1. Article 1.0:
A sentence has been restructured.

1.0 Introduction and Scope

The first purpose of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations is to plan for intelligent and effective Testing, both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition, and to maintain the integrity and identity of the Samples collected from the point the Athlete is notified of the Test/his/her selection for Testing, to the point the 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 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.

2. Definition National Anti-Doping Organization:

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, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings. 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.

3. Definition Protected Person:

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.
4. Definition *Recreational Athlete*:

*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.

5. Definition *Testing*:

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

6. Article 3.4:

The ISPPI defined term “Processing” was added to the ISTI.

**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.

7. Article 3.5:

The definition of “Test Distribution Plan” was modified:

*Test Distribution Plan*: A document written by an Anti-Doping Organization that plans Testing on Athletes over whom it has Testing Authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.
8. Article 4.4.1 and 4.4.1.b:

The sentence has been restructured by removing “over whom it has Testing Authority”:

4.4.1 Next, the Anti-Doping Organization shall consider whether there are any factors warranting allocating Testing resources to one sport or discipline or nation (as applicable) over whom it has Testing Authority in priority to others. This means having assessed the relative risks of doping:

b) In the case of a National Anti-Doping Organization, allocating Testing between the different sports over whom it has Testing Authority, as well as any national antidoping policy imperatives that may lead it to prioritize certain sports over others.

9. Article 4.5:

The title of article 4.5 was modified to remove “and Samples”:

4.5 Prioritizing between different Athletes and Samples

10. Article 4.5.5:

A sentence has been restructured.

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 timeslot 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 Organization with authority to conduct Testing Authority over them, 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 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.
11. Article 4.8.6.1:

The following comment was added:

[Comment to 4.8.6.1: Following consideration of points a) to g) above and once the Athletes in the Registered Testing Pool are determined, the International Federation or the National Anti-Doping Organization shall plan, independently or in agreed coordination with other Anti-Doping Organizations, to test any Athlete included in the Registered Testing Pool a minimum of three (3) times Out-of-Competition per year.]

12. Article 4.8.6.2.b:

A sentence has been restructured.

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 Authorityoveron 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.

13. Article 4.8.6.3:

Sentence restructure.

4.8.6.3 Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to conduct Testing Authorityoveron 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.
14. Article 4.8.6.4.b:
A sentence has been restructured.

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 Authority over the Athlete in accordance with Code Article 5.2; and

15. Article 4.8.6.5:
Sentence restructure.

4.8.6.5 Athletes under the Testing Authority of a National Anti-Doping Organization and an International Federation should only be in one Registered Testing Pool and therefore shall only file one set of whereabouts information. If the Athlete is included in the International Federation's international Registered Testing Pool and in the National Anti-Doping Organization’s national Registered Testing Pool (or in the Registered Testing Pool of more than one National Anti-Doping Organization or more than one International Federation), then each of them shall notify the Athlete that they are in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they shall agree between themselves which of them to whom the Athlete shall provide their Whereabouts Filings, and that Anti-Doping Organization shall be the whereabouts custodian. Each notice sent to the Athlete shall specify that they shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to that Anti-Doping Organization only (and it will then share that information with the other, and with any other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to conduct Testing Authority over their Athlete).

16. Article 4.8.7.1.d:
A sentence has been restructured.

d) That they may also be tested by other Anti-Doping Organizations with authority to conduct Testing Authority over them.
17. Article 4.8.8.2.b:

A sentence has been restructured.

b) Specific confirmation that the Athlete understands that their Whereabouts Filing will be shared with other Anti-Doping Organizations that have authority to conduct Testing Authority over them;

18. Comment to Article 4.8.8.6:

Sentence restructure.

[Comment to 4.8.8.6: The Anti-Doping Organization collecting the Athlete’s Whereabouts Filings should provide appropriate mechanisms (e.g., phone, fax, Internet, email, SMS, approved social networking sites or applications) to facilitate the filing of such updates. It is the responsibility of each Anti-Doping Organization with authority to conduct Testing Authority over the Athlete to 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 Testing during the original 60-minute time slot, if they are located for Testing during that timeslot.]

19. Article 4.8.9.1

A sentence has been restructured.

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 Authority over them. 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.
20. Article 4.8.10.1:
The wording “… and test the Athlete at least once per year Out-of-Competition” was added:

4.8.10.1 The tier below the Registered Testing Pool is the Testing pool and should include 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:

21. Article 5.3.2
The wording “To conduct or assist with the Sample Collection Sessions, the…” was added:

5.3.2 The To conduct or assist with the Sample Collection Sessions, the Sample Collection Authority shall appoint and authorize Sample Collection Personnel to conduct or assist with Sample Collection Sessions 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.

