior to Sample collection. This information shall be made available to the Laboratory.

I.2.2 If the Sample was collected within two (2) hours of training or Competition, the nature, duration and intensity of the exertion shall be recorded by the DCO to make this information available to the APMU.

I.2.3 Although a single blood Sample is sufficient within the framework of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport, it is recommended to collect an additional (B) Sample for a possible subsequent analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in whole blood (e.g., detection of homologous blood transfusion (HBT) and/or erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs)).

I.2.4 For Out-of-Competition Testing, A and B urine Samples should be collected together with the blood Athlete Biological Passport Sample(s) in order to permit Analytical Testing for ERAs unless otherwise justified by a specific intelligent Testing strategy.

[Comment to I.2.4: WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection reflect these protocols and include practical information on the integration of Athlete Biological Passport Testing into "traditional" Testing activities. A table has been included within WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection that identifies which particular timelines for delivery are appropriate when combining particular types of analysis (e.g., blood Athlete Biological Passport and growth hormone (GH), blood Athlete Biological Passport and HBT, etc.), and which types of Samples may be suited for simultaneous transport.]

I.2.5 The Sample shall be refrigerated from its collection until its analysis with the exception of when the Sample is analyzed immediately following collection. The storage procedure is the DCO's responsibility.

I.2.6 The storage and transport device shall be capable of maintaining blood Athlete Biological Passport Samples at a cool temperature during storage. Whole blood Samples shall not be allowed to freeze at any time. In choosing the storage and transport device, the DCO shall take into account the time of storage, the number of Samples to be stored in the device and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures). The storage device shall be one of the following:

[Comment to Annex F.3.1 c): Part of the sixty (60) minute wait includes the Athlete sitting in an upright stationary position with their feet on the floor for at least ten (10) minutes as outlined in Article F.4.6. The sixty (60) minute wait does not apply to whole blood Samples collected in EDTA tubes that will not be analyzed for the Hematological Module of the ABP.]

F.3.2 The BCO has the responsibility for collecting the blood *Sample*, answering related questions during the provision of the *Sample*, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the SCS.

F.4 Requirements

F.4.1 Procedures involving blood collection shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

F.4.2 Blood *Sample* Collection Equipment shall consist of:

- a) Refrigerator; EDTA or serum collection tube(s); and/or
- b) Insulated cool box; An A bottle or A and B bottles/containers for the secure transportation of collection tube(s); and/or
- c) Isetherm bag; or Unique labels for collection tube(s) with a *Sample* code number; and/or
- d) Any other device that possesses the capabilities mentioned above. Such other types of equipment to be used in connection with the collection of blood as set out in Article 6.3.4 and the IST Guideline - *Sample* Collection.

I.2.7

F.4.3 A temperature data logger shall be used to record the temperature from the collection to the analysis of the *blood Sample* ~~except when the *Sample* is analyzed immediately following collection~~. The temperature data logger shall be able to:

- a) Record the temperature in degrees Celsius at least once per minute;
- b) Record time in GMT;
- c) Report the temperature profile over time in text format with one line per measurement following the format "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM T"; and;
- d) Have a unique ID of at least six characters.

I.2.8 ~~Following notification~~

[Comment to Annex F.4.3: Before starting the Athlete that they have been selected for Sample collection and following the DCO/BCO's explanation of the Athlete's rights and responsibilities in the Sample collection process, the DCO/BCO shall ask shall start the temperature data logger and place it in the storage device outlined in Annex F.4.18.]

F.4.4 The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is properly notified of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for Athletes with Impairments.

F.4.5 The DCO/Chaperone and Athlete shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.

F.4.6 The DCO/BCO shall ensure the Athlete is offered comfortable conditions and shall

instruct the Athlete to remain still, in an upright, stationary seated position, with feet on the floor for at least ten (10) minutes prior to providing a blood Sample. If the Athlete's feet cannot reach the floor and/or the Athlete's impairment does not allow feet on the floor, the Athlete shall remain in an upright, stationary seated position.

[Comment to [I.2.8 Annex F.4.6](#): The Athlete shall not stand up or lay down at any time during the ten (10) minutes prior to Sample collection. To have the Athlete seated during ten (10) minutes in a waiting room and then to call the Athlete into a blood collection room is not acceptablepermitted. Athletes who use a wheelchair may remain in their chair in an upright and stationary seated position.]

I.2.9 The DCO/BCO shall collect and record the following additional information on an Athlete Biological Passport supplementary form, Athlete Biological Passport specific Doping Control form or other related report form to be signed by the Athlete and the DCO/BCO:

- a) Has the Athlete been seated for at least ten (10) minutes with their feet on the floor prior to blood collection, as per Annex I.2.8?
- b) Was the Sample collected immediately following at least three (3) consecutive days of an intensive endurance Competition, such as a stage race in cycling?
- c) Has the Athlete had a training session or Competition in the two (2) hours prior to the blood collection?
- d) Did the Athlete train, compete or reside at an altitude greater than 1,500 meters within the prior two (2) weeks? If so, or if in doubt, the name and location of the place where the Athlete had been, and the dates and the duration of their stay shall be recorded. The estimated altitude shall be entered, if known.
- e) Did the Athlete use any form of altitude simulation such as a hypoxic tent, mask, etc. during the prior two (2) weeks? If so, as much information as possible on the type of device and the manner in which it was used (e.g., frequency, duration, intensity) should be recorded.
- f) Did the Athlete receive any blood transfusion(s) during the prior three (3) months? Was there any blood loss due to accident, pathology or donation in the prior three (3) months? If so, the estimated volume should be recorded.
- g) Has the Athlete been exposed to any extreme environmental conditions during the last two (2) hours prior to blood collection, including any sessions in any artificial heat environment, such as a sauna? If so, the details should be recorded.

I.2.10 The DCO/BCO shall start the temperature data logger and place it in the storage device. It is important to start recording the temperature before Sample collection.

I.2.11 The storage device shall be located in the Doping Control Station and shall be kept secure.

I.2.12 The DCO/BCO instructs the Athlete to select the Sample Collection Equipment in accordance with Annex D.4.6 and continue the Sample Collection Session in accordance with Annex D.4.7.

I.3 The Sample Collection Procedure

I.3.1

F.4.7 The DCO/BCO shall instruct the Athlete to select the *Sample* Collection Equipment required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and any seals are intact. If the Athlete is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the Athlete is not satisfied with any equipment and no other is available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the Athlete that all of the available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to proceed with the SCS. If the DCO agrees with the Athlete that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the blood *Sample* collection, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

F.4.8 When a Sample collection kit has been selected, the DCO/BCO and the Athlete shall check that all Sample code numbers match and that this Sample code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the Athlete or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the Athlete to choose another kit. This shall be recorded by the DCO. If the collection tube(s) are not pre-labelled, the DCO/BCO shall label them with a unique Sample code number prior to the blood being drawn and the Athlete shall check that the code numbers match.

F.4.9 The BCO shall assess the most suitable location for collecting the *Sample* that is unlikely to adversely affect the Athlete or their performance. This should be the non-dominant arm, unless the BCO assesses the other arm to be more suitable. The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab and, if required apply a tourniquet. The BCO shall take the blood *Sample* from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the collection has started.

F.4.10 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the *Sample* analysis to be performed, as set out in the IST Guideline - *Sample Collection*.

F.4.11 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the Athlete at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three (3) attempts in total. Should all three (3) attempts fail to produce a sufficient amount of blood, then the BCO shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the blood *Sample* collection and record the reasons for terminating.

F.4.12 After the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO shall remove the tube from the holder and homogenize the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three (3) times.

F.4.13 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s) and the Athlete shall remain in the blood collection area and observe their *Sample* until it is sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

F.4.14 The BCO shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the SCS in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

F.4.15 The Athlete shall seal their *Sample* into a Tamper Evident kit as directed by the

DCO. In full view of the Athlete, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory.
The Athlete and the BCO/DCO shall sign the Doping Control form.

F.4.16 The sealed Sample shall be stored in a cool and constant environment in a device located within the DCS that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the DCS to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Sample.

F.4.17 Blood Samples shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 and the IST Guideline - Sample Collection. The transport procedure is the responsibility of the DCO. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a method authorized by the TA or SCA.

F.4.18 The storage and transport device(s) shall be capable of maintaining the integrity of blood Samples at a cool and constant temperature over time, measured by a temperature data logger during storage and transportation notwithstanding changes in external temperature. B\blood Samples shall not be allowed to freeze at any time.

[Comment to Annex F.4.18: The temperature data logger measures the temperature within the storage and transport device it does not measure the actual temperature of the blood Sample. Therefore, it may be possible that a temperature logger records temperatures below zero without the sample freezing.]

In choosing the storage and transport device(s), the DCO shall take into account the time of storage, the number of Samples to be stored in the device and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures). The storage device shall be one of the following:

- a) Refrigerator;
- b) Insulated cool box;
- c) Isotherm bag; or
- d) Any other device that possesses the capabilities mentioned above.]

ANNEX G: COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF BLOOD SAMPLES FOR THE ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT

G.1 Objective

To collect an Athlete's blood Sample, intended for use in connection with the measurement of Athlete blood variables within the ABP program, in a manner appropriate for such use.

G.2 Scope

This Annex describes the requirements for the collection of blood Samples in serum tubes for the Endocrine and Steroidal Modules of the ABP, and the collection of blood Samples in EDTA tubes for the Hematological Module of the ABP. The requirements of this Annex are additional requirements to those contained in Annex F - Collection of Blood Samples.

G.3 General Requirements

G.3.1 The Sample collection procedure for the collection of blood for the purposes of the Athlete Biological Passport ABP is consistent with the procedureprocedures set out in Annex DF.4, including the ten (10) minute (or more) seated period.

I.3.2 ~~The Athlete and the DCO/BCO sign the Doping Control and and use of a temperature data logger.~~

G.3.2 Although a single blood Sample is sufficient within the framework of the ABP, it is recommended to collect an additional Sample (B) for a possible subsequent analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods in blood as outlined in Article 4.6.1.2.2 a).

G.3.3 A and B urine Samples should be collected together with the blood Sample(s) for the ABP in order to permit Analytical Testing for relevant substances (e.g., ERAs or testosterone) and/or confounding factors (e.g., ethanol in the case of the Steroidal Module of the ABP) unless otherwise justified by a specific intelligent Testing strategy.

G.3.4 Test planning shall consider the Athlete's whereabouts information to ensure Sample collection does not occur within sixty (60) minutes of the Athlete's training, participation in Competition or other similar physical activity. If the Athlete has trained or competed less than sixty (60) minutes before the time the Athlete has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated SCP shall chaperone the Athlete until this sixty-minute period has elapsed.

G.3.5 If the Sample was collected within sixty (60) minutes of training or Competition due to exceptional circumstances, the nature, duration and intensity of the exertion shall be recorded by the DCO to make this information available to the APMU.

G.4 Requirements for the Hematological Module of the Athlete Biological Passport supplementary form(s), when applicable.

~~I.3.3 The blood Sample is sealed and deposited in the storage device containing the temperature data logger.~~

~~I.4 Transportation Requirements~~

~~I.4.1 Blood~~

G.4.1 When collecting a whole blood Sample for the Hematological Module of the ABP the DCO/BCO shall ask the Athlete mandatory questions and record this additional information on an IST Template - Blood Collection Supplementary Report Form, or other related report form to be signed by the Athlete and the DCO/BCO.

[Comment to Annex G.4.1: The mandatory questions are contained within the IST Guideline - Operating an Athlete Biological Passport as well as the IST Template - Blood Collection Supplementary Report Form available on WADA's website and in ADAMS. An ADO may contact an Athlete post collection of a whole blood Sample for the Hematological Module of the Athlete Biological Passport to obtain or clarify further information relating to the Athlete's answers to these mandatory questions.]

G.4.2 Whole blood Samples for the Hematological Module of the ABP shall be stored and transported in a device that maintains the integrity of Samples over time, due to changes in external temperature.

~~I.4.2 The transport procedure is the DCO's responsibility. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a Sample Collection Authority authorized transport method.~~

Iaccordance with Article 9 and Annex F.~~4.3~~

G.4.3 The integrity of the Markers used in the ~~hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport~~ Hematological Module of the ABP is guaranteed when the Blood Stability Score (BSS) remains below eighty-five (85), where the BSS is computed as:

$$\text{BSS} = 3 * T + \text{CAT}$$

with CAT being the Collection to Analysis Time (in hours), and T the average Temperature (in degrees Celsius) measured by the data logger between Sample collection and analysis.

G.4.4 ~~I.4.4 Within the framework of the BSS, the following table can be used by the DCO/BCO to estimate the maximal transport time to a Laboratory or ABP Laboratory, called the Collection to Reception Time (CRT), for a given average temperature (T) assuming the Sample is analyzed within twelve (12) hours upon reception by the Laboratory, e.g., if shipped at 4°C, the maximal CRT is sixty (60) h.:~~

T [°C]	CRT [h]
15	27
12	36
10	42

9	45
8	48
7	51
6	54
5	57
4	60

G.4.5 ~~I.4.5~~ The DCO/BCO shall as soon as possible transport the whole blood Sample for the Hematological Module of the ABP to a Laboratory or ABP Laboratory.

G.4.6 ~~I.4.6~~ The Testing Authority or Sample Collection Authority In order to ensure the most effective use of the Hematological Module of the ABP the TA or SCA shall report without delay into ADAMS:

- The *Doping Control* form, as per Article ~~4.9.1 b)~~9.4.1;
- The ~~Athlete Biological Passport~~ supplementary formIST Template - Blood Collection Supplementary Report Form, and/or the additional information specific to the ~~Athlete Biological Passport~~ ABP Sample collected on a related report form; and;
- ~~In the Chain of Custody, the~~The temperature data logger ID (without any time reference) and the time zone of the *Testing* location in GMT.

ANNEX ~~J-H~~: COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF DRIED BLOOD SPOT SAMPLES

H.1 ~~J.1~~ Objective

To collect an Athlete's capillary blood as a ~~dried blood spot~~DBS Sample in a manner that ensures:

- a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally-recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and ~~is collected~~collection by a suitably trained Person, so that the health and safety of the Athlete and ~~Sample Collection Personnel~~SCP are not compromised;
- b) The Sample is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical requirements;
- c) The Sample has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;
- d) The Sample is clearly and accurately identified; and;
- e) The Sample is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

H.2 ~~J.2~~ Scope

The collection of a ~~dried blood spot~~DBS Sample begins with ensuring the Athlete is informed of the Sample collection requirements and ends with ~~properly~~the requirements for storing ~~and transport of~~ the Sample ~~prior to transport~~ to the Laboratory that will be ~~analysing~~analyzing the Sample. ~~Dried blood spot~~DBS Samples are collected by puncture/incision of the skin to access capillary vessels (small blood vessels). One ~~dried blood spot~~DBS Sample consists of a series of small volumes of capillary blood, which are collected within the same ~~Sample Collection Session~~SCS and allowed to dry on an absorbent Sample support.

[Comment to J Annex H.2: In this context, the term "~~dried blood spot~~DBS" refers to a capillary blood Sample that is collected ~~and allowed to dry on~~by puncture/incision of the skin and then deposited directly onto an absorbent Sample support, ~~including~~ and allowed to dry. ~~DBS~~ Samples ~~may be~~ collected by "spotting" capillary blood directly onto ~~a cellulose-based card or other an~~ absorbent Sample support ~~made of, either untreated~~ cellulose or ~~of another material, as well as those collected via~~ synthetic polymer, or using a specific device with ~~an~~ integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s).]

H.3 ~~J.3~~ Responsibility

~~Due to the absence of venipuncture during dried blood spot collection, dried blood spot Samples may be collected by a DCO without the need for a specialized BCO~~

When planning to collect DBS Samples ADOs shall consider the available type of analyses. DBS Sample collections are complementary to existing Sample collections and DBS Sample collections shall not replace the need for urine Sample collections as part of an effective Testing program.

H.3.1 DBS Samples may be collected together with a blood⁵ Sample or in isolation (i.e., without a urine or a blood Sample), however, in accordance with Article 5.3.2 of the International Standard for Laboratories they shall be subject to an Analytical Testing Procedure and not collected for the sole purpose of long term storage or later analysis.