22. Article 5.4.7:
The following wording was added:

5.4.7 If the Athlete delays reporting to the Doping Control Station 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 prior to the DCO’s departure from the 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 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.
23. Article 7.4.5.m:

The word “test” was replaced with “Testing”:

m) The type of test-Testing (In-Competition or Out-of-Competition);

24. Comment to Article 9.3.6:

Sentence restructure:

[Comment to 9.3: While the requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation herein apply equally to all urine, blood and blood Athlete Biological Passport Samples, additional requirements for standard blood requirements can be found in Annex D - Collection of Blood Samples and additional requirements for the transportation of Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport can be found in Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood Athlete Biological Passport Samples.]

25. Comment to Article 11.1:

The word “always” has been removed:

[Comment to 11.1: While Testing will always remain an integral part of the anti-doping effort, Testing alone is not always 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.]
26. Article 12.1:

The word “conduct” was replaced with “implement”:

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 conduct/implement under the Code, including but not limited to:

27. Comment to Annex C.1.b:

[Comment to 4.10(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.]

28. Annex C.4.13:

The words “or container” was added to the sentence:

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.
29. Annex D.4.2.d and D.4.9:

“Blood” was replaced with “Sample”:

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 BloodSample Collection Guidelines.

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 BloodSample Collection Guidelines.

30. Annex D.4.10:

“Sample Collection Session” was replaced with “blood 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 Sessioncollection and record the reasons for terminating.

31. Annex D.4.16:

“Blood Collection Guidelines” was replaced with “Sample Collection Guidelines”. In addition, the word “data” was added:

D.4.16 Blood Samples shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 and WADA’s BloodSample Collection Guidelines. 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.
32. Comment to Annex D.4.16

Reference was modified:

[Comment to E4.0D.4.: The requirements of this Annex apply to blood Samples collected for the purposes of standard analysis as well as for Athlete Biological Passport purposes. Additional requirements applicable only to the Athlete Biological Passport are contained in Annex I.]

33. Annex F:

NOTE:

The proposed amendments in this Annex of the current ISTI (and only this Annex) and the definition for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (see below and contained in the ISTI definitions), are tabled for approval at WADA’s Executive Committee meeting on 4 November 2019 to come into effect 1 March 2020. The expedited implementation of this Annex and related definition is due to the potential benefits these amendments will provide ADOs and Athletes during the sample collection process, and they will be available for the Tokyo-2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The only change that will occur to Annex F on 1 January 2021, is that it will become Annex F due to the transfer of ISTI Annex A to the International Standard for Results Management; however, the content of this Annex will remain unchanged.

**Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis:** For Samples with a minimum volume of 90ml and less than 150ml, 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 150ml and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher witha refractometer only.

34. Annex G.4.4.2.A and B, and G.4.4.3:

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

a) Comprehensive theoretical training in different types of Testing those Doping Control activities relevant to the DCO position;

b) Observation of all Doping Control 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

**G.4.4.3** The training program for Chaperones shall include all relevant requirements of the Sample collection process Collection Session including but not limited to situations dealing with Failure to Comply, Athletes who are Minors and/or Athletes with impairments.
35. Annex H.1:

A sentence has been restructured.

H.1. Objective

TheTo 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:

36. Annex H.4.4.a:

The word “tests” was replaced with “Testing”:

a) The Test Distribution Plan for the Event, including the number and type of tests Testing planned for the Event;

37. Annex I.2.4:

[Comment to Annex I.2.4: WADA’s BloodSample Collection Guidelines 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 the Blood Sample Collection Guidelines that identifies which particular timelines for delivery are appropriate when combining particular Test types (i.e., Athlete Biological Passport and Growth Hormone (GH), Athlete Biological Passport and Homologous Blood Transfusion, etc.), and which types of Samples may be suited for simultaneous transport.]

38. Annex I.2.8:

The definition “Doping Control” was replaced with “Sample collection”.

I.2.8 Following notification to the Athlete that he/she has been selected for Doping ControlSample collection and following the DCO/BCO’s explanation of the Athlete’s rights and responsibilities in the Doping-ControlSample collection process, the DCO/BCO shall ask the Athlete to remain still, in a normal seated position, with feet on the floor for at least ten (10) minutes prior to providing a blood Sample.
39. Annex I.2.9.C:

“Blood Test” was changed to “blood collection”

c) Has the Athlete had a training session or Competition in the two (2) hours prior to the blood Testcollection?

40. Annex I.4.2

“Anti-Doing Organization” was replaced with “a Sample Collection Authority”

1.4.2 The transport procedure is the DCO’s responsibility. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using an Anti-Doping Organization’s Sample Collection Authority authorized transport method.