[Comment to Annex H.3.1: Where DBS Samples are collected with urine Samples during the same SCS, the TA may request in advance that the Laboratory shall place the DBS Samples directly in storage (without initial analysis) in accordance with Article 5.3.2.d) of the International Standard for Laboratories.]

H.3.2 TAs that decide to collect DBS Samples in isolation shall be able to demonstrate to WADA their rationale for doing so upon request.

[Comment to Annex H.3.2: DBS Samples, if collected in isolation, on RTP or TP Athletes shall not be counted as part of the minimum number of OOC Test requirements.]

H.3.3 Where local standards and regulatory requirements permit and if standard precautions in healthcare settings are followed, and the DCO is suitably trained. Procedures for dried blood spot collection shall be consistent with local standards and regulatory requirements, DBS Samples may be collected by a DCO without the need for a BCO.

H.3.4 The DCO and/or the BCO have the responsibility for:

- a) Collecting the ~~dried blood spot~~ DBS Sample;
- b) Ensuring that each Sample is properly identified and sealed;
- c) Answering relevant questions during the provision of the Sample;
- d) Properly disposing of ~~dried blood spot~~ DBS sampling equipment that is opened but not used, or used pieces of equipment not sealed with the absorbent Sample support; and;
- e) Properly storing and dispatching each Sample.

H.3.5 J.4 Requirements for Dried Blood Spot DBS Sample Collection Equipment

H.4 The dried blood spot DBS Sample Collection Equipment shall fulfill the following criteria:

- a) Contain a single-use Sample collection device (~~e.g., disposable lancets to be used in conjunction with cellulose cards, devices with integrated microneedle(s)/microlance(s) that meets the requirements in Article 6.3.4 j)~~ for the puncture/incision and collection of capillary blood at the fingertip and/or from the upper arm (alternative puncture/incision sites ~~of punctures~~ may be authorized for Athletes with physical impairments, if required);
- b) ~~The "A" and "B" absorbent Sample support shall allow the collection of distinct "A" and "B" spots (or equivalent) with a minimum total of approximately 40 μ L of capillary blood in the "A" spot(s) and with a minimum total of approximately 20 μ L of capillary blood in~~

⁵ As indicated in Article 4.6.1.2.2., 'a blood Sample' is defined as 'whole blood' or 'serum or plasma separated from whole blood' unless specified that it includes a DBS Sample.

~~the “B” spot(s) and;~~ Both manual (i.e., disposable sterile lancets to be used together with absorbent material), and automatic devices (i.e., with integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s)) can be used. The use of external support for the transfer of capillary blood (e.g., positive displacement pipettes and pipette tips, separate end-to-end calibrated capillaries, etc.) is not permitted.

- b) Both volumetric and non-volumetric (the latter only for non-threshold substances without Minimum Reporting Levels (MRL)) collection devices could be used, although, it is recommended to prioritize the use of volumetric collection devices.
- c) The absorbent *Sample* support shall be made of either untreated cellulose or synthetic polymer;
- d) For each spot a minimum of 15 μ L shall be collected.

[Comment to ~~J~~Annex H.4 ~~(b)~~d): Depending on the *dried blood spot*DBS Sample Collection Equipment used, the volume and number of spots may vary. ~~If a spot has a small volume (e.g., less than 20 μ L), several~~ Several spots may be combined to perform the required Analytical Testing Procedure(s). ~~The minimum required volume for each spot will enable a single extraction procedure (e.g., steroid esters or ERAs, etc.)~~]

- e) The collection device shall not contain heparin. Only EDTA can be used as anticoagulant.
- f) The “A” and “B” absorbent *Sample* support shall allow the collection of distinct “A” and “B” spots (or equivalent) with a minimum total of 3 spots for the “A” *Sample* and 1 spot for the “B” *Sample* and;
- g) ~~e) The~~ Collection devices that can be closed/sealed after *Sample* collection is complete, should be preferred to other cards/devices which require a minimal drying time prior to closing/sealing. This is to avoid the risk of the *Sample* getting in contact/glueing with the surface or parts of the collection device. In addition, the *Sample* container and/or storage sleeves/packages/receptacles shall contain a desiccant to allow the spots to continue drying (or keep dry ~~expeditiously~~) when ~~already~~ sealed (~~without having to wait before sealing~~) and ~~offering~~ shall offer protection against possible premature degradation or contamination of the *Sample*.

[Comment to ~~J~~Annex H.4: Additional guidance for *dried blood spot*DBS Sample Collection Equipment can be found in *WADA’s Guidelines for the IST Guideline - Sample Collection*.]

H.5 J.5 Dried Blood SpotDBS Sample Provision

Procedures involving blood collection shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

- H.5.1 J.5.1 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is properly notified of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A ~~—~~ Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B ~~—~~ Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*.
- H.5.2 J.5.2 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.
- H.5.3 J.5.3 The DCO/BCO shall wear gloves during the *Sample* collection process and

until the *Sample* is sealed.

H.5.4 **J.5.4** The DCO/Chaperone shall, where practicable, ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes the area from where the *Sample* will be collected (e.g., their hands) with water only prior to the provision of the *Sample*.

[Comment to JAnnex H.5.4: Any traces of talcum powder, resin, or other products that Athletes use should shall be thoroughly cleaned, and alcohol pads or swabs may be used if needed.]

H.5.5 **J.5.5** The DCO/BCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered comfortable conditions for the provision of the *Sample*.

[Comment to JAnnex H.5.5: The requirement for the Athlete to be seated in an upright stationary position for at least 10 minutes with feet on the floor as contained in Annex DF.4.54.6 prior to providing a blood Sample does not apply before the provision of a dried blood spot DBS Sample.]

H.5.6 **J.5.6** The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select the Sample Collection Equipment required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and any seals are intact. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any equipment and no other is available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Session SCS. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the collection of dried blood spot DBS Samples, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

H.5.7 **J.5.7** When a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all *Sample* code numbers match and that this *Sample* code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit. The DCO, and this shall record be recorded by the matter DCO.

H.5.8 **J.5.8** The DCO/BCO shall assess the most suitable location for puncture/incision at the fingertip and/or from the upper arm that is unlikely to adversely affect the *Athlete* or their sporting performance (e.g., non-dominant hand/arm). This should be a site of puncture/incision site that is free of any calluses, cuts, scars and tattoos. The DCO /BCO should select an alternative suitable site of puncture/incision site for *Athletes* with physical impairments if applicable.

[Comment to JAnnex H.5.8: The DCO/BCO should decide whether the dried blood spot DBS Sample be collected from the right or left hand/arm. However, they may not be given the choice of the collection between the hand or arm, as this is dependent on the Sample Collection Equipment used by the SCA.]

H.5.9 **J.5.9** The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to warm the Sample collectionpuncture/incision site by, for example, washing the hands in warm water, shaking the hand/arm, massaging the puncture site, or placing the hand/arm in a warm blanket or equivalent.

H.5.10 **J.5.10** The DCO/BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile alcohol pad or swab. Disinfectant gels shall not be used. Once the skin is completely dried, the DCO/BCO shall take the capillary blood *Sample* from the fingertip or an area on the

upper arm using the ~~dried blood spot~~DBS collection device in accordance with the instructions provided by the equipment manufacturers.

H.5.10.1 For ~~dried blood spot~~DBS Samples collected from the fingertip:

- a) The middle or ring finger should be selected if possible. The little finger may also be selected but the collection may be more painful;
- b) The puncture should be done with a lancet, slightly lateral to the pad of the finger, on the last phalanx of the finger;
- c) Blood flow can be increased by gently massaging the proximal portion of the finger in a distal direction. However, squeezing or milking the finger should be avoided as it may cause hemolysis and dilution of the Sample;
- d) The first drop of blood shall be wiped away with a dry sterile compress/gauze pad;
- e) Only the drop of blood shall enter into contact with the ~~dried blood spot~~DBS absorbent Sample support, while the finger shall not touch it. The drop of blood should not be smeared onto the absorbent Sample support; and
- f) Only one drop of blood shall be applied per spot, because the dripping of several drops onto the same spot would cause an inhomogeneous Sample.

H.5.10.2 For ~~dried blood spot~~DBS Samples collected from the upper arm with a device with integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s):

- a) ~~g)~~ The DCO/BCO shall be responsible for applying and removing the device from the Athlete's arm. The Athlete is permitted to press the button to engage the microneedle(s)/microlancet(s) after having received the necessary instructions from the DCO/BCO. Otherwise, the DCO/BCO will press the button.

H.5.11 ~~The DCO/BCO shall verify that capillary blood is deposited on the absorbent Sample support and that the spots in the "A" and "B" Samples are saturated with blood.~~

H.5.12 ~~J.5.11~~ The volume of capillary blood ~~removed~~collected shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the Sample analysis to be performed, i.e., a minimum ~~total of approximately 40 µL of capillary blood in the "A"~~15 µL per spot(s), and a minimum total of ~~approximately 20 µL of capillary blood in 3 spots for the "B"~~A Sample and 1 spot(s) for chromatography mass spectrometric Analytical Methods. Other special analyses may require additional Samples and/or increased the "B" Sample volume.

~~J.5.12~~ ~~The DCO/BCO shall verify that capillary blood is deposited on the absorbent Sample support and that a sufficient number of spots in the "A" and "B" Samples (to produce a sufficient amount of capillary blood, as described in Annex J.5.11) are saturated with blood.~~

H.5.13 ~~J.5.13~~ If the number of spots and the volume of capillary blood collected from the

Athlete at the first attempt is insufficient, the DCO/BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three (3) attempts in total. Should all three (3) attempts fail to produce a sufficient volume of capillary blood or number of spots, i.e., a total of three (3) A and one (1) B spots, the DCO shall terminate the collection of dried blood spotDBS Samples and record the reasons for its termination. If more than one attempt is needed, another site of puncture/incision site shall be selected by the DCO/BCO. The skin shall be cleaned, and a new lancet/Sample Collection devicekit shall be used for the puncture of the skin.

[Comment to J Annex H.5.13: An attempt is defined as the act of puncturing the skin, i.e., only if the lancet or microneedle(s)/microlancet(s) has(ve) been engaged and punctured the skin.]

H.5.14 ~~J.5.14~~ After collection, the DCO/BCO shall apply pressure to the puncture site(s) or ask the *Athlete* to do so. The DCO/BCO shall then apply a dressing(s).

H.5.15 ~~J.5.15~~ The DCO/BCO shall dispose of used pieces of equipment that are not sealed with the absorbent Sample support in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

H.5.16 ~~J.5.16~~ If the Sample requires further on-site processing, such as removal of the absorbent Sample support (e.g., cellulose paper, cartridge) from the collection device, the DCO/BCO shall do so and then transfer the Sample into the Tamper Evident kit.

H.5.17 The *Athlete* shall remain in the collection area and ~~observe their Sample until it is sealed in a Tamper Evident kit~~.

~~J.5.17~~ *The Athlete shall* seal their Sample in ~~the~~ Tamper Evident kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the *Athlete*, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. *The Athlete* and the DCO/BCO shall sign the Sample collection documentation; and.

H.5.18 ~~J.5.18~~ The sealed dried blood spotDBS Sample can be stored at room temperature and shall be stored in a manner which minimizes the potential for Sample degradation due to factors such as time delays, exposure to light and extreme temperature variations.

H.6 ~~J.6~~ Requirements for Transport

H.6.1 ~~J.6.1~~ Dried blood spotDBS Samples shall be transported in accordance with ~~Articles 9.1 to 9.3~~Article 9, with the following specifications:

- a) Dried blood spotDBS Samples can be shipped as non-hazardous materials using regular mail or courier services, subject to any applicable regulations;
- b) While the Sample containersCollection Equipment shall be transparent, it is recommended to transport dried blood spotDBS Samples in a non-transparent transport box/bag to protect the Samples from light exposure; and;
- c) Dried blood spotDBS Samples can be transported at ambient temperature. If collecting other blood Samples (e.g., whole blood~~Athlete Biological Passport~~ Samples for the Hematological Module of the ABP) during the same Sample Collection Session, dried blood spotSCS, DBS Samples can also be shipped

refrigerated.

ANNEX I: SAMPLE COLLECTION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

I.1 Objective

To ensure that SCP have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct SCSs.

I.2 Scope

SCP requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for SCP and end with the provision of identifiable accreditation.

I.3 Responsibility

The SCA has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex.

I.4 Requirements - Qualifications and Training

I.4.1 The SCA shall:

- a) Determine the necessary competence, eligibility and qualification requirements for the positions of DCO, Chaperone and BCO; and
- b) Develop duty statements for all SCP that outline their respective responsibilities and ensure that at a minimum:
 - i. SCP shall not be *Minors* or *Athletes* who are part of a Whereabouts Pool or who compete at the national or international level;
 - ii. SCP shall have a level of flexibility in their schedules to be available to accept *Testing* missions on a regular basis and/or at short notice, and be able to achieve the minimum activity level as set out by the SCA; and
 - iii. BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein.

I.4.2 The SCA shall ensure that SCP sign an agreement dealing with any conflicts of interest as listed in Annex I.4.3, confidentiality and code of conduct.

I.4.3 SCP shall not be appointed to a SCS where they have an interest in the outcome of a SCS. At a minimum, SCP are deemed to have such an interest if they are:

- a) Involved in the participation or administration of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted;
- b) Related to, or involved in the personal affairs of, any *Athlete* who might provide a *Sample* at that SCS;
- c) Have family members actively involved in the daily activities of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted (e.g., administration, coaching, training, officiating, competitor, medical);
- d) Are engaged in business with, have a financial interest in or personal stake in a sport that has *Athletes* who are subject to *Testing*;

- e) Are drawing or likely to draw personal and/or professional gain or advantage directly or indirectly from a third party due to their own decisions taken in the fulfillment of their official functions; and/or
- f) Appear to have private or personal interests that detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner.

I.4.4 In cases where potential conflicts of interest are declared, the SCA shall document and regularly monitor such conflicts and ensure those SCP with conflicts are not assigned or involved in any way with those testing missions. Annual follow-ups should be undertaken with SCP to ensure any new conflicts of interest are documented.

I.4.5 The SCA shall establish a system that ensures that SCP are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

I.4.6 The training program for BCOs shall include, at a minimum:

- a) studies and practical implementation of all relevant requirements of Testing and blood collection from Athletes (including those with an impairment) and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings;
- b) as part of recruiting BCOs an ADO shall ensure that the applicant has the necessary qualifications, experience and proficiency in conducting venipuncture; and
- c) based on local standards and regulatory requirements regarding the collection of blood Samples, BCOs may also be required to collect DBS Samples and be trained in DBS Sample collection procedures.

I.4.7 The training program for DCOs shall include, at a minimum:

- a) Comprehensive theoretical and practical training in all Doping Control activities relevant to the DCO position including those set out in this International Standard for Testing;
- b) Observation of all SCS activities that are the responsibility of the DCO as set out in this International Standard for Testing, preferably on-site as part of field training;
- c) The satisfactory performance of at least one complete SCS on-site under observation by a qualified DCO trainer or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of a urine Sample shall be included in the on-site observations. The DCO trainer shall observe the trainee DCO witnessing the passing of the urine Sample but not observe the actual passing of the Sample; and
- d) The DCO may be required to collect DBS Samples and be trained in DBS Sample collection procedures.

[Comment to Annex I.4.7 d): Due to the absence of venipuncture during DBS collection and in accordance with Annex H 3.3, in many jurisdictions, DBS Samples may be collected by a DCO without the need for a specialized BCO if standard precautions in healthcare settings are followed and the DCO is suitably trained.]

I.4.8 The training program for Chaperones shall consist of both theoretical and practical training that covers all relevant requirements of the SCS including but not limited to;

- a) the significance of the Chaperone role and code of conduct;
- b) the rights and responsibilities of Athletes;
- c) the various scenarios involving notification and escorting of Athletes selected for Testing;
- d) the importance of maintaining an unobstructed view of the Athlete;
- e) reasons when an Athlete may delay reporting to the DCS;
- f) Failure to Comply or evasion by an Athlete;
- g) Athletes who are Minors and/or Athletes with impairments; and
- h) If Chaperone's duties include witnessing the provision of an Athlete's Sample, this shall be included in the on-site training and the DCO trainer shall observe the trainee Chaperone witnessing the passing of the urine Sample but not observe the actual passing of the Sample.

I.4.9 Chaperones shall be provided with accreditation card/badge by the SCA and shall have a personal identity document in accordance with Article 5.3.6 and for volunteer Chaperones as outlined in d) below.

- a) The use of volunteer Chaperones provided by the organization hosting an Event should be limited to Events only.
- b) If volunteer Chaperones are to be used at an Event the SCA shall be responsible for providing both theoretical and practical training specific to the role of the volunteer Chaperone at the Event and fulfill the requirements of Annex I.4.2 and I.4.3.
- c) Volunteer Chaperones should be trained prior to the start of the Event and evaluated as to whether they are suitable to perform their role.
- d) Volunteer Chaperones shall be provided with a temporary partial accreditation by the SCA valid for the Event only that contains at a minimum their name and role and shall also have available government issued photo identification to validate their identity unless appointed to work at an International Event in accordance with the comment to Article 5.3.6.
- e) Volunteer Chaperones shall not be responsible for witnessing the provision of the Athlete's urine Sample; this shall be the responsibility of the DCO or a Chaperone who has undergone the full Chaperone training program of the SCA, including training on how to witness the provision of a urine Sample and who is fully accredited by the SCA.

I.4.10 A SCA that collects Samples from Athletes who are of a different nationality and who may speak a different language to its SCP (e.g., at an International Event or during OOC Testing) or where the Athlete's sport gender is not specified by the applicable sport rules they should ensure that such SCP are adequately trained on the procedures to carry out their duties in respect of such Athletes.

I.4.11 The SCA shall maintain up to date records of education, training, skills, conflicts of interest and experience of all SCP including any volunteer Chaperones (if applicable).

I.5 **Requirements - Accreditation, Re-Accreditation and Delegation**

I.5.1 The SCA shall establish a system for accrediting and re-accrediting SCP.

I.5.2 The SCA shall ensure that SCP have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements of this *International Standard for Testing* (including, where Annex I.4.4.5 applies) before granting accreditation.

I.5.3 SCP shall be issued with an accreditation card/badge from the SCA in accordance with Article 5.3.6. Accreditation shall only be valid for a maximum of two (2) years. SCP shall be subject to an assessment (theoretical and/or practical) before being re-accredited and shall repeat a full training program if they have not participated in Sample collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation.

I.5.4 Only SCP who have an accreditation recognized by the SCA shall be authorized to conduct Sample collection activities on behalf of the SCA.

I.5.5 The SCA shall develop a system to monitor the performance of SCP during the period of accreditation, including defining and implementing criteria for revoking accreditation.

I.5.6 DCOs may personally perform any activities involved in the SCS, with the exception of blood collection unless particularly qualified, or they may direct a Chaperone to perform activities that fall within the scope of the Chaperone's authorized duties as determined by the SCA.

ANNEX J: EVENT TESTING

J.1 Objective

To ensure there is a procedure to follow when a request is made by an ADO for permission to conduct Testing at an Event where they have been unable to reach agreement on such Testing with the ruling body of the Event. WADA's objective in considering such requests is to:

- a) Encourage collaboration and coordination between different ADOs to optimize the effectiveness of their respective Testing programs;
- b) Ensure that each ADO's responsibilities are properly managed; and;
- c) Avoid creating operational disturbance and harassment for Athletes.

J.2 Scope

The procedure starts with the ADO that is not responsible for initiating or directing Testing at an Event contacting the ruling body of the Event in writing to seek permission to conduct Testing and ends with WADA issuing a decision as to who shall be responsible to conduct Testing at the Event.

J.3 Responsibility

Both ADOs seeking permission to conduct Testing at an Event and the ruling body of the Event should collaborate and where possible coordinate Testing at the Event. However, if this is not possible, then both ADOs shall submit their reasonings to WADA within the timeframes outlined. WADA then has the responsibility of reviewing the circumstances and issuing a decision in accordance with the procedures set out in this Annex.

J.4 Requirements

Any ADO that is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event in accordance with Code Article 5.3.2, but which nevertheless desires to conduct Testing at such Event shall, prior to contacting WADA, request such permission from the ruling body of the Event in written form with full supporting reasons.

J.4.1 Such request shall be sent to the ruling body at least thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the Event (i.e., thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the IC period as defined by the rules of the International Federation in charge of that sport).

[Comment to Annex J.4.1: Where Anti-Doping Intelligence requires Target Testing on specific Athletes to be conducted during the Event Period, a request may be sent to the ruling body within the thirty-five (35) day period prior to the beginning to the Event.]

J.4.2 If the ruling body refuses or does not respond within seven (7) days from receipt of the request, the requesting ADO may send to WADA (with a copy to the ruling body) a written request with full supporting reasons, a clear description of the situation, and all the relevant correspondence between the ruling body and the requesting ADO. Such request shall be received by WADA no later than twenty-one (21) days prior to the beginning of the Event.

J.4.3 Upon receipt of such request, WADA will immediately ask the ruling body for its position on the request and the grounds for its refusal. The ruling body shall send WADA an answer within seven (7) days of receipt of WADA's request.

J.4.4 Upon receipt by WADA of the ruling body's answer, or if no answer is provided by the ruling body within the seven (7) days, WADA will render a reasoned decision within the next seven (7) days. In making its decision, WADA will consider, among others, the following:

- a) The TDP for the Event, including the number of Samples and type of Testing planned for the Event;
- b) The menu of Prohibited Substances for which the Samples collected will be analyzed;
- c) The overall anti-doping program applied in the sport;
- d) The logistical issues that would be created by allowing the requesting ADO to conduct Testing at the Event;
- e) Any other grounds submitted by the requesting ADO and/or the ruling body refusing such Testing; and;
- f) Any other available information that WADA considers relevant.

J.4.5 If an ADO who is not the ruling body for an Event in the country in which the Event is being hosted, has or receives Anti-Doping Intelligence regarding potential doping by an Athlete(s) who is due to compete at the Event, the ADO shall share the Anti-Doping Intelligence with the ruling body of the Event as soon as possible. If no Testing is planned by the ruling body for the Event and the ADO is in a position to conduct Testing itself, the ruling body for the Event shall assess whether it or the ADO can conduct Testing regardless of whether the Anti-Doping Intelligence is provided by the ADO within the thirty-five (35) day period preceding the Event. If the ruling body of the Event fails to engage with the ADO that provided the Anti-Doping Intelligence or decides it is not able to conduct Testing itself or does not authorize the ADO to conduct Testing at the Event, then the ADO shall notify WADA immediately.

J.4.6 If WADA decides that permission for Testing at the Event should be granted, either as requested by the requesting ADO or as proposed by WADA, WADA may give the ruling body the possibility of conducting such Testing, unless WADA judges that this is not realistic and/or appropriate in the circumstances.

ANNEX K—: COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT DURING A PANDEMIC⁴ AND/OR NATIONAL EPIDEMIC

K.1 Objective

To provide a modified *Sample* collection procedure in a virtual environment that may only be implemented during a pandemic and/or a national epidemic when local or national government health restrictions in place allow an *Athlete* but restrict in-person collection of a urine sample by a DCO.

[Comment to Annex K.1: The ability to collect Samples during a pandemic may vary among countries based on the national approach to the pandemic and/or national epidemic, including the international, national and regional laws in place. As a result, Sample collection in a virtual environment is not mandatory. Before considering the implementation of Sample collection in a virtual environment, an ADO should liaise with the applicable national health and data privacy authorities. If an ADO can conduct Sample collection in a virtual environment in the circumstances permitted by this Annex K, then the modified Sample collection procedures set out in this Annex, in particular complying with the additional standards referenced in Annex K.3.1 and K.3.2, are mandatory. Additional guidance on how to implement several of the requirements outlined in this Annex are provided in the [Guidelines for IST Guideline - Testing During a Pandemic](#).]

K.2 Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO notifying an *Athlete* at the testing location and handing the *Athlete* a package of Sample Collection Equipment and ends with the DCO collecting the sealed *Sample* and the corresponding Sample collection documentation from the *Athlete* at the location where notification to the *Athlete* of their selection for *Testing* and requirement to provide a *Sample* occurred, or at another location that the DCO and *Athlete* ~~will~~ agree to.

K.3 Responsibility

K.3.1 ~~K.3.1~~ In times of a pandemic and/or a national epidemic, all Anti-Doping Organizations⁵ ADOs shall follow the advice of national governments and health authorities to ensure the health and safety of *Athletes* and Sample Collection Personnel⁶ SCP is protected. Specific requirements ~~must~~^{shall} be taken into consideration from any relevant international, national and regional laws when considering the implementation of *Sample* collection procedures (e.g., mandatory or recommended occupational health and safety practices such as social distancing, hand washing, mask wearing, vaccination, etc.)

K.3.2 ~~K.3.2~~ Prior to implementation, Anti-Doping Organizations⁵ ADOs shall assess modified *Sample* collection procedures in a virtual environment, including any selected IT system and any Third-Party Agent involved in such procedures or IT system, against the requirements of the International Standard for the Data Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and applicable laws, such as privacy/data protection and if necessary, shall implement appropriate physical, organizational, technical, and other measures to mitigate privacy and information

⁴ As declared by the World Health Organization. In addition, an ADO shall consider implementing the *Sample collection in a virtual environment* when the national government declares a national epidemic in a certain country or region.

security risks identified in such assessment.

K.3.3 **K.3.3** The DCO has the responsibility for providing the *Athlete* with instructions from the point of the in-person notification and then virtually via the IT system used, and that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified, documented, sealed, and the integrity of the *Sample* is maintained throughout the virtual collection and sealing process.

K.4 Requirements

K.4.1 **K.4.1** When initial contact is made, the DCO shall inform the *Athlete*, at the testing location, that they are required to undergo a *Sample* collection. The notification of the *Athlete* shall be in accordance with Article 5.4.1.

K.4.2 **K.4.2** The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed that the *Sample* collection and sealing procedure will be conducted in a virtual environment during their Sample Collection Session SCS, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A – Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B – Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

K.4.3 **K.4.3** The DCO shall complete the ‘*Athlete* Notification’ part of the *Sample* collection documentation (either in paper or electronic form) and the *Athlete* shall sign it to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the *Athlete* refuses to sign that they have been notified, or evades the notification, the DCO shall, if possible, inform the *Athlete* of the Consequences of a Failure to Comply. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the Testing Authority TA. The Testing Authority TA shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A – Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the International Standard for Results Management.

K.4.4 **K.4.4** The DCO shall start a two-way video and audio connection via the selected IT system (e.g., tablet, mobile phone, or body camera) with supporting mounting device (if applicable) and provide it to the *Athlete*. The DCO shall advise the *Athlete* that they must remain on camera with the DCO via the IT system for the duration of the Sample Collection Session SCS. The DCO shall also inform the *Athlete* that recording functions have been completely disabled.

K.4.5 **K.4.5** The DCO shall then provide the *Athlete* with the package that includes Sample Collection Equipment, other supporting devices such as temperature monitoring strips, and applicable documentation. The DCO shall inform the *Athlete* to proceed with the Sample Collection Equipment to a suitable *Sample* collection location that is private and where the Sample Collection Session SCS can continue. The DCO shall also ensure they are in a private location.

K.4.6 **K.4.6** When the *Athlete* is positioned in the *Sample* Collection location where the Sample Collection Session SCS will be conducted, the DCO, connected virtually via the IT system, shall instruct the *Athlete* to:

- a) Confirm if an *Athlete* representative is present with the *Athlete* in the *Sample* Collection location;
- b) Show the DCO on camera via the IT system the *Sample* Collection location

selected where the Sample Collection SessionSCS will be conducted; and

- c) Confirm satisfactory audio and visual quality of the IT system used.

K.4.7 ~~K.4.7~~ The DCO shall confirm to the *Athlete* that the DCO will also be on camera for the duration of the Sample Collection SessionSCS and that the Sample Collection SessionSCS is not being recorded.

K.4.8 ~~K.4.8~~ The DCO shall then ask the *Athlete* to place the IT system in a location where the DCO will have a view of the *Athlete* (including upper body and hands) and have full view of the Sample Collection Equipment.

K.4.9 ~~K.4.9~~ The *Athlete* shall place the content of the package with the Sample Collection Equipment, supporting devices and documentation on a steady surface in the Sample collection location in full view of the DCO.

K.4.10 ~~K.4.10~~ The *Athlete* shall complete the 'Athlete Information' part of the Sample collection documentation (either in paper or electronic form) with the assistance of the DCO.

K.4.11 ~~K.4.11~~ The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a collection vessel in accordance with Annex C.4.3. The DCO shall then ask the *Athlete* to apply a temperature monitoring strip to the outside of the collection vessel.

K.4.12 ~~K.4.12~~ When the *Athlete* is ready to provide a urine Sample, the DCO shall ask the *Athlete* to move to the toilet area and show the DCO on camera the toilet area in which they will be providing their Sample. The DCO should direct the *Athlete* as to the best location for the IT system to be positioned during the Sample provision. Anything suspicious, e.g., other urine Samples or doping paraphernalia in the toilet area with potential to compromise the Sample collection, shall be documented in detail by the DCO.

K.4.13 ~~K.4.13~~ The DCO shall also inform the *Athlete* that Sample provision will not be directly witnessed as it normally would be, i.e., the DCO observing the urine Sample directly leaving their body, however, the *Athlete* will be continuously observed via the IT system in the toilet area. The camera shall be set in a position in the toilet area that provides the DCO with a full view of the *Athlete*'s upper body (i.e., waist to top of head) and arms while they are waiting to provide a Sample and/or during the Sample provision.

K.4.14 ~~K.4.14~~ The *Athlete* shall be reminded of the importance to stay on camera during the sample provision and be advised of the possible Consequences of a Failure to Comply. Any loss of connection should be documented including exact time and duration, as well as any further re-connection attempts and explanations from the *Athlete*. If the *Athlete* does not remain visible in the camera field of view or the Sample once provided by the *Athlete* does not remain visible in the camera field of view and if the circumstances are deemed suspicious by the DCO, the DCO shall consider collecting an additional Sample from the *Athlete*. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the Testing

Authority_{TA}.

[Comment to Annex K.4.12 and K.4.14: If appropriate, the Testing Authority_{TA} shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A — Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the International Standard for Results Management.]

K.4.15 **K.4.15** Once the Athlete provides the required volume of urine, the DCO shall ask the Athlete to show them the collection vessel with the volume measurement scale on camera to validate that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided. Where the volume of urine provided by the Athlete is insufficient, the DCO shall provide instructions to the Athlete to follow the partial Sample collection procedure in accordance with Annex E—D—Urine Sample — Insufficient Volume.

K.4.16 **K.4.16** Once the lid of the collection vessel has been secured, the DCO shall then ask the Athlete whilst in the toilet area to show the temperature monitoring strip measurement on camera to allow the DCO to confirm the temperature of the urine Sample.

K.5 **K.4.17** The Athlete shall exit the toilet area and return to the Sample collection location, ensuring they keep their Sample visible on camera. On return to the Sample collection location, the Athlete shall position the camera in the same location as it was at the start of the procedure so that their Sample are in full view of the DCO until the Sample is sealed.

K.5.1 **K.4.18** The DCO shall guide the Athlete through the process of selecting and opening a Sample collection kit containing A and B bottles in accordance with Annex C.4.3 and Annex C.4.12. The Athlete shall show the DCO the Sample code numbers and the DCO should document them (and later confirm upon receipt of the Sample).

K.5.2 **K.4.19** The division of the Sample into the A and B bottles and the sealing of the A and B bottles shall be conducted by the Athlete in full view of the DCO in accordance with Annex C.4.13 and C.4.14.

K.5.3 **K.4.20** Once the Athlete has finished the sealing of the A and B bottles, the Athlete shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the Sample has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis with the assistance of the DCO. When the urine Sample does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the DCO shall provide instructions to the Athlete to follow the appropriate procedures in accordance with Annex F—E—Urine Samples that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

K.5.4 **K.4.21** The Athlete shall complete the Sample collection documentation with the assistance of the DCO. The Athlete and the DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the Sample Collection Session_{SCS}. The DCO shall ensure that the Athlete is advised to keep a copy of the Sample collection documentation (if in paper form) or that the Athlete receives a copy of the Sample collection documentation (if in electronic form).

K.5.5 **K.4.22** Upon completion, the DCO shall ask the Athlete to pack their Sample, all

Sample Collection Equipment and documentation and meet the DCO in the initial location where the Athlete was notified or an agreed upon location.

K.5.6 **K.4.23** The Athlete shall remain on camera until they have concluded the Sample Collection Session, and they meet the DCO in- person.

K.5.7 **K.4.24** The DCO, upon receiving the requested equipment and documentation from the Athlete, shall conduct a review of all Sample Collection Equipment, supporting devices and documentation, and confirm, in writing, that Sample collection documentation and corresponding Sample(s) are enclosed.

[Comment to Annex K: A pandemic shall be as declared by the World Health Organization. In addition, an ADO shall consider implementing the Sample collection in a virtual environment when the national government declares a national epidemic in a certain country or region.]

APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS

I. Defined Terms from the Code that are used in the *International Standard for Testing*

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF): A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard for Laboratories*, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organization (ADO): WADA or a *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*). An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete". In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* shall be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

[Comment to Athlete: For the avoidance of doubt, an Anti-Doping Organization may not adopt different rules for such Athletes (including with respect to Therapeutic Use Exemptions) except with respect to the matters explicitly referenced above or as expressly allowed by an International Standard.]

Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- or National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

Athlete Biological Passport (ABP): The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard for Testing* and *International Standard for Laboratories*.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting an Athlete participating in or preparing for sports competition.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the Person renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

Atypical Finding (ATF): A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the applicable *International Standards* (including related *Technical Documents* or *Technical Letters*), or as directed by WADA, prior to the final determination about the finding (i.e., the establishing, or not, of an anti-doping rule violation).

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The *World Anti-Doping Code*.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis, the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the Athlete's results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which an *Anti-Doping Organization* delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample collection* or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for the *Anti-Doping Organization*, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the *Anti-Doping Organization* (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include *CAS*.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, *Investigations*, *Whereabouts*, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, *Sample collection* and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management* and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

In-Competition (IC): The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*. Provided, however, *WADA* may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by *WADA*, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.

[Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonization among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Athletes about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from Substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of *WADA*, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of *WADA*'s compliance monitoring program.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

International Event: An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization*, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*.

[Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, or by type of license within a specified prior time window, etc. However, it shall publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation shall publish a list of those International Events and the retrospective time period which applies.]

International Standard: A standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure)

shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any *Technical Documents* and *Technical Letters* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

Major Event Organizations (MEO): The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

*[Comment to Minor: For context, see *Comment to Protected Person*. Any circumstance where a *Minor* is to be treated differently than other *Persons* or *Athletes* has been specifically identified in the *Code*. It should not be assumed that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]*

National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO): The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, manage test results and conduct *Results Management* at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving predominately *International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

National-Level Athlete: *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*.

*[Comment to National-Level Athlete: Each *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall publish its definition (with supporting criteria, if any) of *National-Level Athlete* in a manner sufficient to provide guidance to *Athletes* in ascertaining whether an *Athlete* is a *National-Level Athlete*.]*

National Olympic Committee: The organization recognized by the *International Olympic Committee*. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the *National Sport Confederation* in those countries where the *National Sport Confederation* assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

Out-of-Competition (OOC): Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Protected Person: An *Athlete* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age, has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

*[Comment to Protected Person: Not every *Minor* is a *Protected Person*. The *Code* differentiates between different groups of *Minors* based on two criteria: (i) age and (ii) level of sporting performance. Below the age of 16, *Minors**

always qualify as Protected Persons. It is assumed that they are unable, in principle, to control their behavior in the same way as adults and therefore need to be given special treatment. Where Minors are over 16 (but below 18) years of age, they are assumed to have a higher level of understanding and, depending on their sporting level, better access to anti-doping Education. This justifies treating the age group between 16-18 differently from the age group below 16. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.

Athletes with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment always qualify as Protected Persons independently of their age.

The purpose of the category of Protected Person is to take into account that an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to sufficiently understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. The special treatment of Protected Person flows from the fact that the central criteria to determine the period of Ineligibility is "Fault".

Those circumstances where a Protected Person, Minor or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Quality Assurance: Processes aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of Analytical Testing Procedures (as further defined in the *International Standard for Laboratories*), i.e., quality control, quality improvement, method development and validation, generation and evaluation of reference population data, analysis of substances included in the WADA monitoring program as described in Code Article 4.5, and any other legitimate Quality Assurance process, as determined by WADA, aimed at monitoring the validity of Analytical Testing Procedures applied to the analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods for the purposes established in Code Article 6.2.

Recreational Athlete: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization*; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has, in the same sport, been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*) or *National-Level Athlete* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization* consistent with the *International Standard for Testing*), has participated in the sport in a professional capacity; has competed in an *International Event* or *National Event* represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

[Comment to Recreational Athlete: With respect to the term "professional capacity," further guidance may be provided in the *International Standard for Results Management* or guidelines.]

[Comment to Recreational Athlete: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories. Those circumstances where a Protected Person, Minor or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

Registered Testing Pool (RTP): The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard for Testing*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, or in certain cases (e.g., *Atypical Finding*, *Athlete Biological Passport*, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood or urine Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: Those entities accepting the *Code* and agreeing to implement the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.3, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* shall: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information they possess in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.3.1 and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided shall remain credible and valuable throughout any subsequent investigation or proceeding.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *Therapeutic Use Exemption* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted interference* with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or Attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management process. See Code Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Sample collection personnel should be permitted to carry out their duties in a safe environment without interference or harassment. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations. Offensive conduct toward a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard for Testing*.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by *WADA* from time to time

containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Testing Pool (TP): The pool of *Athletes* that the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers to be a lesser priority and from sport/disciplines of lesser risk than those *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool* and who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* and required to provide whereabouts information as outlined in the *International Standard for Testing*.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* allows an *Athlete* with a medical condition to *Use a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* are met.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

II. Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Data Protection*:

Processing (and its cognates, **Process** and **Processed**): Collecting, accessing, retaining, storing, disclosing, transferring, transmitting, amending, deleting, using or other operation performed on *Personal Information*.

Third-Party Agent: Any Person that Processes Personal Information on behalf of, as delegated by, or as otherwise engaged by an *Anti-Doping Organization* in the context of the *Anti-Doping Organization's Anti-Doping Activities* including, without limitation, a *Delegated Third Party* and any subcontractors.

III. Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations*

Anti-Doping Intelligence: Anti-Doping Intelligence is the product of the evaluation and analysis of *Raw Information* to extract meaningful insights relevant to the end user (e.g., the *Anti-Doping Activities* of an *Anti-Doping Organization*).

Raw Information: Raw Information is any raw, unverified, or unevaluated information (in any form) related to *Anti-Doping Activities*. Raw Information can come in many forms including, but not limited to, unprocessed data, information reports, Doping Control forms (including declarations made by *Athletes*), conversations / interviews, telephone calls, video, media reports, and anonymous or non-anonymous disclosures.

IV. Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Laboratories that are used in the International Standard for Testing*

ABP Laboratory: A laboratory not otherwise accredited by *WADA*, which is approved by the *WADA Executive Committee* to apply Analytical Methods and processes in support of the Hematological Module of the *Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)* program.

Comment to ABP Laboratory: To facilitate the comprehension and interpretation of *ISL* provisions, when requirements apply to both *Laboratories* and *ABP Laboratories*, both are referred to as "Laboratory(-ies)". If, instead, provisions apply exclusively to either *Laboratories* or *ABP Laboratories*, the specific definition is used as applicable.

Instead, when the term “laboratory” is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved.]

Analytical Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process performed at the Laboratory, which include *Sample* handling, analysis and reporting of results.

Analytical Testing Procedure (ATP): A Fit-for-Purpose procedure, as demonstrated through method validation, which is used to detect, identify and/or quantify property values of Analyte(s) in a *Sample* for *Doping Control* purposes in accordance with the ISL and relevant ISL Technical Documents, Technical Letters or Laboratory Guidelines. An Analytical Testing Procedure is also referred to or known as an Analytical Method or Test Method.

Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU): A unit, associated with a Laboratory, composed of a Person or Persons responsible for the timely management of *Athlete Biological Passports* in ADAMS on behalf of the Passport Custodian.

Certificate of Analysis (CoA): The material produced by a Laboratory upon request by an APMU, Expert Panel, or WADA as set forth in the ISL Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages (ISL TD LDOC), to support an analytical result for a *Sample* that is judged to confirm the baseline level of a urine or blood *Marker* of the ABP.

Confirmation Procedure (CP): An Analytical Testing Procedure (ATP) that has the purpose of confirming the presence (Qualitative Procedure) and/or determining the property value (Quantitative Procedure) of one or more Analytes in a *Sample*.

Further Analysis: Further Analysis occurs when a Laboratory conducts additional analysis on an “A” *Sample* or a “B” *Sample* after the final analytical result for that “A” *Sample* or that “B” *Sample* has been reported by the Laboratory. Any Further Analysis initiated by an Anti-Doping Organization (ADO) shall be conducted at the expense of the ADO.

Initial Testing Procedure (ITP): An Analytical Testing Procedure (ATP) whose purpose is to screen for the possible presence of an Analyte(s) or for elevated property value(s) of an Analyte(s) in a *Sample*.

Laboratory: A WADA-accredited Laboratory, as approved by the WADA Executive Committee.

[Comment to Laboratory: To facilitate the comprehension and interpretation of ISL provisions, when requirements apply to both Laboratories and ABP Laboratories, both are referred to as “Laboratory(-ies)”. If, instead, provisions apply exclusively to either Laboratories or ABP Laboratories, the specific definition is used as applicable.]

Instead, when the term “laboratory” is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved.]

Laboratory Documentation Package (LDOC): The material produced by a Laboratory upon request by the Results Management Authority (RMA) or WADA, as set forth in the ISL Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages (ISL TD LDOC), to support an analytical result such as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* (AAF) or an *Atypical Finding* (ATF).

[Comment to Laboratory Documentation Package: Laboratories and ABP Laboratories may also produce ABP LDOCs, if requested by the RMA, Passport Custodian, APMU or WADA to support the compilation of an ABP Documentation Package.]

Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding (PAAF): The status of a *Sample* test result from the Initial Testing Procedure (ITP) which represents a suspicious finding, but for which a

Confirmation Procedure (CP) to render a conclusive test result has not yet been performed.

V. Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Results Management* that are used in the *International Standard for Testing*

Adaptive Model: A mathematical model designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from Athletes. The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of Marker values, assuming that the Athlete has a normal physiological condition.

Failure to Comply: A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under Code Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5.

Filing Failure: A failure by the Athlete (or by a third party to whom the Athlete has delegated the task) (1) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the Athlete to be located for Testing at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or (2) to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article 4.10.6 of the *International Standard for Testing* and Annex B.2 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

Missed Test: A failure by the Athlete to be available and accessible for Testing for the entire duration of the 60-minute time slot at the specific location and time specified in their Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article 4.10.6 of the *International Standard for Testing* and Annex B.2 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

Passport: A collation of all relevant data unique to an individual Athlete that may include longitudinal profiles of Markers, heterogeneous factors unique to that particular Athlete and other relevant information that may help in the evaluation of Markers.

Results Management Authority (RMA): The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for conducting Results Management in a given case.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

VI. Defined Terms specific to the *International Standard for Testing*:

Blood Collection Officer (BCO): An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to collect a blood Sample from an Athlete.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a Sample from the provision of the Sample until the Sample has been delivered to the Laboratory for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is suitably trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at the election of the Sample Collection Authority); notification of the Athlete selected for Sample collection; accompanying and observing the Athlete until arrival at the Doping Control Station; accompanying and/or observing Athletes who are present in the Doping Control Station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the Sample where the training specifically qualifies them to do so.

Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements: The whereabouts requirements set out in Article 4.10.6, which apply to Athletes who are included in the Registered Testing Pool of an International Federation or a National Anti-Doping Organization.

Doping Control Coordinator: An Anti-Doping Organization or a Delegated Third Party that coordinates any aspect of Doping Control on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organization. The Anti-Doping Organization always remains ultimately responsible under the Code for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing, Therapeutic Use Exemptions, Data Protection, and Results Management.

Doping Control Officer (DCO): An official who has been trained and authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the International Standard for Testing.

Doping Control Station (DCS): The location where the Sample Collection Session will be conducted in accordance with Article 6.3.2.

No Advance Notice Testing: Sample collection that takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

Passport Custodian: The Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Results Management of the Athlete's Passport and for sharing any relevant information associated to that Athlete's Passport with other Anti-Doping Organization(s) which share Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete.

Random Selection: Selection of Athletes for Testing which is not Target Testing.

Risk Assessment: The assessment of risk of doping in a sport or sports discipline conducted by an Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 4.2.

Sample Collection Authority (SCA): The organization that is responsible for the collection of Samples in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing, whether (1) the Testing Authority itself; or (2) a Delegated Third Party to whom the authority to conduct Testing has been granted or sub-contracted. The Testing Authority always remains ultimately responsible under the Code for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing relating to collection of Samples.

Sample Collection Equipment: A and B bottles, kits or containers, collection vessels, tubes or other apparatus used to collect, hold or store the Sample at any time during and after the Sample Collection Session that shall meet the requirements of Article 6.3.4.

Sample Collection Personnel (SCP): A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the Sample Collection Authority to carry out or assist with duties during the Sample Collection Session.

Sample Collection Session (SCS): All of the sequential activities that directly involve the Athlete from the point that initial contact is made until the Athlete leaves the Doping Control Station after having provided their Sample(s).

Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis: For Samples with a minimum volume of 90 mL and less than 150 mL, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For Samples with a volume of 150 mL and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis: A minimum of 90 mL, whether the Laboratory will be analyzing the Sample for all or only some Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

Tamper Evident: Refers to having one or more indicators or barriers to entry incorporated into or, if applicable, included with the *Sample Collection Equipment*, which, if breached or missing or otherwise compromised, can provide visible evidence that *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* of *Sample Collection Equipment* has occurred.

Team Activity/Activities: Sporting activities carried out by *Athletes* on a collective basis as part of a team (e.g., training, travelling, accommodation, tactical sessions) or under the supervision of the team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor).

Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (IST TD SSA): The *Technical Document* which establishes minimum levels of analysis that *Anti-Doping Organizations* shall apply to sports and sport disciplines for certain *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods*, which are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.

Test(s): Any combination of *Sample(s)* collected (and analyzed) from a single *Athlete* in a single *Sample Collection Session*.

Test Distribution Plan (TDP): A document written by an *Anti-Doping Organization* that plans *Testing* on *Athletes*, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.7.

Testing Authority (TA): The *Anti-Doping Organization* that authorizes *Testing* on *Athletes* it has authority over. It may authorize a *Delegated Third Party* to conduct *Testing* pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization*. Such authorization shall be documented. The *Anti-Doping Organization* authorizing *Testing* remains the *Testing Authority* and ultimately responsible under the *Code* to ensure the *Delegated Third Party* conducting the *Testing* does so in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing*.

Unsuccessful Attempt Report (UAR): A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a *Sample* from an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool* setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the *Athlete* (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt. Such report shall be filed in *ADAMS* in accordance with requirements outlined in the *International Standard for Testing*.

Whereabouts Custodian: The International Federation or *NADO* that the *Athlete* or team files their whereabouts to and is responsible for the administration of the *Athlete* or team's whereabouts in a *Whereabouts Pool*.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* that sets out the *Athlete*'s whereabouts during the current and/or following quarter, in accordance with Article 4.10.6.

Whereabouts Pool: A pool of *Athletes* or team in either a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool* who are required to provide whereabouts information and who are subject to at least a minimum number of planned *Out-of-Competition Tests* annually.

Legend:	
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Inserted cell	Light purple
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